

NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

Nebraska legislature passes an anti-tipping law.

Forty airmen raid four towns in Belgium held by the Germans.

Germany notifies United States that relations with that country are "strained."

After six weeks deadlock the Illinois legislature has elected an avowed "wet" speaker.

The embargo put on potato by Germany is seriously affecting American fertilizer manufacturers.

Pawn shops and loan sharks are to be regulated if a bill passed by the Oregon legislature, becomes a law.

It is reported from Paris that the French troops have retaken two miles of German trenches in Champagne.

German government increases prices of potatoes in order to conserve the food supply, which is admittedly growing short.

British steamer is blown up and sunk off the coast of Cape Antifer, by two internal explosions. Large number of the crew lost their lives.

Fearing death at sea from German submarines, the officers and crew of an oil tank steamer, leaving San Francisco for England, have made their wills.

Oregon senate passes ultra "dry" bill in half hour, one member dissenting. This is said to be the most drastic prohibition measure of any state in the Union.

A prize crew of three officers and 16 men was placed on board the American steamer *Wilhelmina* at Falmouth. The *Wilhelmina* is loaded with foodstuffs bound for Germany.

A Dunkirk dispatch says a life buoy inscribed U-12 has been found on the shore at Zuydote, near Dunkirk. It is thought to have belonged to a German submarine, which possibly met with disaster.

Judge Gatens, of the Circuit court of Multnomah county, Oregon, says he "cannot assume ecclesiastical powers" in opening the Taylor-street church in Portland, which is closed by a dissection in the Methodist congregation, but if the property is not used for church purposes, it will be subject to taxation.

A dispatch from Bagdad says that in an engagement between the advance guard of the Turkish left wing and British infantry and cavalry, the British withdrew, leaving 17 men dead. The dispatch adds that the right wing of the Turkish army succeeded in advancing as far as the woods near Kono. The Turks, it is asserted, captured 500 camels. Only five Turks were wounded.

The relations between Greece and Turkey apparently are becoming more strained. Although Turkey has offered reparations for the insult to the Greek military attaché at Constantinople, it is reported that the Greek minister has left the legation in charge of a secretary, being dissatisfied with Turkey's attitude. The Turkish minister has also left Athens. This is believed in some quarters to be the first step in the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey, which are said also to have been affected by the Albanian invasion of Serbia.

Canada increases tax for war purposes.

A San Francisco woman has started a jitneyette—for women only.

England declares that more stringent action will be taken against German trade.

Russians in East Prussia are reported retreating before the German forces.

Two hundred and twenty thousand Serbs are now fit for service in the European war theater.

Commissioner Dieck, of Portland, has inaugurated a demerit system against city employees who are negligent about paying their personal bills.

Five hundred workmen employed in the auto-truck body building department of the Theodor Kundts plant, of Cleveland, O., went on strike.

German financiers have been summoned to a conference in Berlin with the finance minister, who considers that a new loan of \$1,250,000,000 is required for the continuance of the war, says a dispatch from Amsterdam.

Man tailors in session in Chicago, declaring that economy in dress is necessary, limit \$1000 yearly for clothes, which includes eight walking suits, four overcoats, one full-dress suit and six pairs of trousers. By the same decree women should use only \$250 yearly.

Relief workers find that the Belgians especially enjoy the American brand of "pork and beans."

President Wilson in a lecture before the National Council of Boy Scouts, advised them to develop character by serving others.

The British government has capitulated at last to the insistent demand for more news from the front. Prime Minister Asquith promised that arrangements would be made to publish communications from Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, twice weekly.

SHARP WARNING IS SENT ENGLAND AND GERMANY

Washington, D. C.—Publication by the State department Friday of the texts of the notes sent to Great Britain and Germany, respectively, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war. Germany was advised that the United States "would be constrained to hold the imperial government to a strict accountability" for such acts of its naval authorities as might result in the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives, and that "if such a deplorable situation should arise," the American government would "take any steps that might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."

To Great Britain the United States pointed out "the measure of responsibility" which would seem to be imposed on the British government "for the loss of American vessels and lives in case of an attack by a German naval force." If England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels, and thereby cast doubt on the valid character of the neutral ensigns.

The two communications were presented respectively to the British government by Ambassador Page and the German foreign office by Ambassador Gerard. They were prepared by Counselor Robert Lansing and revised by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan after consultation with the entire cabinet.

The British, Spanish and Brazilian ambassadors, who happened to call at the State department, received copies of the notes, as did the ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, who especially requested them. The documents created something of a sensation among the diplomats generally because of what some regarded as their drastic implications.

Neutral Envoys Approve Uncle Sam's Protests

Washington, D. C.—Reading of the official texts of the two notes from the United States to Germany and Great Britain developed Saturday an intense interest among officials and diplomats in the question of what would be the nature of the replies from the two belligerent governments.

That Great Britain would give assurances of no intention to sanction the general use of neutral flags by British merchant ships was the belief of many officials. The widest sort of speculation, based on a variety of conceptions of Germany's plans in waging a submarine war on merchant ships was heard as to the probable response of the Berlin foreign office.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declined to discuss the note to Germany, as he had received no advices from Berlin concerning it, and the British embassy also was silent.

What excited most attention in congress and among diplomats, however, was the serious tone of the notes, even though qualified by polite terms of diplomatic usage. The determination of the United States government to have the American flag used only by ships entitled to fly it and the warning that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability" if American lives or vessels were lost in the attacks on merchant vessels in the new sea zones of war were practically the sole topic of discussion in executive and congressional circles, as well as among the ambassadors and representatives of belligerent and neutral nations.

While there were no authorized expressions, it was evident that the neutral diplomats in general gave their notes their approval because of the identity of interests of their governments and of the United States in the circumstances.

Less "Uplift" Is Wanted.

Indianapolis—Henry Lane Wilson, ex-ambassador to Mexico, speaking here before the Columbia club, said: "There will be no hope for Mexico until either the present administration reverses its policy in entirety or until a new administration, committed to less uplift, but more genuine practical advice and assistance in the way of intelligent evolution, comes into power."

Mr. Wilson said it was not his purpose to question the intention or patriotism of the President, but the performance of the administration.

West Getting Big Orders.
Aberdeen, Wash.—Two orders for barrel staves, the value of which aggregates \$57,500, and which will take more than 70 cars to carry them to the East, have been received within the last few days by the Western Co-operative company. The first is from the Chicago headquarters of the Armour Packing company, and is for 550,000 of lard barrel stock. This order alone will make 60 carloads of staves. The other order is for \$7500 worth of short barrel staves and comes from a New Hampshire firm.

Unit To Be Exchanged.
Berlin—The first exchanges of disabled prisoners of war under the plan of Pope Benedict were arranged through the Berlin embassy. One hundred and forty-six British prisoners were sent for further service while Germany February 16, and Great Britain will release 107 Germans. The exchanges apparently are not on a numerical basis, but all those who are disabled will be included within the scope of the order eventually.

GERARD TO CONFER

Kaiser Summons U. S. Ambassador to Field Headquarters.

Choice of Friendship of Two Nations Seems Offered—Situation Very Delicate.

London—The German emperor, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, has invited the American ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, to a conference at eastern headquarters.

Washington, D. C.—A situation of the utmost delicacy for the United States has arisen in relation to the European war. Its character is indicated by the request of Emperor William that Ambassador Gerard in company with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, shall come at once to his headquarters in the eastern theater of war.

This request is equivalent to a command. Mr. Gerard and the chancellor will go without delay. Mr. Gerard has been equipped with the proper instructions, approved by the President. These instructions are in line with the principles laid down in the note to the German government protesting against the enforcement of the German "war zone" decree.

What results will follow from the audience which the emperor, surrounded by his troops, will grant to the American ambassador, no one in Washington knows. It will be a dramatic setting for the conference. Within the armed camp of a marvelously efficient military power will be the diplomatic representative of the United States, who realizes that the regular army of his country comprises only 80,000 men. This force constitutes only two army corps.

Under Emperor William's command in the theater of war to which Mr. Gerard has been summoned, there are about 1,000,000 Germans—26 army corps. There are also a larger number of Austro-Hungarians.

Backed by the bayonets around him, Emperor William will feel his power. With the recollection of what the United States has, Mr. Gerard cannot but make comparisons which German diplomacy perhaps hopes will cause him to feel at a disadvantage.

The German emperor is playing for great stakes. It is nothing more nor less than victory in the war. If the United States can be brought to the point of insisting that its cargoes of foodstuffs shall pass freely to Germany, the emperor believes his cause will be as good as won. Either Great Britain must abandon its seizures of such foodstuffs, in which event the policy of "starving out" Germany will no longer be effective, or continue to do so in spite of objection of the American government and thus force drastic action on the part of the United States.

Belgian Socialists Give Aid to Needy Countrymen

London—The organization of the Socialist party in Brussels is doing splendid work in alleviating distress, according to a report from the American Commission for Relief. It has two bakeries, employing 185 men, with a possible weekly output of 220 tons of bread. At present they are baking and distributing about half that amount. Their bakeries are not allowed to sell for money, but for every ounce of flour they receive from the commission for relief they turn in a coupon signed by the head of a Belgian family saying he has received the bread.

"When a man makes application for help," said the Socialist secretary, "we ascertain his business and if possible how many of his family are dependent on him and how many depend on their own. If it is possible for him to do work that will assist the commission for relief we let him pay for the coupons by doing that work."

"For example, if a man is a shoemaker we let him make boots that are turned in to the commission. This particular form of work is, however, becoming impossible on account of the failure of the supplies of raw material of all kinds. The number of the unemployed among the many weavers, bookbinders, miners, etc., in Brussels and the country at large is increasing enormously."

Flood Reservoirs Asked.

Denver—The Kansas legislature asked the Colorado legislature to join in a memorial to congress, petitioning the National government to construct a series of dams and reservoirs east of the Rocky mountains to impound all flood waters. The Kansas memorial has already been sent to congress. The memorial proposes an appropriation to be used in the construction of a series of canals, ditches and reservoirs. The two-fold benefits of the project, would be the reclamation of the land and the prevention of overflow of the rivers.

Kaiser to Control Oats.

Berlin—The Bundesrath has decided to appropriate all the domestic stocks of oats, with the exception of seed oats and the grain necessary for fodder for horses. The order became effective February 16. The Bundesrath also raised the maximum price of oats by 50 marks (\$12.50) per metric ton.

General Villa Refuses to Accept Peace Appeal

San Antonio, Tex.—Francisco Villa declines to heed the appeal of the Mexican peace conference held here Saturday. In a reply received by Federico Gamboa, chairman of the committee named by the conference to transmit to the leaders of the warring Mexican factions its resolution asking them to lay down their arms and proclaim peace, Villa bitterly arraigns the men who called the conference and rejects the plan proposed.

Villa signs himself "Chief of Operations." His reply was telegraphed from Panajmo, Guanajuato. He says: "It would be an excellent idea of yours if it would not conceal an insane ambition and an immoderate wish to cause more bloodshed and make the republic poorer."

"In the convention were present the big landowners, who saw in the poor people nothing but slaves to serve them. They are the so-called scientific, who only employ their science in exploiting the men and helping the tyrants. There are the clerical, ambitious and rapacious. There are the professional politicians, only preoccupied to exploit the men under them, and you yourself, Mr. Gamboa, have an advantageous place in that group, as a conspicuous person who served as a tool for the Huerta administration, the usurper and assassin."

"I do not know why the men who have originated this state of affairs should find fault with it, being as it is that they have fled to a strange land and left here all of the people, like myself, who are trying to save the republic with all of our strength and blood."

"Personally I have not any ambition and I emphatically declare that I am ready to retire from the political affairs of Mexico as soon as the peace of the nation is established and when I see that the men who have made her poor and who lived on the people have retired."

Twenty-One Miners Perish By Rush of Waters

Nansimo, B. C.—Twenty-one lives were snuffed out at 11:30 Wednesday morning at the South Wellington mine of the Pacific Coast Coal mines, limited, when Fire Boss David Nillert fired a shot which broke through into the old workings of the Southfield mine of the Old Vancouver Coal company, a mine abandoned some 20 years ago.

The old workings were filled with water and when the shot broke through the rushing waters drowned all the men in the section of the mine affected, with the exception of W. Murdoch, who, after a hard struggle, succeeded in reaching safety.

Among the victims of the disaster are Joseph Foy, manager of the mine, and David Nillert, fire boss. Foy was on the surface at the time, but upon hearing of the old workings being tapped went below ground with the intention of getting all the men to the surface. He opened a trap door of the old stope and immediately was met by a flood of water which hurled him against the timbers.

Thomas Watson was working his first shift, and, along with William Anderson, had reached a place of safety, but went back to rescue their partners and lost their lives in the attempt.

Mine Inspector John Newton took charge of the situation and immediately ordered big pumps installed to pump out the water to recover the bodies of the victims, which it is expected will take at least two months' time, owing to the swampy nature of the ground and the extensive nature of the workings of the Old Southfield mine.

Duma Cheers Union of Russian People

Petrograd—The short session of the Duma opened Thursday in the presence of the ministers, the members of the Council of the Empire, the diplomatic representatives and a throng that filled the balconies of the chamber. The opening was preceded by an impressive half-hour religious service in the immense foyer of the Duma chamber, in which cabinet ministers and the Duma officials participated. The session proper opened with the singing by the entire assemblage of the Russian national anthem.

President Rodzianko in his formal opening address made a complimentary reference to the work of the allies in the war, whereupon the entire body of members rose and faced the box in which sat the ambassadors of France, Great Britain and Japan, and gave them an ovation, with handclapping and cheering.

Foreign Minister Sazonoff repeatedly was interrupted by applause during his discourse.

Oregon Ultra "Dry"

Salem, Or.—For the first time the senate went on record on the prohibition question, and the answer was ultra "dry." The minority report of the committee on alcoholic traffic was adopted by a vote of 15 to 13. It retains the sentence: "It shall be unlawful for any one person or family within this state to receive from any common carrier more than two quarts of spirituous or vinous liquors or more than 24 quarts of malt liquors within a period of four successive weeks."

Shells Drop on Swiss.

Lausanne, Switzerland—The Gazette de Lausanne has published a dispatch from Porentruy, 38 miles northwest of Berne and close to the French frontier, which says that German artillerymen, firing on a French battery near the Swiss frontier, sent shells into Swiss territory. This, the dispatch adds, is the second happening of the kind.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capitol

House Passes New Bank Bill Except Rise in Salary

State Capitol, Salem—Shall the salary of the state bankers examining be increased from \$3000 a year to \$4000? After an hour of snappy debate the house decided that it shall not. With the exception of this detail the house accepted in every particular the banking committee's bill revising the state banking laws to conform with the new Federal reserve act.

Under the provisions of the bill state banks will be placed in position to become members of the Federal reserve system if they so elect.

One change in the present law will prohibit state banks from investing any of their assets in the capital stock of any corporation with the exception of that of the Federal reserve bank at San Francisco.

All state banks acting as reserve agents need carry only 15 per cent of their total demand deposits and 5 per cent of their savings deposits in reserve. The present law places this limit at 15 per cent in cities of less than 50,000 population and at 25 per cent in cities of more than 50,000. No state bank or trust company can be approved as a reserve bank unless it shall have an unimpaired capital and surplus of \$75,000 or more.

The state bank examiner under the new law will need to examine those banks that are members of a regularly organized clearing house association but once a year. Other banks will be subject to the existing semi-annual examination, however. It is assumed that the clearing house banks will be under constant inspection by the clearing house examiners.

With these few changes in the existing law state banks will be enabled to become members of the Federal reserve system without any trouble or inconvenience.

Bill to Aid Oregon Goods Is Approved

State Capitol, Salem—The senate judiciary committee by unanimous vote decided to report favorably on a bill by Senator Bingham which, the members say, will aid the manufacturers of the state and relieve the unemployed situation to a large extent.

Manufacturers and organized labor leaders, who appeared before the committee, were a unit in urging adoption of the bill, which provides a differential of 5 per cent in favor of Oregon concerns in the letting of contracts for public work and the purchase of materials and supplies for public use.

Senator Bingham explained that under the bill county courts, boards of county commissioners, school boards, city councils and all other public boards and commissioners charged with the letting of contracts for public work may accept bids of Oregon concerns which do not exceed by more than 5 per cent the bids quoted by competitors of other states.

D. M. Dunne, director of the Manufacturers' association, said the passage of the bill would aid employers by keeping their plants in operation and employes by providing them with work.

Prison Fund Enlarged.

State Capitol, Salem—An additional appropriation of \$25,000 for support of the state penitentiary was voted by the house and senate ways and means committee. This action was due to the representations made to the committee that the "population" of the institution would be substantially increased in the next two years, inasmuch as Governor Withycombe does not propose to practice a policy of wholesale pardoning.

Moreover, a little extra money will be needed owing to the desire of the present governor to place the institution, as far as possible, on a self-supporting basis. The committee again discussed several plans through which the prisoners may be employed. A fax plant and a wagon-making plant are under consideration. If either one or both of these plans is adopted, it is probable that further appropriations will be allowed for the penitentiary.

Divorce Ad Bill Is Passed.

State Capitol, Salem—A bill by Representative Littlefield prohibiting lawyers from advertising for divorce business and fixing penalties for violations was passed by the senate Thursday. Senator Strayer, of the committee on revision of laws, in reporting the measure favorably, said the practice was common in Portland. It was thought an encouragement of litigation should not be allowed.

Senator Kellaker said there was no reason why divorce lawyers should not advertise for business if they desired.

No Postal Saving Limit Wins.

State Capitol, Salem—The senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted the joint memorial of Senator Dimick asking congress to remove the limit on postal savings deposits and to use the deposits as a basis for establishing a system of rural credits. It also is provided that interest to depositors be increased from 2 to 3 per cent, and that the provision for depositing the postal deposits in national banks be abolished.

Fair Display Wanted in State.

State Capitol, Salem—Senator Day has introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of \$17,500 for returning the Oregon exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to this state and making a permanent display of it.

Judiciary Committee Has Bill for New Districts

State Capitol, Salem—Four new judicial districts are provided for in the plan reported to the house by the judiciary committee by substituting house bill 306. This plan will give the state a total of 17 judicial districts and will supersede entirely the system proposed by President Thompson, of the senate, for 24 districts and an appellate court. It also disposes of the numerous independent district division bills introduced by various members of the house and the senate.

The new plan, as worked out by Chairman Olson, and other members of the judiciary committee, moved up a notch when the house passed Senator Thompson's bill creating the Fourteenth judicial district by detaching Lake county from the present Thirteenth district. This leaves only Klamath county in the Thirteenth.

Create the Fifteenth district to consist of Lane, Lincoln and Benton counties, by detaching them from the Second district.

Create the Sixteenth district, comprising Coos county, by detaching it from the present Second district.

Create the Seventeenth district by detaching Curry county from the Second district and Josephine county from the First district. Jackson county alone then will embrace the First district, with Judge Frank M. Calkins in charge.

This plan will leave Douglas county alone as the Second judicial district and the bill provides that Judge J. W. Hamilton shall remain the circuit judge of that district.

Voters to Register but Once.

State Capitol, Salem—House bill 191 providing for permanent registration was passed by the senate without argument. The law provides that as long as an elector resides in the precinct in which he registers and votes at one election held throughout the county within the biennial election period ending November 30 following the regular biennial general election, he shall not be required to register again.

If the elector fails to vote as stipulated he shall re-register or notify the county clerk in not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the regular November election that he resides in the district from which he registered and requests in writing that his name remain on the register of electors.

This is the second permanent registration law that has been passed by the Oregon legislature, one passed at the session in 1913 having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. The new law provides that the county clerk shall use the card index system in keeping his register of electors. Each elector shall sign a card giving his name, age, political affiliation, etc., and shall take an oath that he is a citizen of the United States. The cards shall be public records and shall be kept in the office of the county clerks as other public records are kept.

Trading Stamp Bill Dies.

State Capitol, Salem—By agreeing to the indefinite postponement of Representative Forbes' bill to levy a heavy tax on trading stamps, those members who are opposed to the use of trading stamps in the state are centering their efforts on Representative Tom Brown's bill which probably will be up for final passage soon. The mail of every member of the legislature has been flooded for the last few weeks with letters from constituents who represent either side of the question. The bill promises to arouse considerable debate.

Road-Merger Act Passed.

State Capitol, Salem—By provisions of Senator Hawley's bill passed by the house the Southern Pacific company will be enabled to proceed with the consolidation of its subsidiary companies, plans for which already have been completed by the railroads affected. The bill amends the present law so that one road may own and operate a competing line. The Southern Pacific plans to consolidate the Portland, Eugene & Eastern, the Corvallis & Eastern, the Falls City & Western and several other minor roads it owns for the purpose of reducing expenses and promoting efficiency in operation.

District Road Plan Loses.

State Capitol, Salem—One more road bill was defeated in the house, but another is on its way. By a vote of 41 to 17 the house defeated Representative Sam Browne's bill to provide a system of state, county and district co-operation in road-building. The measure carried a half-million tax levy and it was this feature to which the house seemingly took objection. The good roads enthusiasts are not discouraged, however, and have prepared another bill to be submitted through the roads and highways committee.

No-Party Bench Act Is Out.

State Capitol, Salem—Representative Tom Handley has consented to the indefinite postponement of his bill providing a non-partisan judiciary. The measure had been endorsed by the State Bar association. The attorneys in the house generally favored the bill, but they were opposed to passing it at this session, for the reason that the people defeated a similar measure at the recent election.

LONG SESSION ENDS

Senate Quits Without Acting Upon Ship Purchase Bill.

Extra Session Regarded Inevitable—Administration Will Not Admit Cause Lost.

Washington, D. C.—Republican and Democratic senators who oppose the government ship purchase bill, aided by Senators Norris and Kanyon, Progressive Republicans, who have stood by the bill, forced an adjournment Wednesday night of the longest continuous session in the history of the senate and made more uncertain than ever the fate of the measure which the administration has so urgently pressed on congress.

On the adjournment, after 54 hours and 11 minutes of continuous debate, leading members of both houses of congress conceded that an extra session to be called soon after March 4 seemed inevitable. There were some, however, who still hoped that there yet might be time to dispose of appropriation bills and the ship purchase measure in some form before adjournment.

Adjournment came on a motion made by Senator O'Gorman, which prevailed by 48 to 46, after Senator Norris, deploring the fatiguing filibuster, had proclaimed his conclusion that opponents of the ship purchase bill could filibuster it to its death.

Disappointed over the loss of support from the Progressive Republicans, but still hopeful that something yet could be done to save the bill, administration leaders of the senate would not admit that the cause was lost. Anticipating a break in the senate, President Wilson had been conferring throughout the past few days with house leaders on plans of getting the bill before the house, and such course may be taken, though the senate Republicans insist that their fight will continue until the end of the session, no matter what the administration forces may accomplish on the house side.

President Wilson Sends New-Envoy to Mexico

Washington, D. C.—Dural West, ex-United States district attorney at San Antonio, Texas, was selected as the personal representative of President Wilson.

Secretary Bryan announced Mr. West's selection. The mission is similar to that of Paul Fuller, who some time ago conferred with the various leaders and returned to this country with his reports.

Mr. West carries no written instructions, but is commissioned to make general inquiries into the conditions, interview the principal leaders, including Carranza, Villa and Zapata, and make clear to them the position of the United States government with respect to the protection of foreigners and their interests.

The length of time the President's envoy in Mexico has not been determined, nor has any announcement been made as to whether he will see Carranza or Villa first. Eventually he will go to Mexico City, there to operate with the Brazilian minister, who is caring for American interests, and John Silliman, also acting for this government.

It is understood that while Mr. West will point out the growing necessity for a permanent settlement of affairs in Mexico, he does not take any plan or suggestions from the United States. He has lived a number of years in Mexico and is understood to be generally familiar with the situation in the southern republic.

Sues to Retain Job.

Mandamus proceedings against the Portland board of education were started by Mrs. Maud L. Richards, formerly English teacher in the trade school, who was summarily removed from her position by City Superintendent Alderman on January 5 when he discovered she had been married the day before. She was married January 4, and immediately notified the superintendent. She reported for duty the following morning, and taught her classes until noon when Mr. Alderman sent word that her services were no longer required and a new teacher was put in her place.

Canadian Harbors Mined.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Naval Service department of Canada issued notice that circumstances have arisen which may necessitate the prohibition of all entrances to certain parts of the Dominion, and mariners are instructed that on approaching the shores of Canada, and especially the ports of Halifax, Equiptal, B. C., and Quebec, a sharp lookout be kept for signals from patrol vessels, which would indicate that obstructions may exist. The extra precautions are taken to mean that Canadian ports are being heavily mined.

Germans Lose Balloon.

Paris—A semi-official note says: "In the region of Cagny, one of our aviators has destroyed a signal balloon. A German aeroplane has been brought down near Verdun. The pilot, Lieutenant von Hidenen, had in September, thrown bombs on Paris and proclamations inviting Parisians to surrender."