

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.

Forty-eight million dollars of government capital has been made available for emergency use of the farmers of the country by the debentures plan of the agricultural credits act of 1923.

Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, 44, one of the best known Jewish churchmen in the West, was found dead in his study early Wednesday at San Francisco, supposedly a victim of a heart complaint.

A tornado swept through Webb City, Mo., early Wednesday night, uprooting large trees and doing considerable damage. It was reported that one man was struck by lightning and killed and several persons hurt.

A new and violent eruption broke out Wednesday morning near the summit on the south side of Mount Etna, plainly visible to the naked eye in Catania, says a Rome dispatch. It is feared the observatory had been overwhelmed.

Telephone operators went on strike Tuesday in all the New England states except Connecticut. The strike was called by one union for shorter hours and higher wages. Members of a rival union remained at work.

Benjamin Alexander, who was recently expelled from the New York curb market, Tuesday obtained a temporary injunction in supreme court restraining the exchange from carrying out the expulsion. He was expelled for violating the trading rules.

Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, has been offered a \$200,000 flat guarantee with the privilege of 50 per cent of the gate receipts for the Dempsey-Gibbons fight in St. Paul if the promoters of the Shelby fight are unable to make good their contract.

An interesting and valuable find was made by a laborer working near the hamlet of Ognia, Italy. It consisted of two ancient bronze vases containing 300 gold coins dated 200 B. C. The rarity and intrinsic value of the find have caused its worth to be estimated at several million lire.

Improved economic conditions in the United States during 1922 brought the suicide rate down slightly, the Spectator, an insurance publication, reported Wednesday, announcing that the rate for the year was 15.1 per hundred thousand of population, as compared with a rate of 15.7 in 1921.

Validity of 10 absentee votes in Lincoln county Washington, counted for Charles E. Myers of Davenport, in the results of the special primary election Tuesday for congressman from the fifth Washington district, will be contested by Thomas Corkery, he announced.

Two persons were killed in Denver, Colo., early Wednesday night when an airplane in which they were flying over the eastern suburbs crashed to the ground. Persons who assisted in extricating the bodies from the wrecked plane identified them as Bert Cole, well-known Denver aviator, and George Ljilje, his mechanic.

An electrical storm which swept over the metropolitan district early Tuesday night at Long Beach, L. I., killed Bert Savoy of the stage team of Brennan and Savoy and Jack Gosman, also of the theatrical profession, who was with him, and caused the death of a woman in Brooklyn and an 18 year old youth in Yonkers.

Forced to descend at San Diego, Cal., Wednesday, after less than six hours in the air, but having accomplished the notable feat of refueling twice in midair, Captain Lowell H. Smith and Lieutenant John B. Richter, army aviators, are going to start again in another effort to seize the aviation records for which their flight was intended.

The two factions in the town of Sumner, Wash.—hopelessly and bitterly divided for the last two years over the question of pavement dancing—will now have a chance to get together again. Judge Card, in superior court today, issued a permanent injunction on the Sumner officials, restraining them from permitting any further street dances.

A colossal seated statue of Minerva, carved from colored alabaster, has been discovered on the site of Emporium, which was a landing place on the Tiber for marble shipments in the days of republican and imperial Rome. Surrounding Emporium were schools for marble cutters and sculptors, and there also were many Hellenistic art associations. Workmen, digging the foundation for a building, came upon the statue, which is carved in the most exquisite Hellenistic style. Its color is said to make it unique.

U. S. Is Leading in Manufacturing

Statistician Says This Country's Economic Position Has Never Been Paralleled.

Did you know that the United States now leads the world as a manufacturing nation?

New York.—The United States is the foremost manufacturing nation today, according to E. M. Miller, statistician of the National Bank of Commerce. Supporting this statement it is pointed out that the international economic position of the country has not heretofore been paralleled in the history of the world.

The leading place as a producer of raw materials would not of itself suffice to give the United States the international position which it now occupies, however. It has won that place by reason of the fact that it is not only the foremost producer of raw materials but has been for some decades the foremost manufacturing nation.

"The United States took first place in the iron and steel industry about 1880; now its annual product is in excess of the combined output of the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium," says Mr. Miller. "It became the foremost consumer of raw cotton in the closing years of the Nineteenth century, taking the leadership from the United Kingdom, which had theretofore been the largest user."

"Until the World war the United Kingdom was definitely the leader in the woolen and worsted industries of the world. During the war period American raw wool consumption and production of fabrics expanded rapidly, and it is probable that there is not now any material difference in the capacity of the industries of the two countries from the standpoint of wool consumption. The United States now uses one-third of the world's cotton, one-fourth of the commercial supply of wool, about three-fifths of all copper mined and iron ore produced, two-thirds of the annual raw silk crop entering into commerce, and from two-thirds to four-fifths of the raw rubber grown."

Depends Upon Domestic Demand. "Outwardly the conditions surrounding the development of industry in the United States do not appear to differ greatly from the influence which have conditioned the development of manufactures in Europe. Fundamental differences nevertheless exist. Evidence of them is found in the fact that in the main American manufacturers produce for domestic demand, while European industries are dependent on their export business."

"This difference in the relative importance of export trade of the manufacturing industries of the United States and of Europe has existed almost from the beginning of the development of the factory system in its present sense. In Europe modern industry was superimposed upon countries already fairly mature. Fields had long been tilled. Coal was new as a source of power, but metal mines had been exploited for hundreds of years. In England and in many parts of the Continent supplies of timber were becoming insufficient for the needs of the people."

"After the introduction of power spinning and weaving machinery, the use of coal as fuel, with the consequent development of numerous mechanical devices to do the work which heretofore had been done by human hands, it was possible for a time for the European countries to depend primarily upon their own natural resources and their own markets, but this condition did not long prevail. Another circumstance of con-

structionist aid, the bureau said, was often successful in bettering bad conditions and in placing the mentally and physically unfit on a plane where they ceased to be a public worry and a public burden. Attention was called to the fact that

siderable importance in its effect both on the consuming power of the European market and on methods of production is that before the coming of modern industry, centuries had already stabilized social customs, stratified society and fixed the habits of life of the people.

Several Factors Involved. "It is thus clear that the United States has attained to its dominant position as a manufacturing nation as a result of the combination of four factors:

"1. The rich natural resources of the country have not only furnished the materials for manufacture, but their development has resulted in an average purchasing power in excess of that of any other country excepting those British dominions similarly placed.

"2. Labor has been so fully employed in the development of natural resources that it has been necessary to attain to a maximum economy in its use.

"3. The combination of these two factors has stimulated invention and has made possible and profitable the development of large-scale production by labor-saving methods.

"4. The development of these methods in turn has increased the purchasing power of the average man by means of high per capita production and capital accumulation."

Jap War Bureau Wants Girls. Tokyo.—For the first time in its history the war department is engaging women. It is asking for applications from girls from fifteen to twenty-five years of age to learn draughtsmanship.

POTATO COUNTY QUEEN



Miss Ethel Thompson of Houlton, Me., is now known as "Miss Aroostook," having won the contest to determine the most beautiful girl in Aroostook county, the Maine district so famous for its potatoes.

Two Dogs Each to Be Indians' Allowance

Washington.—Indians at the Fort Berthold agency in North Dakota have decided to get along on two dogs each, thus solving a problem which has worried the Indian bureau for years. The Indians themselves, at a recent council, solved the question by voting the abolition of surplus canines, as well as asking a \$1 tax on each dog within the limits agreed on.

Country in Need of Welfare Work

City Dwellers, Because of Nearness, Guard Against Evils, Says an Authority.

Washington.—In each small community there is the village fool, the ne'er-do-well and the bad boy, and, as they are accepted along with other unpleasant conditions, it appears to be nobody's business to look after them, according to a speaker in a recent address to a state conference of child-welfare workers under the direction of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor. He stated that the city is the more sensitive organism, and explained this by saying that people living close together looked after evils that threatened the peace and safety of all. So he advised those to whom he talked to tell the country residents are with had infirmities, that it was their duty to make every effort to eradicate the cause of misfortunes and bodily and mental ills in the young to the end that all might be benefited.

In commenting on the speech the bureau stated that it had found that the speaker had spoken the truth and that in many rural communities the people thought they had done their full duty to the relief of the poor when they gave out orders for small weekly supplies of groceries or placed the helpless poor in the county poorhouse. Constructive aid, the bureau said, was often successful in bettering bad conditions and in placing the mentally and physically unfit on a plane where they ceased to be a public worry and a public burden. Attention was called to the fact that

in a number of states county welfare boards have been created and their officers appointed, and that the results have been encouraging. Mention is made of the delicate treatment demanded in removing defects in children because the work "involves a much more delicate process of adjustment than the worst bone fracture. The treatment of the juvenile delinquent is a field which requires real professional skill."

The state University of Minnesota, as well as a number of other states, the report says, has provided training schools for rural welfare workers, both through summer institutes and through regular courses of several years. Nothing is said about the fact that this comparatively new field opens a way for congenial and steady employment to many thousands of persons having an aptitude for it, but some allusion appears to be made to it by this statement by the bureau:

"Perhaps we get an idea of what this new career involves if we recall for a moment the great number of needs which are filled by modern work for children—by the activities, for instance, which are carried on in a typical large city: by health centers, clinics and hospitals, vocational and placement bureaus, juvenile courts and probation officers, child-study bureaus in the schools and courts, organizations aiding in enforcement of protective laws, family aid societies and mothers' pension boards, home-finding bodies, training schools for blind and deaf and abnormal children. If we compare the great variety of this work with the limited provisions in the country, we shall realize more fully what a task is faced by the new county officers doing pioneer work."

How Task Should Be Handled.

In explaining how the welfare worker should set about his task in a rural community the bureau says: "For a needy family, for example, with the complications of child delinquency and handicap which occur so often, he (the welfare worker) secures emergency aid from a church society or Red Cross chapter or from county funds. He enables the father to get on his feet financially by bringing him into touch with an agricultural agent, who advises as to farming methods and who interests the troublesome boy in a corn or stock-raising club. Meanwhile he arranges for a friendly doctor to examine a small crippled girl who has never been able to attend school, and while she awaits admittance to an orthopedic hospital he finds transportation so that she can go to school. He calls in the county nurse to advise the mother as to care and diet for her other children, probably undernourished. If there is no public health nurse, he brings the county to see the need for one.

"The welfare man—or welfare lady if may be—soon becomes a well-known figure on the country roads. But he cannot be everywhere at once, and in the absence of the city's organized resources he must largely develop remedies and treatment for his cases of dependency, delinquency and neglect by arousing neighborly spirit where it may have been lacking. That spirit is contagious from his own well-established conviction that the whole community benefits or suffers according to the welfare of its children and its individual families."

Montenegro Honors American Woman



Count Jovan Plamenatz, prime minister of Montenegro and the official representative of King Michael the First, conferring the order of a knight grand officer of King Daniel I upon Miss Cassity E. Mason, founder and principal of the Castle school for girls at Tarrytown-on-Hudson. The order was conferred on Miss Mason for her "eminent services rendered to the cause of education and as a mark of appreciation for her noble sympathy for the suffering population of Montenegro." Miss Mason was ennobled by the late Queen Dowager Milena. This was the first time in five hundred years of that country's history that a woman or foreigner was so honored.

Missionary Refuses to Be Saved From Savages

Sydney, N. S. W.—The story of the zeal of a lone missionary on one of the uncivilized islands of the Solomon group, who was rescued from the hands of head hunters, but refused to be taken away from his chosen station, has just been brought to Sydney by an island schooner. Men aboard the schooner, nearing the island, saw a number of natives in war paint dancing around a blazing fire, according to their story. The captain, believing that some person might be in danger, armed the crew and sent them ashore. They fired a volley over the heads of the natives, who ran into the bush. The crew investigated a European-built house and found a white man inside, praying on his knees. He said that he was a missionary and had been on the island for a year. Sickness had broken out

among the natives, and he had been blamed for the loss of life. The natives had sent their women folk into the bush and started a war dance. As that was a sign of future trouble, he had locked himself in the house. The missionary was importuned to abandon his idea of staying among the natives and invited to come aboard the vessel for safety. He refused and the ship sailed away. In the last twenty-six years only six ounces of radium have been produced,

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