

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.

An embargo has been proclaimed on Chinese as well as Siamese credits in German banks, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States, has been appointed, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, to the post at Constantinople.

An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Limited, London, states that Berlin newspapers announced the seizure of all property in Germany belonging to the government of Siam or to its citizens.

Mobilization of the second increment of draft troops was changed Tuesday from September 15 to 19, and the third increment from September 30 to October 3. Mobilization of the first increment will be as previously announced September 5.

Sheriff James N. Taylor, a member of the Logan county, Kentucky, exemption board, and J. W. Edward, county judge, were arrested by a deputy United States marshal on the charge of conspiring to violate provisions of the selective draft law.

Burma beans, found on analysis by the state laboratory at Bozeman, Mont., to contain strychnine, were ordered destroyed by the state board of health. Tons of them had been shipped into this state and sold to innocent dealers. German agencies are suspected.

In principle the British government is of the opinion, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, told the house committee Tuesday, that neutral shipping which has been persistently assisting Great Britain's enemies should be treated after the war on the same footing as enemy shipping.

It costs the United States just \$156.30 to equip an infantryman for service in France. Figures just made public show that of this total, clothing represents \$101.21; fighting equipment \$47.36, and eating utensils \$7.73. The soldier's gas mask costs \$12; his steel helmet \$3 and his rifle \$19.50.

Hog prices, which have risen every day since July 21, reached a new high record in Chicago Tuesday when they soared to \$19.75 per 100 pounds. In August, 1914, hogs sold for \$8.90. The top price during August, 1915, was \$7.85; during August, 1916, it was \$11.50. On August 1, 1917, the price was \$16.30.

Warning against exploiters of woman labor was sent from Washington, D. C., to its state and local branches Saturday by the National American Woman Suffrage association. A circular letter urges every woman who does a man's work to demand a man's pay, "as a matter both of justice to herself and duty to her fellow workers."

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Vevey, Switzerland, says the barns of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen are being used for the building of a new type of airship from which much is expected. The body of the machine is serpentine in form and from both sides of it smoke clouds can be thrown out which will entirely conceal the machine.

Buckwheat cakes will be plentiful this winter, according to predictions made by state officials of Pennsylvania. That state has led the nation in buckwheat production for years and this season there was an increase of 15 per cent in acreage. Consequently, it is stated that last year's crop of 4,250,000 bushels may be increased to 6,200,000 bushels in 1917.

The National Guard division to go to France, representing 26 states and the District of Columbia, will be mobilized at Mineola, L. I., at a camp named Albert L. Mills, after the late Brigadier General Mills. The Oregon troops are included in this division.

Following a thwarted attempt to rob the McClellan State bank Thursday, one of two robbers killed his companion as they were making their escape, because the latter could run no longer, having been shot in the heel by a member of the pursuing posse.

The insistent demand from abroad for silver from the United States government for coinage and for domestic purposes was reflected Thursday in New York in a record jump in the price.

There is only enough wool being produced in the United States to provide every man in the country with a bathing suit annually, according to statistics discussed at the National Sheep and Wool bureau conference in Chicago. The bureau voted to put its services at the command of Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator.

NOW WATCH AMERICA

German Newspapers Beginning to Take
Seriously Preparations of Uncle
Sam for Prosecuting War.

Amsterdam—The Cologne Gazette, which is the first German newspaper to take seriously the American war preparations, in a leading article warns the public that after all it might be worth while to watch the United States.

It is possible that the Cologne newspaper is acting on instructions from Berlin, for it is felt in the German capital that it would be foolish to allow the newspapers to publish derisive reports of Uncle Sam's war work when the authorities know that American aid will decide the war against Germany. Two months ago fashionable Berlin considered the American war preparations little more than a circus affair.

"America's army," says the Cologne Gazette, "becomes stronger daily. The country's factories are doing all they can to turn out air machines and other material, ships are being built at all the yards—everything is being done to increase the military value of the army to the highest possible point."

"No wonder a new hopefulness is noticeable in the souls of our enemies, who are encouraged to hold out another winter, after which, with the new troops from America, they will defeat the central powers and bring the war to a triumphant end."

"The enemy countries know better than to try to bring about a decision this year, but their people have sweet hopes. Small detachments of American troops are paraded in the streets of Paris and London, and are welcomed there as a symbol of the better days which will take place of these sad present."

"We cannot doubt that the Americans will fight, not only because the great financial and industrial powers in that country do not wish to drop the golden fruit of war orders, but because they look forward to the days of peace when battered Europe will have to be rebuilt with American help."

"The American government does not know whether next year the entente with the help of American soldiers will win, but it knows that it will need an army to enforce its position in Central and South America, in the Pacific and Far East. This is why Washington does not wish to do anything about the pope's peace appeal."

ADD MILLIONS TO INCOME TAX

Senate Adopts Amendment Affecting
Receipts of \$500,000 Yearly.

Washington, D. C.—After protracted debate in which many senators urged heavier levies on incomes and war profits in the war tax bill, the senate Thursday tentatively adopted Senator Gerry's amendment which would add \$40,375,000 by greatly increasing surtaxes on incomes exceeding \$500,000.

On a test vote for elimination of the so-called Lenroot amendment made in the house providing 25 per cent increase in surtax rates on incomes exceeding \$60,000 and raising about \$66,000,000 in revenue, the senate voted 35 to 32 against their elimination by the finance committee.

Under the Gerry amendment the total tax levy on all millionaires' incomes, including the present law, would be 67 per cent. With the Gerry amendment the bill would aggregate \$2,035,000,000, with several amendments by Senator La Follette pending for further increases in the income tax rates. The Gerry amendment was adopted without a dissenting vote.

All of the Lenroot amendments as adopted by the house were retained by the Senate after reductions proposed by the finance committee were rejected on two test votes.

Germans Stir Mexican Hatred.

Mexico City—Friends of Germany are conducting in Mexico a newspaper propaganda against the United States, but, up to the present time the efforts have failed of their purpose insofar as the better educated and influential classes of Mexico are concerned. There is reason to believe that it has had no effect on men prominent in public life, those associated with the government or the high officers of the army, but it seems certain that the German campaign has exerted a certain influence over the uneducated.

Swiss to Limit Bread.

Berne, Switzerland—The Federal Council has chosen October 1 as the definite date when the bread card system will be introduced in Switzerland. The daily consumption will be limited for the time being to 250 grammes per person, plus 500 grammes of flour monthly. The council also took measures to reduce the coal consumption, especially through the conservation of electrical energy. Each canton is ordered to save coal by the early closing of moving picture and public establishments.

"Command" is Used Again.

Petrograd—Lieutenant General Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has issued orders for a resumption of strict training for all the military forces, the free time of the soldiers to be devoted to gymnastics, drills and games, and for a cessation of all discussions. "Henceforth the only language in the army is command," This is significant, in view of abolition of the use of the word "command" since the revolution.

PRESIDENT FIXES PRICES OF COAL

Dealers and Middlemen To Be
Regulated Next.

MINE COST IS BASIS

Washington State is Highest, Having
Base Rate of \$3.25 Per Ton—
S. Divided Into 29 Districts.

Washington, D. C.—Bituminous coal prices were fixed by President Wilson Tuesday night for every mine in the United States. The next step in coal control, a White House announcement said, will be to fix the prices to be charged by middlemen and retailers.

Prices were set on cost of production estimates furnished by the Federal Trade commission after months of exhaustive investigation. The country is divided into 29 districts, and every producer in a district will market his output at the same price.

The President named no agency to carry out the provisions of his order, but is expected to appoint soon a coal administrator, who will be given entire control of the coal industry. Rumor here has named President H. A. Garfield, of Williams college, as the man. Mr. Garfield now heads a committee named by the President to fix a government price for wheat. His work will end by September 1, when the wheat committee probably will be dissolved.

The prices named for run of mine coal in the large producing districts average slightly more than \$2. In a few districts they are below that figure, and in the Western territory they are higher. Washington state is highest, with \$3.25 at the mine. The price for Washington state prepared sizes is \$3.50 and for slack or screening \$3.

The President's statement said: "The scale of prices is prescribed for bituminous coal at the mine in the several coal-producing districts. It is subject to reconsideration when the whole method of administering the fuel supplies of the country shall have become satisfactorily organized and put into operation."

Subsequent measures will have as their object a fair and equitable control of the distribution of the supply and of prices not only at the mines, but also at the hands of the middlemen and retailers.

The prices fixed range from 20 to 35 per cent under the maximum price of \$3 fixed by government officials and operators at a conference here more than a month ago. The \$3 price agreement, however, did not hold, as many operators refused to abide by it after Secretary Baker, as the president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated it as too high. Prices recently have ranged far above the \$3 limit.

The fixing of prices was the "second step in the direction of coal control." The first was taken Monday when the President named Robert S. Lovett as director of transportation and approved an order issued by Mr. Lovett directing that coal shipments to the Middle Northwest be given preference over other goods.

COUNCIL DENOUNCES ARREST

Spokane Laborites Demand Release of
I. W. W. Prisoners.

Spokane, Wash.—Declaring its belief that the Industrial Workers of the World were justified in resorting to the strike as the only weapon at their command, the Spokane central labor body has made the following demands: "That these men now in jail be released at once."

That Governor Lister be removed from position of public trust.

That Major Wilkins be at once relieved from his command.

That all men representing labor resign from the Council of Defense.

That a general strike of all industry be called until such time as may be necessary to insure "observation of the law."

Austria Considers Peace.

Copenhagen—A telegram from the official Cor Bureau of Vienna seems to indicate that Austria-Hungary will accept the Pope's peace proposals. A summary of Austro-Hungarian press opinion circulated by the Cor Bureau says: "The newspapers regard the concrete proposal as a suitable basis for beginning peace negotiations, but doubt whether the entente shares this hope." In view of the well-known practices of the Cor Bureau, this may undoubtedly be regarded as the government's voice.

Jam Made for Soldiers.

Tacoma, Wash.—The government's first contract for blackberry jam, to be given to the Puysallup and Sumner Fruitgrowers' association, was filled Wednesday. It consisted of 3600 cans to be distributed among the forts of the Northwest. That the government will follow England's example and supply jam to its soldiers is indicated by the fact that the cannery has just filed bids for 120,000 cans with the quartermaster department in Seattle.

GERMANS SURRENDER

5000 Unwounded Teutons Captured by
French at Verdun—Berlin Claims
Evacuation as Planned.

Paris—A smashing French victory on the Verdun front is recorded in the official report issued by the War office Tuesday night. The French have captured the enemy defenses on both sides of the Meuse over a front of more than 11 miles, penetrating the German line at divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter.

More than 5000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

Berlin—Tuesday's official report contains the following:

"The French occupied without fighting Talou ridge, east of the Meuse, which since March of this year had been given up as a line of defense and had been occupied only by outposts. These were withdrawn Tuesday, in accordance with our plans and without disturbance from the enemy. At all other places on the wide front fighting is in full swing."

The German official communication issued Tuesday evening follows:

"The battle before Verdun is going in our favor. On the western bank of the Meuse the enemy only succeeded in penetrating our defensive zone at the Avoucourt wood and on Le Mort Homme. Elsewhere his assaults were repulsed."

"East of the Meuse the enemy was either completely repulsed before our fighting positions or driven back in counter attacks. French losses were exceedingly heavy."

British Front in France and Belgium—British tanks scored another triumph in the capture of important German positions Monday morning in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, north of St. Julien.

It was a tank show almost from start to finish, and the infantry in this case played the part of supernumeraries in support of the leading actors, while large numbers of the enemy troops added a final melodramatic touch by surrendering abjectly or fleeing in terror as the heavy leads lumbered on to the stage and "reached for their shooting irons."

As recorded in the official communication, the British captured German defenses along a mile front to a depth of 500 yards. Among the strongholds occupied were the famous triangle, Hibau and Cockerott farms, the sites of exceedingly strong concrete and steel machine gun redoubts, that menaced the infantry advance.

I. W. W. STRIKE FALLS FLAT

General Tie-Up of Northwest Industries Frustrated by U. S.

The general strike of the Industrial Workers of the World called for Monday of this week, failed to materialize according to reports from various sections of the Northwest.

Reports that 80 I. W. W. had gone on strike at St. John, Wash., is denied at Colfax, the county seat of Whitman county.

It developed at Spokane that James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., who signed the strike order which demanded the release of men being held in jails in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, may be court-martialed instead of being tried in court.

The federal government took steps to check any threatened trouble by placing troops at Lewiston, Idaho, and at Wallace. Troops at Lewiston will protect the orchards and harvest fields and the soldiers at Wallace were placed near the big lead mines.

At St. Maries, Idaho, 11 members of the order are in jail and none of the 250 men employed in the lumber mills there quit work. At Sandpoint, more than 500 men continued work in the lumber mills. Harvesting continued as usual in the Eastern Washington harvest fields, according to reports.

So far as civil and military authorities of Oregon could learn not a single man obeyed the strike order. Of course a large number of defections were reported by employers everywhere, but the number was no greater than has been usual on any day for the last few months—since the abnormal demand for labor has prevailed.

80,000 Made Homeless.

Saloniki—The commercial quarter of this city has been destroyed by fire. It is believed the number of fatalities is small.

London—More than half of the walled city of Saloniki, in Greek Macedonia, which is under occupation by the entente allied troops, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Eighty thousand persons who were rendered homeless are being removed to neighboring villages, according to a dispatch received in London.

British Admiral Arrives.

An Atlantic port—Rear Admiral Hugh T. Hibbert, of the British navy, arrived here Monday on a special mission for the British admiralty. As to the effectiveness of submarine warfare, he said that while the situation called for unremitting vigilance and was undoubtedly serious, he did not believe it would be effectual. He believes the Germans are holding back their navy as a last resort and that they will not end the war without a great battle.

DRAFT MEN TO ARMS

Summons From Local Boards to Issue
Soon for Call to Military Service—All Must Be Ready.

(From office of Adjutant General, O. N. G.)
Portland—Every drafted man who has been certified by his local exemption board as not exempted or discharged should keep himself in instant readiness to obey the summons from his local board, to be made in a few days, calling him to report at a designated time and place for military service.

The mobilization of the men to be taken in the first draft will be handled in each county by the local exemption board of that county.

Each board will be responsible for the mobilization and entrainment for the American Lake camp, to which the Oregon men will be sent, of its county's full draft quota.

The mobilization of the entire quota will not be made all at once, however. It will take place in four installments. The first installment of 30 per cent of the men comprising the draft quota of each county will be called to mobilize on September 5.

A second installment of 30 per cent of the quota will be called to the colors on September 19, according to latest orders of the War department.

The third installment will be called out on October 3. The remaining 10 per cent will be mobilized as soon thereafter as possible.

The dates, of course, are subject to change.

The local exemption boards will select the men to be called up in each installment, and notify them when and where they are to report. The notifications to those selected for the first installment of 30 per cent will be sent out in a very few days.

If you are a drafted man, be on the alert to receive your instructions. Failure to receive the notification will not excuse you if you do not appear, so take care also to see if your name has been posted at the headquarters of the board as one of those ordered to report.

Make it a point of honor to report at the exact time specified by the board and to follow instructions to the letter. And remember that from the hour designated by the board for you to appear, you are in the military service of the United States and subject to military regulations and discipline.

In setting the time for you to report, the board is acting on a definitely arranged schedule, with prompt entrainment of the men in view. Do not disarrange this schedule by coming in late.

The board will provide meals and quarters for you after you arrive at the place designated for entrainment.

The board is instructed to see that you take on the train with you only light hand baggage, or better yet, only a bundle containing necessary toilet articles and changes of underclothing.

Don't bring a lot of baggage with you when you report, for you will have to leave it behind.

The success of the mobilization depends greatly on your patriotic cooperation. A great deal is left to your honor. Prove yourself a true patriot, worthy of the trust imposed upon you, and help your county and state make the good showing it should make in accomplishing the mobilization.

ONLY HARD BLOWS CAN WIN

Pershing Deplores American People's
Lukewarm Attitude Toward War.

Paris—Major General Pershing, the American commander, told the Associated Press Sunday that the war can be won only by hard and forceful blows delivered by a well-trained American army working in conjunction with the allied armies.

Deploping the lukewarmness of the American people in regard to the war, General Pershing added:

"Every man, woman and child should support the administration in its determination to arm and equip the American army and to keep up its morale and that of the allied armies. This war will not be won by talk nor by subscribing to the Red Cross. The American people must come to a full realization of what the war means. It can be won only by striking hard and forceful blows, not otherwise."

The general was very emphatic in the interview, which lasted but a few minutes.

"Service Handbook" Out.

Washington, D. C.—A "National service handbook," designed to point the way to opportunities for serving the Nation during the war, was published Monday by the committee on public information. The volume contains an exhaustive compilation of data about the government, army and navy, and the many semi-official and independent committees and organizations which are helping to fight the war. Persons of every occupation and trade are shown where they can best apply their abilities and energies.

Armour Plant is Burned.

Chicago—Fire destroyed the ice houses of Armour & Co., at Round Lake, in Lake county, early Sunday. According to estimates of heads of the company, the loss will exceed \$250,000. Freight cars valued at \$50,000 also were burned, while the stock of ice, 50,000 tons, was valued at \$75,000. F. Sendorson, the superintendent, said the fire was of incendiary origin, breaking out in a dozen places and getting beyond control.

I. W. W. LEADERS ARE HELD AT SPOKANE

Military Detain High Officials
on Eve of Strike.

CLOSE MEETING HALLS

Idaho Guardsmen Round Up 27 Agri-
tators, Who Are Being Held in
Jail as Military Prisoners.

Spokane, Wash.—James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W. and 26 other alleged members of the organization, were arrested at local I. W. W. headquarters here Sunday by a company of Idaho National Guardsmen and placed in the county jail as military prisoners.

Rowan and William Moran, secretary of the local I. W. W. organization, were arrested at the local I. W. W. hall by Major Clement Wilkins, in command of a battalion of guardsmen on patrol duty here.

The raid and arrests were made by Major Wilkins, acting under orders received from the district commander at Portland. The immediate word for the action of the military was from E. F. Blaine, chairman of the State Industrial Relations commission, who came to Spokane Sunday morning as representative of Governor Lister.

"You men are military prisoners and are not detained under civil law," Major Wilkins told the men, after they had been lined up in the corridor of the jail, and were waiting to be searched and booked.

"An investigation of your cases will be begun at once, and if it is found that any of you are wrongfully held, you will be released."

Later Major Wilkins said the entire proceedings were under military orders, and that no charges had been placed against the men. A deputy United States marshal, who accompanied the soldiers, did so only to identify the men arrested, he said.

Later the man who shouted from the sidewalk was arrested outside the jail. He gave his name as Jerome Baker. At the main avenue hall, two men, who insisted on mounting the stairs after the soldiers had been placed on guard, were arrested, bringing the total to 27.

The arrests were made on the eve of the day set for the strike of the agricultural and construction men in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

Strike orders advising farm workers to "let the fruit rot on the ground," and calling on construction workers to lay down their tools, had been signed by Rowan.

Lumber workers in the four states already are on strike.

"The only effect of my arrest will be to intensify the strike," said Rowan, while he was awaiting his turn to be searched and booked. "I think the strike will spread further now, and probably will affect industries in which no strike has been called. Even though all the officers or employees of the organization are put in jail, and all the halls closed, arrangements have been made to handle the movement."

Only a vote of the members of the organization can halt the strike, Rowan said, as there is no one with authority to take such action. The strike order was to become effective Monday, unless I. W. Ws., alleged to be illegally held in jail, are released by that time.

Rowan's arrest differs from those of I. W. Ws. at Yakima and Wenatchee in that it is a result of his telegraphed threat to the governors of the four Northwest states, of a strike to be effective Monday if I. W. W. members held prisoners in those states be not released. These prisoners, taken as I. W. Ws., include a number of interned Germans and alleged or convicted slackers.

The 27 prisoners taken were not lacking in money. Rowan had \$207 in bills and silver and \$18 in small checks. William Moran had \$181. The total of the 27 was \$1360.

Japanese Seeking Steel.

Tokio—Japanese shipbuilders have inaugurated a national movement to seek modification of the steel embargo, and have formed a league for the purpose of bringing about a cancellation of the American embargo on iron and steel. The shipbuilders have presented lengthy memorials to the government and to George Post Wheeler, the American Charge at Tokio, urging relief from the embargo, claiming that it would ruin the industry, close factories and bring about a discontinuance of the construction of ships.

Pacifists Plan Meeting.

Minneapolis—Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the People's Council of America, arrived here Saturday to take charge of arrangements for the national meeting here September 1 to 6 in the interests of peace. Mr. Lochner, who was in the Ford peace expedition in 1915, declared the chief purpose of the organization is to "bring the boys out of the trenches forthwith and let the warring nations settle their differences by other means."