

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 Russian press warns small nations to maintain neutrality.

All the available six-inch siege guns at West Point have been shipped to New York for use at the forts protecting the city.

Portland Chinese tong war broke out Thursday night, when one Chinaman was killed and several others were wounded in a battle in which some 25 shots were fired.

Resolutions urging that congress resort to a national referendum before making a declaration of war against any nation were adopted in Honolulu at a meeting of the German-American alliance.

The Federal Reserve board has taken steps to safeguard any member bank threatened by a run by foreign-born depositors, and will aid any bank in the country whose stability is thus threatened.

Spain's note, which it is understood, formally declines to accept President Wilson's suggestion that she break off diplomatic relations with Germany has been received at the State department, but was not made public.

Ten merchant vessels were listed Thursday by Lloyd's as having been sunk by German submarines. One American life was lost. Six of the destroyed vessels were British, and one each French, Russian and Swedish.

Resolutions indorsing the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and pledging its loyalty to the United States were adopted by the German-American alliance at a meeting in Philadelphia.

A regiment of convicts recruited from the 5000 inmates of New York's penal institutions will be offered to the government should the President issue a call for a volunteer army. This plan is announced by Burdette G. Lewis, commissioner of correction.

Rio Janeiro—At the suburban town of Niteroy, on the bay, five miles east of Rio Janeiro, was discovered Friday a wireless telegraph station, which was established by German agents and is being used for espionage.

The American government up to Thursday night was without the official evidence of an overt act by Germany considered necessary to justify President Wilson in going before congress for authority to use necessary means to protect American seamen and people.

The date of the departure of Ambassador Gerard had not been fixed Thursday. The German authorities are making every endeavor to assure him and members of the American embassy of all possible facilities for forwarding private telegrams. No serious concern is felt in Berlin as to the safe departure of German officials in the United States.

The early vegetable crop of Florida is reported wiped out by a severe frost.

The American schooner Kona has grounded at Cape St. Alban, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, and has broken up completely. Her crew is safe.

It is semi-officially stated that Switzerland, in reply to President Wilson's note, will decline to depart from the line of strict neutrality, which is a vital principle of Swiss policy.

A battle of some consequence is fought between Villa and Carranza forces 30 miles west of Chihuahua City. General Francisco Gonzalez, a Carranza commander, is reported killed.

Men of German blood composing the Hoboken, N. J., Independent Schutzen Corps, took steps to make their loyalty to the United States and their skill as marksmen immediately effective for the defense of the country.

From an article in the Tageblatt, of Berlin, it is evident that the German government has issued a white book containing the exchange of notes with the United States government regarding submarine warfare, comprising 26 documents.

The senate overrides President Wilson's veto of the immigration bill by a vote of 69 to 17. The bill was vetoed because of the literacy test.

Charles Augustus Stanhope, eighth Earl of Harrington, dies at Elvaston Castle, Derby. The Earl of Harrington was 73 years old and was one of the largest land owners in England.

Rear Admiral Edward May, U. S. N., dies at his home in Boston at the age of 79 years. He was retired in 1900 with the rank of Rear Admiral in recognition of his services in the Civil War.

Senator Chamberlain has received a letter from nine residents of Hood River protesting against the appropriation of \$60,000 for a public building at that place. They said a \$6000 building would be adequate.

Virginia has received permission from the Supreme court to institute mandamus proceedings against West Virginia to enforce early payment of \$14,000,000 decreed to be West Virginia's share of Virginia's 1861 debt. The court ordered West Virginia authorities to show cause by March 6 why a mandamus writ should not issue.

RELIEF WORK IS WITHDRAWN

American Belgian Commission Stops at Request of Germany.

London—The American commission for relief in Belgium has officially notified the German authorities that the Americans will withdraw from participation in the relief work in Belgium and Northern France.

This step was taken in reply to an order from the German authorities that Americans must withdraw from the provinces of Belgium and Northern France, leaving only a few of their representatives, headed by Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, in Brussels. The action of the commission is explained in a formal statement which was given out Tuesday by directors of the commission in London.

Havre, France—The Belgian government says it has learned that laborers at Bruges are being arrested in the streets by Germans and immediately sent to the German front along with military work, such as putting up wire fences and digging trenches.

It is asserted that 75 per cent of the men who were compelled to present themselves to the military authorities have been taken for work. These men are between the ages 15 and 45. They leave their homes Monday and return Saturday. On their arrival home they are declared to be greatly depressed because of insufficient nourishment, which consists of a quarter of a loaf of war bread in the morning and fruit soup made of apples and prunes at noon. This is said to be all the men receive.

U. S. Flatly Refuses Germany's Proposal to Discuss Differences

Washington, D. C.—The United States has flatly rejected Germany's offer to discuss differences between the two nations while the ruthless submarine campaign is in progress.

In a note Monday to the Swiss minister, who on Saturday orally presented the German proposal Secretary Lansing said the United States does not feel it can enter into any discussion of the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless the German government renews its assurances of May 4 (the Sussex note) and acts upon the assurances.

The State department made public the Secretary's reply, together with a memorandum which Mr. Lansing's suggestion Dr. Ritter, the Swiss minister, had prepared Sunday night setting down in writing the suggestion originally transmitted orally.

Germany to Hold Hostages

Washington, D. C.—Formal notification of the retention in Germany of 72 American sailors brought in as prisoners in the prize ship Yarrowdale was given to the State department Tuesday by Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister, together with an inquiry as to status of the crews of the German war-bound ships in American waters.

Germany, Dr. Ritter said, had decided to hold the Yarrowdale prisoners until she had definite assurance that German crews in American harbors would not be held or imprisoned.

This development, wholly unexpected, was amazing to the American government. Officials here had come to the conclusion that the early reports which misled the German government as to the treatment of German crews here had been effectively dispelled by the forwarding of complete details. As this included the Presidential announcement that German ships would not be seized now or in the event of war and full information about the fair attitude of the government toward the German sailors, officials are wholly at a loss to know what kind of report could have so suddenly changed Germany's attitude.

Teuton Bluejackets Busy

London—In an address at Wilhelmshaven regarding precautions taken by Germany in view of the possibility of war with the United States, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, a prominent national Liberal member of the reichstag, made the following statement, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Evening News: "Our German bluejackets in the United States will have seen to it that German steamers in American ports shall not be usable by any one for some time."

Yachts Being Mobilized

New York—The Naval Training association announced here Tuesday that it had been requested by the Navy department at Washington, to urge all applicants for membership in the Naval Coast Defense reserve to present themselves and details of such yachts and motorboats as they own to the nearest district naval commander for enrollment. It was also announced that the present international crisis would not interfere with plans of the association for continuing its naval training camps next summer.

Submarine Base for Columbia

Washington, D. C.—The mouth of the Columbia river should be adequately protected, both by land and by sea, and is not so protected at the present time, is the conclusion of the Helm Naval board, which recently visited the Pacific Coast. But, in the opinion of the board, the Naval defense at the mouth of the Columbia should be confined, at this time, to a submarine and aviation base. The board is not in favor of establishing a first-class Naval base on the Columbia.

Greek Steamer Arrives

New York—Seventy-six days after her departure from Piræus, Greece, the Greek liner Patris arrived here Tuesday, the first passenger steamer from that country to reach this port for a long time.

The lengthy passage was due to her being held up at Gibraltar and the Azores by order of the entente pending the settlement of the strained relations with Greece, the agents here said. She carried 564 passengers.

Doings of State Legislators

Both Houses Pass Big Appropriation Measures

Salem—Appropriations totaling \$344,555, the first big appropriation bills to go through both houses of the present legislature, were passed by the senate late Monday. They had previously passed the house.

This total of \$344,555, all of which is for expenses and maintenance of various state departments and institutions for the next two years, was divided among five bills, introduced by the joint ways and means committee of the two houses.

The appropriations included \$118,100 for expenses and maintenance of the offices of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer; \$74,455 for the Oregon state training school; \$55,250 for the Oregon state school for the deaf; \$33,320 for the office of attorney general, and \$59,440 for the upkeep of the state capitol and Supreme court buildings.

The only other appropriation measure that has passed both houses was a bill carried early in the session appropriating \$25,000 toward the expenses of the legislature.

Adding this \$25,000 to the money appropriated Tuesday brings the sum total of actual appropriations to date to \$369,555.

The senate had one of the busiest days of the session. When it adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock it had passed 19 bills, several of them being measures of importance, and had killed five others.

Merger Program Pressed

Salem—Some progress was made toward carrying out a consolidation program Tuesday when the joint committee decided to have a bill drafted merging the Livestock sanitary board and the Stallion registration board.

The committee also introduced in the house the bill doing away with one tax commissioner and the senate decided to make the bills covering the labor departments and the desert and state land boards a special order of business Tuesday afternoon.

New Blue Law Bill Opposed

Salem—Nearly a score of speakers bitterly denounced the bill proposing a restoration of the Sunday blue law before the house committee on the health and public morals. This measure, now pending, proposes to replace on the statutes a law the people with an overwhelming vote at the recent election. It is backed by the same interests who proposed the "one-day-in-seven" law killed in the senate recently. The committee agreed unanimously to report against the bill.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Now it is the senate's turn to wrestle with the Rogue river fishing bill, which was passed by the house, this measure, which prohibits seining and the subject of public hearing Tuesday night before the senate committee on fisheries.

Peace officers in the Oregon counties bordering on the California line were given an effective club by the house Tuesday for the enforcement of the bone-dry law. With only three dissenting votes the house passed Representative Sheldon's bill providing search and seizure of vehicles and boats unlawfully carrying intoxicating liquors.

Whatever consolidating is done by this session will not be of the wholesale order. That became apparent at the meeting of the joint consolidation committees of the two houses. Members of both the house and senate expressed the view that all efforts should be made to put the consolidation measures now pending instead of attempting anything further.

A number of minor amendments in the laws governing fraternal insurance societies were proposed in a series of bills introduced in the house by the joint insurance committee of the house and senate. One would permit surrender of policies, under the disability clause at 65 years of age instead of 70 years. Another provides for juvenile insurance.

The house committee on revision of laws has prepared an adverse report on Representative Kubi's anti-picketing bill, and it is probable that the measure will be sent to an inglorious end through the indefinite postponement process. It is possible, however, that it will be permitted to go onto the calendar for third reading.

The fight on the rural credits bill came up over whether administration of the rural credits fund should be left without restrictions in the hands of the State land board, or whether additional provision should be made for appraisal of lands and examination of titles. The first view, that advocated by the State grange, the Farmers' union and the State land board, was represented in senate bill 126. The other view, represented in two bills, senate bills 1 and 142.

A new road code was proposed in the house Wednesday by the committee on roads as a substitute for pending legislation on the same subject. It represents the views of the joint house and senate committees on roads and is intended as a compromise between the Laugaard code and the Schimpf code. The latter was drafted by the good roads committee, an unofficial organization consisting of representatives of many civic and commercial organizations throughout the state.

The house chamber was packed with a crowd that came to hear the arguments pro and con on the Sweeney anti-cigarette bill Tuesday. More than a score of speakers discussed the measure from various angles. Members of the W. C. T. U. and others urged its adoption. The gallery apparently was filled with proponents of the bill as the repeated attacks against the cigarette were loudly applauded. A number of business men spoke against it. They pointed out that similar laws in other states have proved unenforceable.

House Favors Drastic Measure Against Cigarette Smoking

Salem—It was open season for the cigarette in the house Thursday. Cigarette users, cigarette merchants and cigarette manufacturers were hit hard—not only once, but twice, and both times in the same place. The second blow was a knockout.

The house first passed Representative Stott's bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to youths under 21 years of age and providing heavy penalties for violations, and then turned around and put through the Sweeney bill, which makes the state "bone dry" against the whole cigarette business—manufacture, sale, use and all.

The Stott bill itself was considered more or less drastic, but it is mild and inoffensive alongside of the Sweeney bill. The Sweeney bill is backed by the W. C. T. U. and other women's organizations. It is said to be one of the most drastic anti-cigarette measures ever passed by any legislature.

The Stott bill was offered as a compromise on the Sweeney bill. It is not nearly so severe as the other, but proposes to make the law a whole lot tighter than it is now. It raises the penalties for the sale of cigarettes to minors from \$50 to \$250 and imposes heavy jail sentences.

Stott spoke for his bill and declared that it would accomplish the professed objects of the anti-cigarette crusaders—that is, to prevent boys and young men from smoking them.

The opponents of the Sweeney bill gained a strategical advantage when they substituted the Stott bill ahead of the other measure, with came up as a special order. It was thought that by passing the Stott bill first the other could be tabled or otherwise prevented from coming to a vote. Representative Eaton, in speaking for the Stott bill, proposed that the Sweeney bill be tabled if the other bill passed.

The house agreed to follow that procedure, but after the Stott bill had passed Sweeney and his supporters insisted that his bill come up anyway. Nearly everybody took a hand in the running debate on both questions. The members seemed in a humor to listen, for they twice denied the previous question. Representative Ritter finally insisted on a vote and the house almost solidly stood with him.

Teacher Bills Killed

Salem—Undue domination of school legislation by the state department of education was charged on the floor of the house just before the close of the afternoon session Thursday by two of the members whose bills came in with adverse reports.

Representative Linger engaged in a good-natured tirade against the methods of the educational committees when his bill, which would permit graduates of standard colleges to teach the kids.

Power Given Governor. Salem—Senator Hawley introduced a bill in the senate Friday providing that the governor shall have full control over the administration at the State penitentiary as well as the prison farm plant. The board of control will have full sway over purchasing of supplies for the institution, but otherwise the bill provides that the governor be the executive head of the institution. No opposition will develop to the measure among the other members of the State board of control, inquiry developed.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Representative Callan's bill passed by the house will require district school boards in all parts of the state to advertise for bids when bonds are to be sold. The present law permits such bonds to sell bonds on private contract.

Speaker Stanfield threw a mild bombshell into the legislative consolidation proceedings Friday when he introduced in the house a resolution authorizing the governor to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the feasibility of consolidation and report back to the session two years hence.

The fight over the rural credits bill is ended, so far as the senate is concerned, and the State Land Board, the Farmers' Union and the State Grange are the victors. Without debate, the merits of the State Land Board plan and of the opposing Shanks and Barrett plans having been pretty thoroughly threshed out a couple of days ago, the senate passed senate bill 126.

With an average increase in enrollment of 20 per cent a year and a decided loss in estimated income from its millage tax, the University of Oregon has laid a statement before the members of the joint ways and means committee showing how the decrease in assessed valuation in the state has caused a shrinkage in income which has worked a hardship on the institution.

Two bills intended to provide a uniform standard of grain inspection for the farmers of Oregon now are pending in the legislature and are receiving the earnest attention of members of both houses. One bill was introduced in the house by Representative Callan and the other in the senate by Senator Pierce. Both have the indorsement of the Public Dock commission of Portland, the State Grange, the Farmers' Union, the State Federation of Labor and many leading wheat growers, millers and exporters.

Representative Laugaard's bill to regulate automobiles doing a passenger or freight business on the public highways caused quite a flurry in the house when it came in with an adverse report from the roads committee. Laugaard tried to save it, and insisted that it go onto the calendar for third reading. Various members protested that it granted jetties already operating out of Portland an undue advantage. On motion to postpone indefinitely Laugaard demanded a rollcall, which resulted in a tie vote, 28 to 28. Callan then changed his bill, and the bill went down the skids.

PRUDENCE of the PARSONAGE

By ETHEL HUESTON

(Robbe-Merrill, Copyright, 1916)

THE TWINS TRY TO EM-BARRASS FAIRY WITH SOME PRACTICAL JOKING WHEN HER BEAU COMES TO VISIT HER.

Mr. Starr is a widower Methodist minister with five charming daughters. Prudence, the eldest is nineteen. She keeps house. Fairy, aged seventeen, is a college freshman. Carol and Lark, twins, are in high school, and Constance is in the grades. Mr. Starr is assigned to the congregation at Mount Park, Ia., and the advent and establishment of his interesting family in the parsonage there stirs the curiosity of the whole town. The story concerns the affairs of the parsonage girls. Prudence has her hands full with the mischievous twins and Connie. Fairy has just announced that her beau is coming to spend the evening. The twins decide to have some fun, and have made their plans accordingly.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

As soon as they finished supper Lark said, "Don't you think we'd better go right to bed, Prue? We don't want to taint the atmosphere of the parsonage. Of course Fairy will want to wash the dishes herself to make sure they are clean and shining."

"Oh, no," disclaimed Fairy, good-naturedly. "I can give an extra rub to the ones we want to use—that is enough. I do appreciate the thought, though, thanks very much."

So the twins plunged in, carefully keeping Connie beside them. Connie had a dismal propensity for discoveries—the twins had often suffered from it.

Then they all three went to bed. To be sure it was ridiculously early, but they were all determined.

"You keep your eyes open, Fairy," Prudence whispered melodramatically. "Those girls do not look right." And she added anxiously, "Oh, I'll be so disappointed if things go badly."

Fairy was a little late getting up stairs to dress, but she took time to drop into her sisters' room. They were all in bed, breathing heavily. She walked from one to another, and stood above them majestically.

"Asleep," she cried. "Ah, fortune is kind. They are asleep. How I love these darling little twinnies—in their sleep!"

An audible sniff from beneath the covers, and Fairy, smiling mischievously, went into the front room to prepare for her call.

The bell rang as she was dressing. Prudence went to the door, preternaturally ceremonious, and ushered Mr. Babler into the front room. She did not observe that the young man sniffed in a peculiar manner as he entered the room.

"Tell her she needn't primp for me," he answered, laughing. "I know Prudence is too heavily burdened to laugh. She smiled hospitably, and closed the door upon him. Fairy was tripping down the stairs, very tall, very handsome, very gay. She pinched her sister's arm as she passed, and the front room door swung behind her. She did not greet her friend. She stood erect by the door, her head tilted on one side, sniffing, sniffing.

"What in the world?" she wondered. Eugene Babler was strangely quiet. He looked about the room in a peculiar, questioning way.

"Shall I raise a window?" he suggested faintly. "It's rather—oh—hot in here."

"Yes, do," she urged. "Raise all of them. It's—do you—do you notice a funny smell in here? Or am I imagining it? It—it almost makes me sick!"

"Yes, there is a smell," he said, in evident relief. "I thought maybe you'd been cleaning the carpet with something. It's ghastly. Can't we go somewhere else?"

"Come on," she opened the door into the sitting room. "We're coming out here if you do not mind, Prue." And Fairy explained the difficulty.

"Why, that's very strange," said Prudence, knitting her brows. "I was in there right after supper, and I didn't notice anything. What does it smell like?"

"It's a new smell to me," laughed Fairy, "but something about it is strangely suggestive of our angel twins."

Prudence went to investigate, and Fairy shoved a big chair near the table, waving her hand toward it lightly with a smile at Babble. Then she sank into a low rocker, and leaned one arm on the table. She wrinkled her forehead thoughtfully.

"That smell," she began. "I am very suspicious about it. It was not at all natural."

"Excuse me, Fairy," he said, III at ease for the first time in her knowledge of him. "Did you know your sleeve was coming out?"

Fairy gasped and raised her arm. "Both arms, apparently," he continued, smiling, but his face was flushed.

"Excuse me just a minute, will you?" Fairy was unflustered. She sought her sister. "Look here, Prue—what do you make of this? I'm coming to pieces! I'm banging by a single thread, as it were."

Her sleeves were undoubtedly ready to drop off at a second's notice! Prudence was shocked. She grew positively white in the face.

ran lightly up the stairs, humming a snatch of song.

But Prudence did a poor job of entertaining Babble during her sister's absence. She felt really dizzy! Such a way to introduce Etiquette into the parsonage life. She was glad to make her escape from the room when Fairy returned, a graceful figure in fine blue silk!

A little after nine she called out dismally, "Fairy!" And Fairy, fearing fresh disaster, came running out.

"What now? What—?"

"I forget what you told me to say," whispered Prudence wretchedly, "what was it? The soup is ready, and piping hot—but what is it you want me to say?"

Fairy screamed with laughter. "You goose!" she cried. "Say anything you like. It doesn't make any difference what you say."

"Oh, I am determined to do my part just right," vowed Prudence fervently, "according to etiquette and all. What was it you said?"

Fairy stifled her laughter with difficulty, and said in a low voice, "Wouldn't you like a nice, hot oyster stew?" Prudence repeated it after her breathlessly.

So Fairy returned once more, and soon after Prudence tapped on the door. Then she opened it, and thrust her curly head inside. "Wouldn't you like a little nice, hot oyster stew?" she chirped methodically. And Fairy said, "Oh, yes, indeed, Prudence—this is so nice of you."

The three gathered sociably about the table. Babble was first to taste the steaming stew. He gasped, and gulped, and swallowed some water with more haste than grace. Then he toyed idly with spoon and wafer until Prudence tasted also. Prudence did not gasp. She did not cry out. She looked up at her sister with wide eyes—a word of pathos in the glance. But Fairy did not notice.

"Please do not ask me to talk until I have finished my soup," she was saying brightly.

Then she tasted it! She dropped her spoon with a great clatter, and jumped up from the table. "Mercy!" she shrieked. "It is poisoned!"

Babble leaned back in his chair and laughed until his eyes were wet. Prudence looked at him with a questioning glance.

"There are a lot of us careless about providing for the preacher and his family. Some of us seem to forget that his needs are just as real and urgent as our own. Are you prompt with your tithes?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MANY CAUSES OF HEADACHE

Sufferer From Annoying Complaint Can Generally Make Correct Diagnosis of His Particular Case.

Early morning headaches may be due to many causes—eye strain, kidney trouble, dissipation, too much smoking, overeating of proteins, too excessive mental labor or too high blood pressure. The Medical Record quotes some observations by the French Doctor Renon, which extended over 15 years, and in which he found in many cases excessively high blood tension.

When the persistent headaches are so severe that they unfit the sufferer for work, it is generally found that his heart is enlarged and his kidneys are affected. Such cases often speedily terminate fatally, but intensive treatment will alleviate the symptoms. The Medical Record says coal-tar derivatives and tobacco must be shut off; he must go on a purely milk diet for at least a week, after which he may eat fruits and vegetables on certain days for two weeks more. A light, low protein regimen follows for several weeks.

Sounded Like It. Clergyman—You ought to get work, my friend. Satan finds employment for idle hands. Hobo—Yer not suggestin' dat I go ter the devil, are yer?—Boston Evening Transcript.

Neutral Question. High—There's Fred Sends over there. He made a million in the street last year. Low—Honestly? High—I don't know; but he made it.—The Lamb.

It is better to be able to turn your hand to anything than to put your foot in it.

There are a lot of us careless about providing for the preacher and his family. Some of us seem to forget that his needs are just as real and urgent as our own. Are you prompt with your tithes?

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