

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR BUSY READERS

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

The annual report of Armour & Co. shows net earnings of \$20,100,000, or 20 per cent on capital stock and 14.7 per cent on investment.

The German government, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's has confiscated all the organ pipes for the use of the government.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that Sweden lost 183 ships, aggregating 113,000 tons, last year, of which 100 were torpedoed, with the loss of 27 lives.

Gold amounting to \$24,440,000 was received at the New York treasury from Canada to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. This makes a total inflow of \$49,440,000 since January 1.

A measure providing for a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women and another providing for limited suffrage were passed by the North Dakota senate and now go to the house.

The Berlin municipality, says Reuter's correspondent, has announced that, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions of production, it will be possible for every citizen to have one egg daily until January 31.

Miss Margaret Washington, a great-grand-niece of George Washington, died at her home in Philadelphia. She had a wide reputation among physicians and medical schools for her skill in drawing anatomical sketches.

More than \$400,000,000 worth of American securities owned by British subjects, it is estimated, has been brought to New York in the last few months as the results of the British government's move to mobilize American stocks and bonds.

Secretary of War Baker and Commander Todd, head of the naval radio service, at a hearing before the house merchant marine committee on the Alexander bill to regulate radio communication, advocated government monopoly of wireless telegraphy.

The Greek government has formally accepted the ultimatum of the entente powers. In accordance with the agreement made with the allies on December 1, King Constantine has delivered to the entente naval authorities six batteries of mountain guns. He gave orders to the troops to suppress all hostile demonstrations.

Two demands for complete suppression of liquor traffic in Canada during the war were made on the government, the first by men representing temperance associations and the second by "the women of Canada." Premier Borden promised the government would give serious consideration to a federal law which would entirely eliminate the traffic.

A new huge Zeppelin, the L-40, made a trial flight over Friedrichshafen and Lake Constance. It is equipped with specially designed propellers, which make it virtually noiseless. There is a machine on board which, when put into operation, quickly covers the airship with smoke, resembling a cloud, so that the airship cannot be seen from below.

Baron Devonport, the English food controller, has fixed the following prices which home growers may charge for their 1917 crops: Wheat, 60 shillings per 504 pounds; oats, 38 shillings 6 pence per 336 pounds; potatoes, a varying price of 115 to 130 shillings.

January 10 has been tentatively agreed upon by the Federal Farm Loan Board as the day for opening stock subscription books to the 12 farm loan banks. The books will be opened in each city where there is a farm loan bank.

A correspondent on the Belgian front writing to the Amsterdam Telegraph says he hears Belgians deported from the neighborhood of Charleroi have been sent to occupied parts of Poland to perform compulsory labor.

Canadian casualties from the opening of the war until December 31, a period of 29 months, total 68,290. This is made up of killed, 10,854; died of wounds, 4010; died of illness, 484; presumed dead, 1108; wounded, 48,454; missing, 1970.

August A. Brown, who served in the famous Light Brigade of the British army at Balaklava, died at Elton, Md.

Rev. Dr. David H. Fouse, a prominent Denver minister, addressing the Ben Franklin club, made a plea for birth control on moral and racial improvement grounds.

Conductor Clyde Gibson, of Port Angeles, Wash., and two laborers were killed and Engineer Harry Logeer, Fireman Bert Ferguson and 20 laborers injured when a work train on the Seattle, Port Angeles & Western railroad was wrecked west of Majestic.

Six days after the fund available for paying off gopher bounties in Marion county, Or., became available, \$2500 of the fund had been expended. This represented 25,000 gopher scalps.

There is a woman's suffrage movement in China but it does not amount to much now. Dr. J. W. Bashford, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, resident in China, said on his arrival in San Francisco recently. Suffrage in a constitution now making probably would be based upon educational and property qualifications, the bishop said.

TOM LAWSON NAMES McADOO

"Leak" Investigation Again Before Committee in Earnest.

Washington, D. C.—Thomas W. Lawson, hailed before the house rules committee to tell what he knew or had heard about a stock market leak on President Wilson's peace note or be punished, calmly declared Monday the congressman who told him a cabinet officer, a senator and a banker were engaged in a stock-gambling pool was none other than Representative Henry, chairman of the committee.

Then, before his hearers had time to recover from the shock, Lawson sprung one sensation after another by declaring that the cabinet officer referred to was Secretary McAdoo; that the banker was H. Pliny Fiske, of New York, and that he knew the senator only by the initial "O."

To complete the sensation, Lawson went on to charge that Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve board, had knowledge of the leak machinery; repeated a rumor that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had made two millions in the stock market, and to mention a list of well known men he thought should be questioned. The committee promptly issued subpoenas for all of them.

Mr. Lawson said he had been told that Malcolm McAdoo, the secretary's brother, knew of the leak, as did C. D. Barney & Co. and Stewart G. Gibbons, of New York. A Mrs. Ruth Thomson Visconti, of this city, he said, had declared to him in the presence of her attorney that Secretary Tumulty "received his bit," and that W. W. Price, one of the White House correspondents, was "the go-between for Tumulty and others."

H. Pliny Fiske, Lawson said, was the banker he referred to previously as dominating a cabinet officer, and Archibald S. White, he said, had given him this information.

Representative Henry was said by Lawson to have told him at the conference that preceded the opening of the leak investigation of reports connecting the cabinet officer, banker and senator and also had told him of reports that Secretary Lansing had been seen conferring with Bernard Baruch, the Wall street operator, said to have made a clean up on the falling market which accompanied the peace note.

Lawson declared Henry had asked him on patriotic grounds not to press his charges. At no time, the Boston financier testified, did he ever say he had direct information.

When Lawson had finished his recital, Chairman Henry took the stand and swore that at no time had he mentioned to Lawson the names the financier brought out on the witness stand; that he had no information then and had none now of his own knowledge and denied generally and completely all of Lawson's testimony relating to him.

When he had concluded Lawson rose and solemnly declared that every word he had uttered on the stand was the "truth, so help me God, without variation."

Mexican-American Commission Adjourns; Problem Up to Wilson

New York—The Mexican-American joint commission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the question at issue between Mexico and the United States after a series of conferences that began four months ago, was formally dissolved late Tuesday.

Secretary of the Interior Lane and the other members of the American commission, Dr. J. R. Mott and Judge George Gray, told the Mexicans that they had recommended to President Wilson the dispatch to Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher and the withdrawal of the American troops from Chihuahua.

The Americans impressed on the Mexicans that with the dissolution of the commission the Mexican problem reverted to President Wilson. They were careful not to leave in the minds of the Mexicans the conviction, President Wilson would accept the recommendation that an accredited diplomat be sent to Mexico and General Pershing's force be withdrawn, but the intimation that he would do so was conveyed.

Three Captains Dropped. Leavenworth, Kan.—Three captains of the United States army have been dismissed from service, according to a message received by the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth Tuesday from the War department.

They are William H. Armstrong, Fred H. Gallup and Harry Graham, who were tried by court martial last July on charges of tracing maps of the Fort Leavenworth reservation and turning them in as their own drawings. The men were student officers at the post at the time.

South is Ice-Coated. Memphis, Tenn.—Snow and ice coated the South Tuesday from Texas to Virginia, interfering with traffic in many places and, with heavy fogs, making navigation perilous.

Georgia and Florida escaped the worst rigors of the storm, but nearly all the other Gulf and South Atlantic states had snow and sleet, accompanied by freezing temperatures. No immediate relief is promised by the weather bureau. The snowfall in North and Central Texas was the heaviest in history.

Canada to Run Mines. Ottawa, Ont.—Government operation of the coal mines at Fernie, B. C., was foreshadowed in a statement given out here. The mines furnish coal to Northwestern settlers. The miners demanded increased wages to meet the higher cost of living, and the operators have refused to make the advance.

The government announces it will operate the mines and pay for their operation out of the money received from the coal sold.

PROCEEDINGS OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY OREGON GOVERNOR TO LEGISLATURE.

Hope expressed that session will be businesslike and economical and establish record for excellence, unity and brevity. Tendency toward decentralization of state government deprecated. Belief expressed that government should control penitentiary administration. Pruning of \$461,000 from amounts asked for by state departments and institutions advised, together with legislation to increase revenue by \$260,000. Some of reductions suggested are: Reduction of appropriations to \$199,999 each for State University and Oregon Agricultural College. Reduction of wild animal bounty about 25 per cent. Absorption of Child Labor and Industrial Welfare commissions by Industrial Accident Commission. Absorption of work of Social Hygiene Society by State Board of Health. Reduced appropriation for State Dairy and Food Commissioner and transfer of food inspection duties to Board of Health. Reduced amounts for Livestock Sanitary Board, Forestry Department, Department of Mines and Geology, State Engineer's office and Water Board and Public Service Commission. It is suggested that Forestry Department's expenses be met to greater extent by timber owners. Only one salaried Tax Commissioner. Making Department of Weights and Measures self-sustaining. Penitentiary will require less because of reduced population, due to enactment of prohibition law. Decrease in commitments to State Hospital also expected. Position of State Labor Commissioner at expiration of expiration of present term and transfer of duties to Industrial Accident Commission. Lastly, decrease in expenditures of present Legislature suggested. Two major sources of revenue recommended. Headjustment of inheritance tax. Increase of insurance tax from 2 per cent on net premiums to 2 per cent on gross premiums. Imperative that Lark reiterated, with moderate increase in automobile taxation, total revenue to be devoted to road work. Legislators told that people expect legislation making absolutely effective the provisions of the new-dry liquor amendment. Better housing and equipment for State Penitentiary recommended. Flax experiment reviewed. Soundness of movement asserted. Outstanding features are works for business and blazing of trail for new Oregon industry. Investigation of feasibility of convict-operated lime quarry suggested. State Supreme Court is overburdened. Limitation of appeals recommended. Military training in State University and high schools recommended—no compulsory military service. Absentee voters law for soldiers recommended. Rural credits amendment requires legislation to make it operative. Provision for industrial classification of workers recommended. Passage of sane sterilization act to check increase of the mentally unfit. Establishment of State Board of Industrial Hygiene recommended. Creation of office of fire marshal recommended as good economic. Increase of anglers' license fee from \$1 to \$1.50 advised, additional funds to go to protection of trout for restocking streams. New fish ladder at Oregon City advised. State Fair needs collection. Workable child labor law needed. Fruitful field for public economies lies in local administration. Waste in printing of state reports should be eliminated. Two Oregon pioneers recommended as early date as state's finances will permit.

DEFENDS AMERICAN POSITION

German Paper Tells "Yankee Haters" Their Ideas Are All Wrong.

Berlin, via London.—The delivery of American ammunition to the belligerents is defended by the Lokai Anzeiger in a half-column article, published in connection with its comments on the sentiments voiced by Ambassador Gerard at the dinner given to him by the American Association of Commerce and Trade.

The paper says it has the greatest satisfaction concerning Mr. Gerard's utterances, but some objection to the finished diplomacy of some parts of his address. It takes decided issue with that portion of the press which has been more or less severely criticizing him and the whole idea of giving the banquet in his honor.

"There are unfortunately," says the Anzeiger, "too many people who regard as degradation any result achieved by yielding and who belittle anything not gained with the fist. Meanwhile, the number of Germany's enemies has so increased that it is desirable to build 'golden bridges' for those real or would-be enemies who manifest desire to revise their earlier opinions."

In its defense of the delivery of American war munitions, after expressing gratification that the tide of criticism in the German press has receded, the Lokai Anzeiger says: "It must always be recalled to the German 'Yankee haters' that their standpoint is legally wrong, that the Hague convention distinctly permits neutrals to make deliveries of ammunition, and that Germany's representatives at that convention expressly opposed changing this clause."

"Despite the large number who loudly proclaim that one more enemy would not harm Germany, the world are wide circles of persons who would like to see the war brought to a close without accession to the ranks of our enemies, especially of an opponent truly not to be underestimated. For these reasons also it is deemed useful to meet half way those who are seen to be ready to work with us and go our way."

Department Orders "Zeppelins," Other Lessons of Europe Heeded

Washington, D. C.—Ordinance and aircraft innovations designed from lines developed by European belligerents have been authorized by both war and navy departments. They include Zeppelin type airships, large-caliber mobile rifles and howitzers, mounted on railroad trucks for the coast defense or hauled by tractor engines over country roads.

Secretary Daniels announced that the "Zeppelin" would be constructed at once. In the meantime, the craft was reached after an exhaustive study of the question of rigid airships by a joint committee of officers representing the aeronautical branches of both services, the general staff of the army and the general board of the navy.

Captain Accepts Penalty. Los Angeles.—David Caplan, recently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for manslaughter in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, asked and was granted a revocation of a certificate of probable cause, staying his sentence, and will be taken to San Quentin penitentiary immediately. Caplan gave notice of appeal, but as a decision from the district court of appeals might not be handed down for a year, Caplan chose to begin service of his sentence. Caplan has spent two years in jail, but having been denied him. This time does not count as part of his term.

Pennys to Ask Big Credit. Philadelphia.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company announce that the stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting March 13 to approve an increase in the authorized indebtedness of the company to the extent of \$75,000,000. This will enable the directors to issue from time to time, the announcement says, such amounts either of general mortgage bonds or capital stock as may be necessary to provide for the company's requirements in the near future.

British Ship in Pacific. San Francisco.—The presence in the Pacific of a British auxiliary cruiser, presumably a former Peninsular & Oriental liner, was reported here Wednesday by officers of the Norwegian steamer Curco, which arrived from Mexican ports.

The vessel encountered by the Curco was off Cape San Lucas, Lower California. After coming close enough to identify the Curco, the auxiliary proceeded south.

Seek Early Appropriations. Salem.—The senate resolutions committee has decided to report favorably on a resolution by Dimick providing that the ways and means committee have on the desks of the members by the 30th day of the session all the general appropriation bills ready for consideration. Senator Wood, of the ways and means committee, appeared before the resolutions committee and declared himself favorable to the plan.

PRUDENCE of the PARSONAGE



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The parsonage girls entertain a visiting minister, —and Carol rides a cow with disastrous results.

Mr. Starr, a widower Methodist minister, has been assigned to the congregation at Mount Mark, Iowa. He and his daughter Prudence—she is nineteen and the eldest of five girls—have come on ahead to get the new parsonage ready for the younger members of the family. Of course the whole town, especially the Methodists, is very curious about the newcomers. Individual members of the Ladies' Aid society drop in upon the family and "gossip" the girls for all they're worth. But the Starrs rapidly adjust themselves to their new surroundings, and the father decides his brood is old enough to participate in family prayers. Little Connie has just finished hers—much to the amusement of her elders.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

So it was that the twins and Connie were alone for a while.

"You did a pretty good job, Connie," said Carol approvingly.

"Yes, I think I did myself," was the complacent answer. "But I intended to put in, 'Keep us as the apple of thy eye, hold us in the hollow of thy hand, and I forgot it until I had said Amen.' I had a notion to put in a postscript, but I believe that isn't done."

"Never mind," said Carol, "I'll use that in mine, tomorrow." It cannot be said that this form of family worship was a great success. The twins were invariably stereotyped, but and dried. They thanked the Lord for the beautiful morning, for kind friends, for health, and family, and parsonage. Connie always prayed in sentences extracted from the prayers of others she had often heard, and every time with nearly disastrous effect.

But later on the morning worship went better. The prayers of the children changed—became more personal, less flowery. They remembered that when they knelt they were at the feet of God, and speaking direct to him.

The family had been in the new parsonage only three weeks, when a visiting minister called on them. It was about ten minutes before the luncheon hour at the time of his arrival. Mr. Starr was received him alone. It was an unfortunate day for the Starrs. Fairly had been at college all morning, and Prudence had been rummaging in the attic, getting it ready for a rainy day and winter playroom for the younger girls. She was dusty and tired.

The luncheon hour arrived, and the girls came in from school, eager to be up and away again. Still the grave young minister sat discoursing upon serious topics with the fidgety Prudence—and in spite of dust and perspiration, she was good to look upon. Rev. Mr. Morgan realized that, and could not tear himself away. Finally Prudence sighed.

"Do you like sweet corn, Mr. Morgan?" This was entirely out of the line of their conversation, and for a moment he faltered. "Sweet corn?" he repeated. "Yes, roasting ears, you know—cooked on the cob."

Then he smiled. "Oh, yes, indeed. Very much," he said. "Well," she began her explanation rather dreadingly, "I was busy this morning and didn't prepare much luncheon. We are very fond of sweet corn, and I cooked an enormous panful. But that's all we have for luncheon—sweet corn and butter. We haven't even bread, because I am going to bake this afternoon, and we never eat it with sweet corn, anyhow. Now, if you care to eat sweet corn and butter, and canned peaches, we'd just love to have you stay for luncheon with us."

Rev. Mr. Morgan was charmed, and said so. So Prudence rushed to the kitchen, opened the peaches in a hurry, and fished out a clean napkin for their guest. Then they gathered about the table, five girls and the visiting minister. It was really a curious sight, that table, in the center stood a tall vase of goldrod. On either side of the vase was a great platter piled high with sweet corn, on the cob. Around the table were six plates, with the necessary silverware, and a glass of water for each. There was also a small dish of peaches at each place, and an individual plate of butter. That was all—except the napkins. But Prudence made no apologies. She was a daughter of the parsonage! She showed Rev. Mr. Morgan to his place as graciously and sweetly as though she were ushering him in to a twenty-seven-course banquet.

"Will you return thanks, Mr. Morgan?" she said.

And the girls bowed their heads. Rev. Mr. Morgan cleared his throat, and began: "Our Father we thank thee for this table."

There was more of the blessing, but the parsonage girls heard not one additional phrase—except Connie, who followed him conscientiously through every word. Carol burst into merry laughter, close upon his reverent "Amen"—and after one awful glare at her sister, Prudence joined in, and soon it was a rollicking group around the parsonage table. Mr. Morgan himself smiled uncertainly. He was puzzled. More, he was embarrassed, and as soon as Carol could get her breath, she gasped out an explanation.

"You were just—right, Mr. Morgan—to give thanks—for the table! There's nothing on it—to be thankful for!" And the whole family went off once more into peals of laughter.

Mr. Morgan had very little appetite that day. He did not seem to be so fond of sweet corn as he had assured Prudence. He talked very little, too. And as soon as possible he took his hat and walked hurriedly away. He never called at the parsonage again.

A few weeks after this Carol distinguished herself again, and to her lasting mortification. A man living only six blocks from the parsonage had generously offered Mr. Starr free pasture for his pretty little Jersey in his broad meadow, and the offer was gratefully accepted. This meant that every evening the twins must walk after the cow, and every morning must take her back for the day's grazing.

One evening, as they were starting out from the meadow homeward with the docile animal, Carol stopped and gazed at Blinkie reflectively.

"Lark," she said, "I just believe to my soul that I could ride this cow. She's so gentle, and I'm such a good hand at sticking on."

"Carol!" ejaculated Lark. "Think how it would look for a parsonage girl to go down the street riding a cow." "But there's no one to see," protested Carol. And this was true. For the parsonage was near the edge of town, and the girls passed only five houses on their way home from the meadow—and all of them were well back from the road.

Lark argued and pleaded, but Carol was firm. "I must try it," she insisted. "And if it doesn't go well I can slide off. You can lead her, Lark."

The obliging Lark boosted her sister up, and Carol nimbly scrambled into place, riding astride.

"I've got to ride this way," she said. "Cows have such funny backs I couldn't keep on any other way. If I see anyone coming, I'll slide for it." For a while all went well. Lark led Blinkie carefully, gazing anxiously to see that no one approached. So they advanced to within two blocks of the parsonage. By this time Blinkie concluded that she was being imposed upon.

"I'm not allowed to repeat gossip," urged Lark.

"No, and I think it's a shame, too, for it's awfully funny. Minnie Drake told me that Miss Varne joined the Methodist church as soon as she heard the new minister was a widower, so she—"

"Carol!" Carol whirled around sharply, and flushed, and swallowed hard. For Prudence was just behind her. "I—I—I—" but she could get no further.

Upon occasion Prudence was quite terrible. "So I heard," she said dryly, but her eyes were hard. "Now run upstairs and out to the field, or to the barn, and play. And, Carol, be sure and remind me of that speech tonight. I might forget it."

The girls ran quickly out, Carol well in the lead.

"No wedding fee for me," she mumbled bitterly. "Somehow I just can't help repeating—"

"You don't want to," said Lark, not without sympathy. "You think it's such fun, you know."

"Well, anyhow, I'm sure I won't get any cake tonight. It seems to me Prudence is very—harsh sometimes."

"You can appeal to father, if you like."

Do you think that Prudence is a bit too young to handle the youngsters with proper discipline?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUPREME IN HIS EGOTISM

Man So Sure of Himself That He Suffers Little From the Desire to Possess.

Men do not, as a rule, suffer very much from the desire to possess, because they are so sure that they do possess, because they find it so difficult to conceive that their wife was not another man's attractive, writes W. L. George in the Atlantic Monthly. They are too well accustomed to being courted, even if they are old and repulsive, because they have power and money; only they think it is because they are men. Beyond a jealous care for their wives' fidelity, which I suspect arises mainly from the feeling that an unfaithful wife is a criticism, they do not ask very much. But women suffer more deeply because they know that man has lavished on them for centuries a condescending admiration; that the king who lays his crown at their feet knows that his is the crown to give. While men possess by right of possession women possess only by right of precarious conquest. They feel it very bitterly, this fugitive empire, and their greatest tragedy is to find themselves growing a little older, uncertain of their power, for they are afraid, as age comes, of losing their man, while I have never heard of a husband afraid of losing his wife, or able to repress his surprise if she forsok him.

According to Growth. Freddie was told by his father to find out the prices of seats for the circus. Freddie soon returned, breathless from haste, and announced: "Twenty-five cents for children, and fifty cents for overgrown people."