

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Aberdeen, Wash., is about to begin work on a \$400,000 water system.

The government of India has imposed an export duty on grain bags.

General Arguedo, a Mexican rebel leader, has been executed by Carranza.

The United States National bank will build a \$250,000 bank building in Portland.

Portland's new city directory, which will be issued next week, will report a population for the city of approximately 281,000.

The secretary of the California state board of health declares spring fever is not a disease, but a perfectly normal and natural feeling.

Secretary Daniels predicts full vindication of the Navy department in buying armor plants, etc., when the true facts become known.

Six homeless boys less than 6 years of age and of varying nationalities are to be adopted by Mrs. Bessie Fuller, of South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, as a sociological experiment.

The discovery of a small comet by Neujmin was announced in a cablegram to the Harvard observatory from Professor Backlund, of the Imperial observatory at Pulkova, Russia.

A Bucharest dispatch received in London by Reuter's Telegram company by way of Amsterdam says that the Queen Mother, Elizabeth, of Roumania, (Carmen Sylva), died Friday morning.

A Stockholm dispatch to the London Morning Post says that, according to a message from Karlskrona, Sweden, a whole mine field of several hundred mines is drifting from the North, having presumably been set adrift by the ice and wind.

Fred G. Buskuhl, of Friend, Oregon, has just received the bronze medal awarded to him by the Carnegie hero fund commission for attempting to save the life of Joseph L. Tarkie at Friend, August 3, 1912. The commission also awarded \$1000 to Mr. Buskuhl.

Five million bushels of May wheat have been bought by milling interests in the last week as prices tumbled, according to estimates of Minneapolis chamber of commerce traders. This, they say, would represent sales of one million barrels of flour. Most of this product is said to be for Eastern bakers.

Two men with a large "roll" of counterfeit Federal Reserve bank bills are operating in Portland, and a third member of the gang is supposed to be working in conjunction with the others disguised as a plainclothes officer. The duty of the third man appears to be to disarm the suspicion of the victims by vouching for his accomplices.

Crowded galleries that gathered to hear the international situation discussed saw the house take its annual vote, this time 150 to 46, not to reduce members' mileage from 20 to 5 cents a mile. The defeat of the motion was preceded by a lively debate, in which the 20-cent mileage was denounced as graft and defended as a just allowance.

Secretary Daniels is opposed to locating a naval base at the mouth of the Columbia river.

The momentous battle between the French and Germans before Verdun continues with practically no gain for either side.

The Russian steamship Petchenga has been sunk. Fifteen of those on board were saved. She was of 1647 gross tons. Seven of the Petchenga's crew were lost.

Great Britain will permit shipment to the United States of a cargo of dyestuffs valued at \$5,000,000.

Only three co-eds out of 23 at the University of Oregon have good feet. None have a perfect toe-line.

General Felix Diaz, who has been in the United States for several months, and under surveillance of the department of justice, has succeeded in leaving for Cuba, where, it is reported, he will form plans for another revolution in Mexico.

Mrs. Carrie Hall, 76 years old, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, dies at the home of her sister, Miss Isabel Hanks, near Louisiana, Mo.

Germany delivers note to United States setting forth her submarine warfare on armed merchantmen to which this government has objected.

Another shipment of gold to Holland from New York under an agreement with the British government against seizure will go forward on the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam. The shipment, amounts to \$1,500,000.

A negro enters the Mechanics' State Bank at St. Joseph, Mo., and after forcing the cashier and two clerks into the vault, obtains \$1600 and escapes.

Thieves in New York steal \$200,000 from a U. S. mail truck while it was on a ferry bound from the Central New Jersey station. The auto truck contained \$1,000,000 in all.

According to Lloyd's, the British steamer Southford, formerly the Sindbad, has been sunk. Eleven of the vessel's crew were saved. Two were killed. The Southford was a vessel of 897 tons.

GERMAN RAIDER MAKES HOME PORT WITH BOOTY AND PRISONERS

Berlin—The German cruiser Moeve arrived Monday in a German port (said to be Wilhelmshaven), according to an official announcement made here. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars. The statement follows:

"The naval general staff says that H. M. S. Moeve, Commander Captain Burgrave Count von Dohna-Scholdien, after a successful cruise lasting several months, arrived at some home port with four British officers, 29 British marines and sailors, 166 men of crews of enemy steamers, among them 103 Indians, as prisoners, and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

"The vessel captured the following enemy vessels, the greater part of which were sunk, and a small part of which were sent as prizes to neutral ports.

"The British steamers Corbridge, 3647 tons; Author, 3496 tons; Trader, 3608 tons; Ariadne, 3035 tons; Dromonby, 3627 tons; Farrington, 3146 tons; Clan Macavish, 5816 tons; Appan, 7781 tons; Westburn, 3500 tons; Horace, 3335 tons; Flamenco, 4629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3471 tons.

British sailing vessel Edinburgh, 1473 tons.

"French steamer Maroni, 3109 tons.

"Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 4322 tons.

"At several points on enemy coast the Moeve also laid mines, to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII fell victim."

Count von Dohna-Scholdien, commander of the Moeve, has received the iron cross of the first class, and the members of the crew have received the iron cross of the second class. Count von Dohna has been ordered to report to headquarters for a personal interview with the emperor.

East Wants Slice of Oregon & California Land Grant Profits

Washington, D. C. — If the Chamberlain bill is made the basis of congressional legislation, looking to the disposal of the unsold portion of the Oregon & California land grant, one important provision, that prescribing the manner of disposing of the net revenues from the sale of timber lands, will be radically amended, if not altogether eliminated.

As the bill now stands, the receipts from the sale of timber lands, after paying the railroad company what further amounts may be found due, will go into a special fund, of which 40 per cent will go to the state of Oregon for school purposes, 40 per cent will go to the land grant counties, and the remaining 20 per cent to the Federal government.

While the public land committees of the senate and house have not yet formulated their reports, it has become quite evident that there will be strong opposition to turning over 80 per cent of the net receipts to Oregon and the counties, and this provision will be less favorably received by the senate and house than by the committees which have the subject in hand. And especially will this provision be assailed when it is generally known that the government estimates the timber to be worth upwards of \$50,000,000.

Regardless of the reasons back of it, the idea is strong among Eastern and Southern men in congress that the lands of the West belong to the entire country, and there is a decided opposition to any legislation which concedes that the Western states have a greater interest in lands within their borders than do states 3000 miles away.

U. S. Will Make Demands On Austria in Petrolite Case

Washington, D. C. — The United States is preparing to make formal demands upon Austria-Hungary as a result of the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the American tank steamer Petrolite. A note on the subject will be dispatched within the next few days.

It is said authoritatively that the United States would stand by its original contentions and ask an apology for the attack, punishment of the submarine commander and reparations for damage done to the vessel and injuries inflicted on a member of the crew.

In reply to the first American communication Austria informed the State department that its version of the affair was that the submarine commander thought the Petrolite an enemy ship, disguised with the American flag; that he fired on the vessel because he believed it was about to ram his ship, and that the commander of the Petrolite voluntarily furnished provisions when asked to do so.

The State department since has secured information from the captain and crew of the Petrolite directly contradictory to the Austrian version.

Irish Ask Freedom.

New York—Resolutions termed "an Irish declaration of independence," appealing for the recognition of Ireland as a nation by the powers of the world and demanding that Americans be warned not to travel on ships carrying contraband, were adopted Sunday by the Friends of Irish Freedom, a national organization formed here Saturday as the outgrowth of a conference called to define the attitude which it is contended Irishmen in this country should assume toward Great Britain.

Steamer Value Trebled.

San Francisco—The American steamer Mackinaw, bought about eight months ago from the Robert Dollar company for \$100,000, was sold Monday, it was reported, by George and James Flood for \$300,000 to a Japanese firm. The Mackinaw now is at Vladivostok unloading.

The Mackinaw put into Honolulu several times with engine trouble during the last year, and six months ago was disabled off the coast north of here and was towed into Puget Sound.

New Coin Design Coming.

Washington, D. C.—Within the next few months the treasury will begin coinage of new half dollars, 25-cent and 10-cent pieces. Designs of these coins must be changed, by law, every 25 years, and the present 25-year period ends 1916. The designs for the new coins have not been completed and the dies will not be ready for two months, according to a statement by Director of the Mint Woolley. Nothing will be made public concerning the type of designs until the dies are ready.

DRASTIC MILITARY BILL INTRODUCED

Senate Measure Stronger Than Administration Had Asked.

GARRISON PLAN PRACTICALLY RETAINED

Army and National Guard Virtually Doubled in Strength—New Inducements for Recruits.

Washington, D. C.—The first of the national preparedness measures to reach either house of congress for consideration was introduced in the senate Saturday by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, which perfected it after weeks of hearings and conferences. It proposes an even more sweeping change in military policy than that outlined by President Wilson in his annual message, and was described by Mr. Chamberlain as the most comprehensive piece of military legislation ever offered in congress.

All of the elementary administration army plans prepared by ex-Secretary Garrison are retained, although in altered form, and additional proposals for organization of industrial reserves in peace times go even further than the administration had suggested.

The house committee's bill was introduced Monday. There is no vital difference between the two measures and members of both committees believe that when the final bill, which will be agreed on in joint conference committee, has passed both houses, the President will be able to affix his signature to a measure that will do more than he has asked toward building up an adequate National defense.

Aside from its plan virtually to double the Army and National guard, the senate bill has four striking features. One of these authorizes Federal volunteer forces in peace times, the object sought by Secretary Garrison with his continental army plan. Another mobilizes all whose callings fit them for special duty. The third Federalizes the National guard and the fourth contemplates training officers from among graduates of military schools and colleges.

For the regular Army the bill provides a peace strength within five years of 178,000 men of all arms, or approximately 165,000 fighting troops. The percentage of men in each company, battery or troop at peace strength would be increased in the interests of efficiency, and the full war strength would be 225,000 men. The Army would consist of 65 infantry, 25 cavalry and 21 field artillery regiments in addition to the staff and other special corps and coast artillery.

Colonel House Is Back from European War Zone

New York—Colonel E. M. House, who sailed for Europe December 28 on a confidential mission for President Wilson, arrived here Sunday on the steamship Rotterdam from Falmouth. Colonel House declined to comment on his mission or what he had seen or done while abroad, reiterating the statement he had made prior to leaving here in December, that his mission was to convey to some of the American ambassadors information having to do with international questions that could not be supplied them by cable or letter.

Asked if he had noticed any marked change in the attitude of Europe toward the United States since his previous trip, Colonel House said:

"Reports of an unfavorable attitude toward the United States by the people of Europe are exaggerated. At least, I heard no criticism in any of the countries I visited. I will say also that we should remember that the people of the belligerent nations are living with their nerves on edge and we should make allowances accordingly."

Germans Renew Attack on Verdun With No Gains

Paris—Fighting of great violence continues in the Verdun region, the war office announced Sunday. The Germans made a heavy attack against the French front along the line from the Haudremont wood to Douaumont fort. This assault, the statement says, was repulsed.

It is announced semi-officially that the battle at Verdun continued Sunday throughout the day with the same intensity and without causing any change in the respective positions of the opposing armies.

Zeppelins Raid England.

London—A Zeppelin raid took place Sunday night, when two hostile airships crossed over the northeast coast of England. The official statement announcing the raid gives no information as to the damage done. "At the time of this report," the statement continues, "their movements have not been clearly defined. Some bombs were dropped, which fell into the sea near the shore, but information is not yet available as to whether any damage was done on land. A further communication will be issued later."

Tungsten Mine Found.

Baker—Working for years next to a valuable deposit of scheelite, an ore of tungsten, Bradbury brothers have just discovered their wealth and are making the gold quest a secondary matter. The men thought the rock at their mine, the Cliff, eight miles north-east of this city, was worthless calcite and paid no attention to it. Analysis has shown that they have probably the only tungsten mine in the state, worth probably \$6500 a ton. Pumping the mine has been hastened so the rock can be worked as soon as possible.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Manner of Protecting Oregon Timber Greatly Improved

Salem—Oregon's forest protection agencies since 1912 have waged a campaign of "preparedness," according to data compiled by State Forester Elliott. During the period from 1912 to 1915 inclusive the State forester said that more than 3000 miles of abandoned and obstructed trails were made passable; 729 miles of strategic new trails built; 442 miles of telephone lines constructed and 25 cabins erected for the use of lookout men in the forest service. This work called for an expenditure of \$50,000, practically all of which was borne by the timber owners.

"The importance of such work was unquestioned," said Mr. Elliott. "Lookout men are of little value unless they can immediately report the fires discovered to their county warden and to the patrolmen in whose district they occur. It is thus necessary that lookout stations be equipped with telephones and the patrolmen must have access to them at several points along their 'beats.'"

"Patrolmen finding a fire they cannot handle must be able to telephone to their chief for a fire-fighting crew to be sent to the scene of the fire without delay. To mobilize a crew, together with tools and rations on the fire line in any part of a district in time to control it before it reaches dangerous proportions necessitates a carefully planned system of passable roads and trails."

"Use Own Judgment" Advice to Woolmen

Pendleton—The National Woolgrowers' association refuses to advise Oregon woolmen whether or not to sell their 1915 clip at the present time. In a letter received here by Senator J. N. Burgess, of Pilot Rock, who is the Oregon member of the executive committee of the association, from Secretary S. W. McClure, he says:

"My advice is that around 6,000,000 pounds of inter-mountain wool has now been contracted. Fine wool is selling at from two to three cents above last year's, with cross breeds at from two to five cents above last year.

"On Monday several crossbred clips sold at Dillon, Mont., at 31 cents, and it is reported that the Wood Livestock company's clip has sold at 30 cents, and also that 30 cents has been offered for some quarter-blood clips in Western Wyoming. I hope you will give this information to your sheepmen, but this association refuses to advise whether to sell or not to sell. He must use his own judgment entirely in this matter."

Road Change Permissible.

Salem—The plans of the State Highway commission are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, not subject to change," declared Attorney General Brown in advising the members of the commission that they could change the state road map prepared by ex-State Highway Engineer Bowley.

The question was put to the attorney general by the commission, which desires to change the route of a state road in Washington county, it being found that another route is more suitable. John H. Albert, of the advisory board of the commission, contended that the commission had no authority to revise the general system of trunk roads to be improved by the state.

Lumber Outlook Bright.

Kalamath Falls—Lumbermen have reason to expect the most prosperous season in years, according to Robert A. Johnson, head of the Klamath Manufacturing company, of this city, who has just returned from San Francisco where he passed the winter.

"There is a material increase in the demand for the upper grades of lumber, and the prices offered are from \$5 to \$6 per 1000 feet better than in the fall," said Mr. Johnson.

"In the past few days I have received telegraphic inquiries for five carloads of lumber at \$5 to \$6 more than was offered a few months ago."

Hood River Men Pleased.

Hood River—News that the Rogue River Fruit & Produce association, which decided to withdraw from the Northwest, has been dissolved, probably would accept an offer of the Applegrowers' association of this city to cooperate in the distribution of its apples and pears was received with gratification by local market men.

Wilmer Sieg, sales manager of the Applegrowers' association, says:

"During the past we have cut under each other on prices of our fruit, each trying to reach the buyer, and as a result the growers of both districts have suffered."

Farm Bonds Proposed.

Salem—Insurance of 4 per cent state bonds, and the lending of the proceeds direct to the farmer at the same rate of interest and in the same manner as the irrevocable school fund is now lent, are advocated by Percy A. Copper, assistant state engineer. As a means of presenting his proposal for a system of rural credits for consideration of the people before the irrigation, drainage and rural credits conference meets in Salem March 9, Mr. Copper has prepared a bill, which contains the essential requirements for rural credits.

The THOUSANDTH WOMAN OF ERNEST W. HORNING Author of 'The AMATEUR CRACKSMAN,' 'RAFFLES,' Etc. ILLUSTRATIONS by O. IRWIN MYERS

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

"Blanche was sharp enough to intercept.

"No—no—but if he had!"

"You'd still stand by him?"

"I've told you so before. I meant to take him back to Australia with me—

"I never told you that—but I meant to take him, and not a soul out there to know who he was." He sighed aloud over the tragic stopper on that plan.

"And would you still?" she asked.

"If I could get him off."

"Guiltily or not guiltily?"

"Rather!"

There was neither shame, pose, nor hesitation about that. Blanche went through into the room without a word, but her eyes shone finely in the lamp-light. Then she returned with a book, and stood half in the balcony, framed as in a panel, looking for a place.

"You remind me of 'The Thousandth Man,'" she told him as she found it. "Who was he?"

"He's every man who does a thousandth part of what you're doing!" said Blanche with confidence. And then she read, rather shyly and not too well:

"One man in a thousand," Solomon says. "Will stick more close than a brother. And it's worth while seeking him half your days."

"If you find him before the other. Nine hundred and ninety-nine depend on what the world sees in you. But the Thousandth Man will stand by your side."

"With the whole round world agin you."

"I should hope he would," said Cazale, "if he's a man at all."

"But this is the bit for you," said Blanche.

"His wrong's your wrong, and his right's your right. In season or out of season. Stand up and back it in all men's sight—

"With that for your only reason! Nine hundred and ninety-nine can't bide the shame or mocking or laughter. But the Thousandth Man will stand by your side."

To the gallows-foot—and after!"

The last words were italic in Blanche's voice, and it trembled, but so did Cazale's as he cried out in his formula:

"That's the finest thing I ever heard in all my life! But it's true, and so it should be. I don't take any credit for it."

"Then you're all the more the thousandth man!"

He caught her suddenly by the shoulders. His rough hands trembled; his jaw worked. "Look here, Blanche! If you had a friend, wouldn't you do the same?"

"Yes, if I'd such a friend as all that," she faltered.

"You'd stand by his side to the gallows-foot—if he was swine enough to let you?"

"I dare say I might."

"However bad a thing it was—murder, if you like—and however much he was mixed up in it—no like poor Scruton?"

"I'd try to stick to him," she said simply.

"Then you're the thousandth woman," said Cazale. "God bless you, Blanche!"

He turned on his heel in the balcony, and a minute later found the room behind him empty. He entered, stood thinking, and suddenly began looking all over for the photograph of himself, with a beard, which he had seen there a week before.

CHAPTER XII.

Quid pro Quo.

It was his blessing that had done it; up to then she had controlled her feelings in a fashion worthy of the title just bestowed upon her. If only he had stopped at that, and kept his blessing to himself! It sounded so very much more like a knell that Blanche had begun to laugh, and then to make such a fool of herself (as she herself reiterated) that she was obliged to run away in the worst possible order.

But that was not the end of those four superfluous words of final benediction; before the night was out they had solved, to Blanche's satisfaction, the hitherto impenetrable mystery of Cazale's conduct.

He had done something in Australia, something that fixed a gulf between him and her. Blanche did not mean something wrong, much less a crime, least of all any sort of complicity in the great crime which had been committed while he was on his way home. But she believed the worst he had done was to emulate his friend, Mr. Potts, and to get engaged or perhaps actually married to somebody in the bush.

There was no reason why he should not; there never had been any sort or kind of understanding between herself and him; it was only as lifelong friends that they had written to each other, and that only once a year. Lifelong friendships are traditionally fatal to romance. They had both been free as air; and if he was free no longer, she had absolutely no cause for complaint, even if she was fool enough to feel it.

All this she saw quite clearly in her very honest heart. And yet, he might have told her; he need not have flown

HAD ORIGIN IN DIPLOMACY

Famous Phrase Which is Often Used Has Been Ascribed to a Bishop of Milan.

"When you are in Rome do as Rome does," is one of the proverbs that are so old that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity.

It is generally asserted, however, that it arose from the following incident, given in one of St. Augustine's epistles: "Augustine was in the habit

of dining upon Saturday as upon Sunday, but being puzzled with the different practices then prevailing (for they had begun to fast at Rome on Saturday) he consulted St. Ambrose, the bishop of Milan, on the subject. The answer of the Milan saint was this: 'When I am here I do not fast on Saturday, but when at Rome I do fast on Saturday.'"

Hurton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," speaks of those persons who are always swayed in mind and action by their surroundings. "When they

are at Rome," he says, "they do there as they see done."

His Accustomed Place.

Seven-year-old Frances was watching papa start for the office and reporting his progress to mamma, who was a little near-sighted.

"The car's stopping for him," said Frances.

"Has he got out?" asked mamma.

"Yes, mamma. He has jumped on and takes his place on a strap."—Puck.

to see her, the instant he landed, or seemed so overjoyed, and such a boy again, or made so much of her and their common memories! He need not have begun begging her, in a minute, to go out to Australia, and then never have mentioned it again; he might just as well have told her if he had or hoped to have a wife to welcome her! Of course he saw it afterwards, himself; that was why the whole subject of Australia had been dropped so suddenly and for good. Most likely he had married beneath him; if so, she was very sorry, but he might have said that he was married.

Curiously enough, it was over Martha that she felt least able to forgive him. Martha would say nothing, but let would be only less intolerable than her unspoken sympathy with Blanche. Martha had been perfectly awful about the whole thing, and had committed the final outrage of being perfectly right, from her idiotic point of view.

Now among all these meditations of a long night, and of a still longer day, in which nobody even troubled to send her word of the case at Kingston, it would be too much to say that no thought of Hilton Toye ever entered the mind of Blanche. She could not help liking him; he amused her immensely; and he had proposed to her twice, and warned her he would again. She felt the force of his warning, because she felt his force of character.



"I Guess I'm Not Fit to Speak to You," He Said.

and will. She literally felt these forces, as actual emanations from the strongest personality that had ever impinged upon her own.

In the day of reaction, such considerations were bound to steal in as single specks, each with a certain consolation, not altogether innocent of comparisons. But the battalion of Toye's virtues only marched on Blanche when Martha came to her, on the little green rug of a lawn behind the house, to say that Mr. Toye himself had called and was in the drawing-room.

Blanche stole up past the door, and quickly made herself smarter than she had ever done by day for Walter Cazale; at least she put on a "dresy" blouse, her calling skirt (which always looked new), and did what she could to her hair. All this was only because Mr. Toye always came down as if it were Mayfair, and it was rotten to make people feel awkward if you could help it. So in walked Blanche, in her very best for the light of day, to be followed as soon as possible by the silver teapot, though she had just had tea herself. And there stood Hilton Toye, chin blue and collar black, his trousers all knees and creases, exactly as he had jumped out of the boat-train.

"I guess I'm not fit to speak to you," he said, "but that's just what I've come to do—for the third time!"

"Oh, Mr. Toye!" cried Blanche, really frightened by the face that made his meaning clear. It relaxed a little as she shrank involuntarily, but the compassion in his eyes and mouth did not lessen their steady determination.

"I didn't have time to make myself presentable," he explained. "I thought you wouldn't have me waste a moment if you understood the situation. I want you to promise to marry me right now!"

Blanche began to breathe again. Evidently he was on the eve of yet another of his journeys, probably back to America, and he wanted to go over engaged; at first she had thought he had had news to break to her, but this was no worse than she had heard before. Only it was more difficult to cope with him; everything was different, and he so much more pressing and precipitate. She had never met this Hilton Toye before. Yes; she was distinctly frightened by him. But in a minute she had ceased to be frightened of herself; she knew her own mind once more, and spoke it much as she had spoken his, quite compassionately, but just as tersely to the point.

"One moment," he interrupted. "I said nothing about my feelings, because they're a kind of stale proposition by this time; but for form's sake I may state there's no change there, except in the only direction I guess a person's feelings are liable to change toward you, Miss Blanche! I'm a worse case than ever, if that makes any difference."

Blanche shook her yellow head. "Nothing can," she said. "There must be no possible mistake about it this time, because I want you to be very good and never ask me again."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)