

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest, and Other Things Worth Knowing.

With a pageant depicting the events and ceremonies incident to the taking over of San Francisco by the United States from Mexico in 1846, followed by a civic and military parade, San Francisco Saturday celebrated her 75th birthday anniversary.

High freight rates on livestock and feed prevent producers from replenishing their ranches, and the price of meat will be advanced to the consumer, the board of railroad commissioners said in a brief filed Wednesday with the interstate commerce commission.

After putting through a rule calling for a final vote on the tariff bill on July 21, and limiting amendments from the floor to hides, oil, cotton, asphalt and dyes, the house held its first night session Tuesday night in order to accommodate the multitude of members eager to discuss it.

Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, and his colleagues are in London for the purpose of discussing with the British government the Irish situation. According to present arrangements, De Valera will meet the prime minister in the cabinet room in Downing street Thursday morning.

Violation of the treaty between the United States and Japan of April 5, 1911, is charged against a city ordinance in Seattle in a suit filed in superior court by R. Askura, proprietor of a pawnshop, who contends that he was refused a renewal of his license and forced to go out of business solely because he was a Japanese subject.

More than 2500 New York state employees drew their last pay check from the state Thursday. Their jobs have been abolished under the programme of economy and retrenchment adopted by the legislature on the recommendation of Governor Miller. The saving effected by the abolition of these jobs will be close to \$3,000,000 a year, it was estimated.

Investigation of the operations of the federal reserve board, the chamber of commerce of the United States and "the great trusts, such as the steel, coal, credit and money trusts," was asked of a joint congressional commission Monday by C. S. Barrett, chairman of the national board of farm organizations and president of the national farmers' union.

Harry G. Hawker, the first aviator to assay a flight across the Atlantic in an airplane, met a terrible death Tuesday while flying over Dendon field in London. The machine was seen descending in flames, and Hawker's body was found 200 yards from the spot where the airplane fell. It was badly mutilated both by fire and the fall. One foot was severed and both legs were broken.

The annual naval appropriation bill was signed late Tuesday by President Harding. The bill carries approximately \$410,000,000 and its signing ended the technical lapse of navy funds which had existed since July 1, when the fiscal year began. Under a resolution which accompanied the bill to the White House the appropriations were made retroactive to July 1, to cover technical deficits.

Employees of the American Railway Express will receive a wage reduction of 6 cents an hour, beginning August 1, under a decision of the United States railroad labor board Tuesday. The cut will affect all employees of the company except a few hundred shopmen, about 50,000 workers, or 25 per cent under the normal force being in the express service at the present time. No reduction of express rates is contemplated at this time as a result of the wage cut, express company officials said.

FOREIGN TRADE TAKES DROP

Slump Is About Evenly Divided Between Exports and Imports.

Washington, D. C.—America's foreign trade fell off more than \$3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, a summary of trade issued Monday by the department of commerce shows. The slump was about evenly divided between exports and imports.

Exports for the year aggregated \$6,519,000,000, as compared with \$8,108,000,000 the year before, while imports amounted to \$3,666,000,000, as against \$5,238,000,000 the previous year. The trade balance in favor of the United States for the year was \$2,852,000,000.

Exports in June totaled \$340,000,000, as against \$329,000,000 in May and \$629,000,000 in June, 1920, while imports were \$189,000,000, compared with \$204,000,000 in May and \$552,000,000 in June, 1920.

While lower than the total for the previous year and the \$7,000,000,000 total in 1919, exports for the last fiscal year were greater than the total of \$5,919,000,000 in 1918 and \$6,290,000,000 in 1917.

Exports during the last year were greater than in any year since 1917 with the exception of 1920.

Gold imports for the fiscal year aggregated \$466,000,000, compared with \$150,000,000 in the previous year, while exports totaled \$133,000,000, as against \$466,000,000.

For the month of June gold imports aggregated \$44,000,000, compared with \$25,000,000 in June a year ago, while exports amounted to \$773,000, against \$5,000,000 in June, 1920.

Silver exports for the fiscal year aggregated \$52,000,000, compared with \$179,000,000 in the previous year, while imports amounted to \$59,000,000, as against \$102,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1920.

During June silver exports aggregated \$1,000,000, compared with \$4,000,000 in June, 1920, while imports totaled \$3,000,000, as against \$6,000,000.

HOUSE OF COMMONS CHEERS MOVE TO DISARM

London.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to the house of commons Monday gave a full and frank explanation of the steps leading to the proposed conference for the discussion of armaments. The first principle of the British policy, he declared, was friendly co-operation with the United States.

"We are all convinced," said the premier, "that upon this, more than any single factor, depends the peace and well-being of the world."

The initiative of President Harding with respect to an international conference on the limitation of armaments had been received with the utmost pleasure by Great Britain, said Mr. Lloyd George, adding that he spoke for the empire as a whole. The house cheered this statement.

At the same time, he said, Great Britain desired to maintain close friendship and co-operation with Japan, which harmonized the influences of the two great Asiatic powers and constituted an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British empire and the peace of the east. The "open door" in China was another aim of the government, he added, together with opportunity for peaceful progress and development of the Chinese.

Both Great Britain and Japan desire that the Anglo-Japanese agreement be brought into complete harmony with the covenant of the league of nations, continued the premier. Notice to this effect had been given to the league.

Triplets Swell Family.

Stockton, Cal.—The wife of Nick Cuddy of this city gave birth Sunday to two girls and a boy. One of the girl babies weighed five pounds and the other children 4½ pounds each. The arrival of the triplets makes 17 children born to the Cuddys, who are of Syrian blood. This is the second set of triplets to arrive in the family and there have also been twins.

Judge Punishes Himself.

Jamestown, N. D.—Records of the police court here show that J. A. Murphy, the magistrate, fined himself on the charge he lodged against himself for driving his automobile on the wrong side of the street to avoid an accident. Murphy was arrested by a patrolman who thought the magistrate "was trying him out." He paid the fine.

JAPAN IS DIVIDED ON ARMS AND EAST

Bureaucrats Fear Anglo-Saxon Domination.

SOME FAVOR HARDING

Battle for Rights at World Session Is Favored. Crisis Declared at Hand.

Tokio.—Japan Monday seemed to be an empire divided on the great issues created by the summons of President Harding to a conference on disarmament and far eastern problems. On one side, largely in the ranks of the bureaucrats, there was fear expressed that the proposed conference would be dominated by the Anglo-Saxons, and might result in strangling Japan's political and economic development in Asia.

On the other side there was arrayed a powerful liberal group which was demanding that Japan enter into the deliberations fearlessly, submitting her wants resolutely, combating for them with confidence and not opposing just claims. Haggling and bickering, they insisted, would ruin the cause of Japan.

Both camps agreed that Japan was facing a crisis, requiring tact and breadth of vision. Many members of the privy council, according to the well-informed newspaper Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, were pessimistic about the conference; they contended that the proposal to discuss problems and policies of the far east indicated co-operation between the United States and Great Britain in an attempt to settle international questions favorably for them, an indication of which was to be seen in the attitude of the English toward the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The invitation to China to join in the conference, it was further urged, was additional evidence in support of the theory of a secret purpose on the part of the Anglo-Saxon nations in calling the conference.

U. S. Pays Money to England

Washington, D. C.—Despite Great Britain's debt of \$4,500,000,000 to this country, payment of \$32,688,352 has been made by the American government to the British ministry of shipping in settlement of a claim against the war department, treasury officials admitted Saturday. The payment was made, officials said, pursuant to an opinion by Attorney-General Daugherty.

The British claim was for transportation service arising out of the war with Germany, and the payment, it was explained, constituted final settlement between the war department and the British ministry of shipping of all claims of either party against the other for transportation service.

Secretary Mellon asked Mr. Daugherty for a ruling as to whether the act of March 3, 1837, which requires the secretary to withhold the payment of any judgment against the United States where the claimant is indebted to this country in any manner, applied to such a claim.

Mr. Daugherty held the act did not apply, as it was not the practice of sovereign nations to prosecute their claims against one another in the courts and obtain judgment, but adjust such matters through diplomatic channels.

Famine Grips 20,000,000

Berlin.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in the drought-stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass and the bark of trees, according to the Vossische Zeitung, quoting information from "reliable Russian sources."

Refugees are reported to be pouring into Moscow and Petrograd by thousands and to be fleeing hopelessly in every direction.

The parched earth, it is asserted, is opening up great crevices and wells and rivers are drying up. Many villages are reported on fire. All cattle in the stricken districts have been slaughtered.

As to Immortality.

If I am wrong in thinking the human soul immortal, I am glad to be wrong; nor will I allow the mistake which gives me so much pleasure to be wrested from me as long as I live. But if when dead, as some insignificant philosophers think, I am to be without sensation, I am not afraid of dead philosophers deriding my errors. Again, if we are not to be immortal, it is nevertheless what a man must wish—to have his life end at its proper time. For nature puts a limit to living as to everything else.—Cicero "On Old Age."

Egyptians First in Field.

The earliest objects that civilization possesses in the way of ancient pottery show that the Egyptians were probably the first to use glazes, but the practice may have originated independently wherever a knowledge of early glazes were of the alkaline type, which had to be first fused into a glass before it could be applied to pottery.

Many Missing.

Every year no fewer than 30,000 persons are reported missing in London alone. Some of them are never seen nor heard of again; others, after weeks or months of absence, return and take up the threads of their former life as if they had never left it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Old Japanese Title.

Tycoon is the title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners since the signing of the treaty in 1854 by Commodore Perry on behalf of the United States and Iyesada, the shogun of Japan.

No Longer Popular.

No matter how black or threatening the outlook, keep working, keep visualizing your life dream, and some unexpected way will surely open for its fulfillment. The abiding faith in a power which will bring things out right in the end, which will harmonize discord, has always been strong in men and women who have done great things in the world.—Orison Swett Marden, in Chicago Daily News.

Didn't Have the Price.

Returning home from the dentist's, where he had gone to have a loose tooth drawn, little Raymond reported as follows: "The doctor told me 'fore he began that if I cried or screamed it would cost me a dollar, but if I was a good boy it would be only 50 cents.'" "Did you scream?" his mother asked. "How could I?" answered Ray; "you only gave me 50 cents."

Quality Appreciated.

As little Rose was walking along the sidewalk with me, I asked her if she would like to walk on the elevated curb. It seemed to be just the thing she wanted to do, because she said to me, "Oh, you are a good asker."—Chicago American.

But They're Scarce.

Our idea of the right kind of girl is one who can dance well, but doesn't act as if the rest of humanity were merely her dance floor.—Dallas News.

Unfortunate Oversight.

Jud Tankins says the man who used to think it was cheaper to move than pay rent has discovered that he reckoned without his next landlord.

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