

# 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.

First Lieutenant Ray E. Schleker, quartermaster's department, U. S. A., committed suicide in Chicago by shooting. In his hand was a note addressed to Miss Evelyn Rae, Morrison hotel, Chicago.

William G. Russell, of Lubbock, Tex., was found guilty of the murder of Charles Qualey and sentenced to 10 years in the state penitentiary. Russell is a banker and cattle man of Lubbock.

A head-on collision in the tunnel, six cars demolished and several more derailed and not one person killed or injured, is the story of a wreck which occurred at Crater tunnel near Trinidad, Wash.

Scores of young men who registered in the draft June 5 were made happy and other scores will rejoice as they learn the fact that their boards have been authorized to release them for induction into branches of the army.

The \$40,000,000 properties of the late Henry Miller in California, Arizona and Nevada are to be seized by the government for the non-payment of federal inheritance taxes amounting to \$6,000,000. It was announced by Justus S. Wardell, collector of internal revenue at San Francisco.

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, in a vigorous speech in the Senate, demanded that the administration furnish the American people with an explanation of the removal of Major General Leonard Wood from command of the Eighty-ninth division on the eve of its departure for France.

Hezekiah Caples, aged 86, and one of the most widely known pioneers of Columbia county, Or., and Ella Hanson, aged 22, for several years past his housekeeper, were quietly married at Cathlamet, Wash. Mr. Caples is the owner of a considerable portion of the site of Columbia City, and is wealthy.

Unofficial estimates by naval experts show that in excess of 500,000 tons of shipping sunk by submarines may be re-floated as a result of salvage operations conducted by Great Britain and the other allied governments. American naval engineers are to be sent to assist in this work, taking with them a fleet of powerful seagoing tugs, scows and other equipment.

The serious forest fires in the Helena and Flathead national forests of Montana are engaging the efforts of more than 200 men in fighting the flames, and costing the government \$1000 a day, the forest service announced. Unless rain comes officials believe a prolonged and dangerous fire season is inevitable. Stormy winds and high temperatures have made the situation difficult.

Y. Kakebe, Japanese section foreman in charge of a crew of track workers which had been placing new ties at the spot where four coaches of a westbound Denver & Rio Grande train went over an embankment near Salt Lake City, killing one and seriously injuring several others, faces a charge of involuntary manslaughter. Kakebe was arrested shortly after the cars piled over the embankment.

Maximum prices of 8½ cents per pound net to prune growers and 5½ cents per pound to growers of raisins for the 1918 crops, were pronounced by the Food Administration. The prices, recommended by the growers of California, are higher than had been expected, the Administration's announcements said, but they are justified by the labor situation, increased costs and probable prune shortage.

Crawling with a stretcher across a shell-swept field, Rev. John Clifford, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, at Tucson, Ariz., now a Young Men's Christian association worker with the American marines, succeeded in bringing back to the rear the wounded colonel of a regiment. The colonel, with his shoulder shattered by machine-gun fire, had been lying in a trench for two hours under a heavy fire. The colonel will recover.

Ivan Bradbury, a 14-year-old boy, of Baker Or., by reaching Nadie and Manley Strayer, daughter and son of Senator W. H. Strayer, with a raft after they had gone beyond their depth in a slough where they were bathing, saved the lives of both children.

Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, has arrived in Seattle to rest before her engagement at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, next week. According to her manager she will stop in the city during the week and make the 120 miles to the camp and back daily by automobile.

## NOTED SINN FEINER TAKEN

O'Leary, President of American Truth Society, Hiding at Sara, Wash.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, sought since May 7 in every corner of the United States following his indictment for spying and treason under the espionage act, in New York, and his subsequent sensational escape on the eve of his trial for publishing seditious articles, was arrested last Thursday night a few miles from Portland.

Affiliations with the Sinn Fein organization and publication of attacks on the United States government in his magazine known as "Bull," not to mention an incendiary letter to President Wilson and other acts of alleged treason and sedition, are charged up to O'Leary.

His arrest, which took place at Sara, Wash., on the Columbia river, was effected in dramatic manner only after three shots had been fired. Several government agents and a posse of men in civilian dress were in the arresting party, and secrecy shrouded their movements in order that no possible interference might result to thwart his return to the East.

If the prisoner was brought to Portland it was only to catch a train.

Secret service operatives and other officers of Portland who have been seeking O'Leary since May 21, when an urgent appeal went out from Chief DeWoody, of New York, were not advised of the capture, and it was made known by telegraph from New York only after the prisoner was half way across the continent on his way to the Eastern city.

O'Leary's arrest was effected at a little chicken ranch, after he had been in hiding in Portland several weeks. He had appeared there as a man who "knew the business."

Eleven men were in the posse which closed in on him, probably as large a United States Secret service squad as has operated together at one time in this part of the country in years.

## TO FLOAT FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN SOON

Six Billions More in Bonds Likely in  
October — Blocks of \$750,000,000  
for Sale Every Two Weeks.

Washington, D. C.—The government's financial program for the next four months was disclosed Monday by Secretary McAdoo's announcement that in preparation for the fourth liberty loan, to be floated probably in October, about \$6,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness will be issued. They will be offered in blocks of \$750,000,000 each every two weeks beginning June 25.

Every National bank and trust company is asked to assist the government by subscribing 5 per cent of its gross resources monthly.

The certificates will bear 4½ per cent interest like those preceding the third liberty loan, and will have varying maturity periods, none exceeding four months.

In addition, an undetermined quantity—perhaps \$2,000,000,000 of tax certificates will be issued during the summer for use in paying taxes a year from now.

The announcement of this program indicated that the fourth liberty loan will be for at least \$6,000,000,000, the exact amount depending on government expenditures in the next few months.

The treasury already has estimated these roughly at about \$12,000,000,000 between July 1 and next January 1.

The sale of certificates under the plan in effect during the past year amounts virtually to borrowing in advance from banks on projected popular war loans or tax collections, and periodically refunding these short-term obligations in long-term liberty bonds.

Depository banks make 2½ per cent net, the difference between the 4½ per cent interest paid by the government and the 2 per cent collected for deposits.

The future financial program was announced at this time to enable banks to prepare. Secretary McAdoo has written a letter to the presidents of each of the 7500 National banks and 20,000 state institutions, explaining the plan.

## Yankee Troops in Alsace.

With the American Army in France—it now is permissible to announce that American soldiers are occupying sectors on the battlefield in Alsace. They first entered those positions May 21.

The Germans have made a raid on the American front in Alsace. The attack was preceded by a brief artillery and machine gun barrage.

The American casualties were light.

## AUSTRIANS START GREAT OFFENSIVE

Drive Extends From Plateau of  
Asiago to Sea in Italy.

## RESISTANCE STRONG

Advance Into Defensive Area Draws  
Smashing Blows From Defenders—Attack Seems Failure.

Rome.—The Austrians began a great offensive at 7 o'clock Saturday morning on the front from the Asiago Plateau to the sea.

This announcement was made in the chamber of deputies by Premier Orlando, who added:

"Our troops are everywhere resisting magnificently.

"Nearly the whole of our front is engaged, as the offensive extends with extreme violence from Astico to the Brenta, from the Brenta to the Piave and along the Piave everywhere, involving the Astico Plateau, the Mount Grappa sector and the Plain."

The Italian and allied armies are bravely sustaining the weight of the Austrian forces which are attacking along the front of the Italian theater from the northwest of the Asiago plateau eastward to the Piave river and thence along that stream to where it joins the headwaters of the Adriatic sea, a front of nearly 100 miles.

The Austrians are striving to debouch from the mountain passes and cross the Piave river and gain the Venetian plains.

In the initial struggle the enemy succeeded in capturing several front line positions in the mountain region from the British and also in crossing the Piave.

Counter attacks, however, have restored all the positions in the mountains, including territory to a depth of 1000 yards along a 2500-yard front captured from the British.

At last accounts the allied troops everywhere were strongly holding the enemy and King Victor Emmanuel's men were gallantly striving to throw back the invaders across the Piave.

The Italians have taken more than 3000 Austrian prisoners, among them 89 officers.

The Vienna war office announces that up to noon Sunday more than 10,000 Italian, English and French soldiers and a considerable number of guns had been captured.

## CREW 15 DAYS IN OPEN BOAT

Schooner Crescent, With Copra Cargo,  
Burns in Mid-Ocean.

San Francisco.—After having been 15 days at sea in a 24-foot boat, the crew of the burned schooner Crescent, 12 men, with Captain T. Olson and his wife, calmly tied their craft up at a pier here late Sunday and climbed stiffly up a ladder to shore and safety.

The crew had pulled at the oars steadily since the burning Crescent was abandoned at 3 a. m. June 1. Captain Olson navigated, and Mrs. Olson had portioned out their food stores with such precision that two days' full rations yet remained.

Not a craft was sighted, Captain Olson reported, from the time they set out in the small boat until they were well inside the Golden Gate. This was considered the more remarkable by the seafaring men who took charge of the party, because a steamship which arrived here June 9 reported that it had sighted the still smouldering hulk 400 miles off shore on June 2, and had kept a sharp lookout for survivors.

The Crescent, a five-masted wooden vessel of 1443 tons, left Sidney, Australia, March 23, for San Francisco with copra. A small fire which broke out in the galley at 8:30 p. m. May 31 defied the efforts of the ship's company to quench it, and seven hours later Captain Olson ordered the ship abandoned.

## Paris Bolsters Defenses.

Paris.—General Guillaumat, who has been transferred from the post of commander-in-chief of the allied operations in the Balkans to that of military governor in Paris, in succession to General Dubail, has arrived here from Saloniki and has taken up his new duties—the preparation of the defenses of Paris in co-operation with the newly organized defense committee. These defensive measures, Premier Clemenceau explained, are of a precautionary nature, for the safeguarding of the capital.

## Dutch Helped Boche, Charge.

London.—The direct charge that the Dutch government sheltered a German vessel at a Dutch port to save her from being captured by the British is made in a British dispatch which has just been made public. The ship was the Maria, 4000 tons, which entered the harbor of Tandjong Priok, Java, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1916. She was flying the German mercantile flag, but is believed to have been a cruiser.

## MONTANA FORESTS ABLAZE

Early Start Believed to Portend Much  
Damage—Town is Threatened.

Missoula, Mont.—With scores of fires, some covering large areas and blazing unchecked, others small and yet within control, burning in dry forests of Western Montana and Northern Idaho, the fire situation in the territory embraced within district No. 1 of the Forest service is the most acute that it has ever been at this time of the year, forestry officials declare.

Indications point to a fire season worse than that of 1917, they said, since it is starting fully a month earlier.

More than 500 men are fighting fires in the national forests of this district, 150 of them engaged in an effort to save the town of Essex, in the Flathead forest, on the Great Northern railway. One hundred others are fighting a fire near Belton, at the west end of Glacier National Park.

Two hundred and fifty men are still fighting the fire on Marble creek, near the St. Joe forest in Northern Idaho, where thousands of acres of valuable privately owned timber land are being burned over. The blaze was declared to be the worst in the district.

Other fires were reported on Canyon Ferry Gulch, at the west end of Hellgate canyon, in the Helena forest; on Deep creek, in the Lolo forest; in the Bitter Root mountains and in the Cabinet forest.

## RUSS-SLAV FACTION ASKS AID OF ALLIES

Formal Appeal Made to America to  
Send Expedition to Halt Huns—  
Cadets Send Message.

Washington, D. C.—An appeal to the United States and the allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders, forwarded by the central committee of the Cadet party in Russia, was transmitted to the State department Wednesday by the Russian embassy.

It is asked that the expedition, if sent, be put under international control to guarantee the rights of Russia.

The Cadet party, as it is popularly called, is composed of the Constitutional Democrats who were first in power after the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty. It was removed from power by the Bolsheviki.

The United States has not defined its attitude toward the allied desire for joint action from the East, although it is understood the government holds that it would be inopportune to attempt to check the Germans in Russia, unless it is shown the Russian people wish it and that the move would not be misunderstood.

The message of the Constitutional Democrats declares the situation in Russia can be ameliorated by the active aid of the allies. The advance of the German armies, it is declared, otherwise cannot be halted.

The appearance of a strong allied force in the East, it is declared, will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war.

If an expedition is sent it is asked that every means be taken to safeguard Russian interests and rights.

It has been pointed out that there are insurmountable obstacles in the way of the placing of allied and American troops in Russia proper, save in the small sectors on the Arctic ocean where the British and French flags are now seen.

Technically that is a part of the territory now under the jurisdiction of General Foch in his capacity of commander-in-chief of all the allied and American troops.

If he desires to risk starting a campaign at such a remote point, it is said that he may use Americans for this purpose in his discretion.

The other avenue of approach by an army to European Russia would be by way of Siberia, and unless the allies are willing to turn that task over to Japan alone, which it is feared the Russians would resent, there is no transportation available for the placing in Siberia of the numerous American and allied army that would be required for a successful campaign.

## New Star Loses Brilliance.

Pasadena, Cal.—Astronomers at the Mount Wilson solar observatory, near here, were of the opinion Wednesday that the new star which appeared Saturday night in the constellation Aquila and rapidly grew in brilliance, reached its maximum luminosity early Tuesday. The spectroscopic indicated it had dimmed slightly. At its brightest, it was said, the new star was exceeded in brilliance by possibly but one fixed star, Sirius.

## Berlin, Ia., is No More.

Berlin, Ia.—Berlin, Ia., will be no more. As a result of a meeting here of the mayor and the city council it was decided to notify the postoffice officials in Washington that the citizens here have changed the name of the town to Lincoln.

## AMERICANS CRUSH GERMAN ASSAULTS

Inflict Heavy Loss on Boches  
While Lines Hold Firm.

## YANKEE AIRMEN HELP

French Also Repel Hun Hordes With  
Awful Slaughter—Take Heights  
but Give Up One Village.

Washington, D. C.—Complete repulse of heavy attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry with heavy losses for the Germans was reported in General Pershing's communique. The American lines, which were advanced by taking the last of the German positions in Belleu wood, remained intact.

Successful bombing of the railroad stations of Dommary and Baroucourt by American aviators, all of whom returned, also was reported.

The communique follows:

"Yesterday afternoon our troops northwest of Chateau Thierry captured the last of the German positions in the Belleu wood, taking 50 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars, in addition to those taken on the preceding day.

"Early this morning the enemy launched heavy attacks on a front of more than 1½ miles on the line of Belleu-Bourches. The attacks, which were preceded by intense artillery preparation and accompanied by a heavy barrage, broke down completely, leaving our positions intact. The losses of the enemy were very severe.

"Last night our aviators bombed with good effect stations at Dommary and Baroucourt, northwest of Metz. All our machines have returned."

With the American Army in France.

—The excellence of the American artillery fire was largely responsible for the capture by American marines of approximately 400 prisoners in the fighting which resulted in the clearing out of the Belleu wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans, who had been told to avoid capture because the Americans would torture them, started to run after the American machine-guns had made the wood untenable, but the artillery barrage was so perfect that the Germans were cut off from escape.

Among the prisoners are six officers, a major, a captain and four lieutenants. All were poorly clad and some had pieces of bread tied to their uniforms with strings. The prisoners said they were glad to be captured and several expressed a desire to go to the United States, after the war, to live.

All of Germany's plans, they added, called for ending the war next fall.

The scarcity of officers in the German army is shown by the fact that one of the prisoners, a first sergeant, commanded an entire company. He said this was a common thing now. All the prisoners expressed admiration for the fighting qualities of the Americans.

Paris.—A concentrated fire from the French guns caught powerful German forces attempting a counter attack between Courcelles and Mery, and not only drove back the advancing waves, but inflicted very heavy losses, according to the war office announcement Friday.

The Germans gained a footing in the village of Laversine, but other attempts in this region failed.

The Germans have not recovered from the severe blow they received on the French left flank, where throughout the night and in the morning the battle quieted down, giving the allies full opportunity to establish themselves strongly. In this engagement the enemy lost 1400 prisoners, 10 field guns and numerous machine guns.

Farther to the east, around the center of the line, the French took the initiative, delivering a number of small and successful counter attacks. As a consequence the village of Melcoq and the important height of Croix Recard were retaken, thereby forcing the Germans back across the Matz river.

The Germans made a violent attack on the American sector between Bourches and Belleu wood, on the Marne front. The Americans broke up the attack and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, holding all the gains which they have made.

## Slacker Work Admitted.

New York.—That the International Bible Students' association furnished 1800 form affidavits to draft objectors seeking to evade service was admitted by William A. Van Amurgh, its treasurer, testifying in the trial of himself and other followers of the late "Pastor" Russell. Although he had testified that he and associates conducted the organization without compensation, except an allowance of \$15 a month for expenses, Van Amurgh said that a check for \$2500 payable to him was the gift of a wealthy member of the association.