

# 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.

A tornado swept over the southern section of Baltimore Tuesday night, wrecking about a dozen dwellings and rendering others more or less uninhabitable.

The Zeitung Mittag, of Berlin, says the German chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter.

American batteries are continuing to shell German lines at regular intervals, the enemy following similar tactics. No further official communique has been issued, but there has been no special activity.

Russian soldiers who fraternized with Germans were fired on by Russian artillery Wednesday, says the official communication. On all fronts the situation is unchanged, the announcement says.

King Alfonso held conferences with various political leaders, but the solution of the cabinet crisis promises to consume several days. It is not expected the new cabinet will be announced immediately.

The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary force died Wednesday in an American field hospital. He was shot when he encountered an American patrol in No Man's Land in front of the American trenches.

Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, was captured September 21 off the Fijian Islands by Fijian constabulary, according to word brought by a steamer arriving at a Pacific Port Wednesday from a trans-Pacific port.

The new restrictions on the furloughs for German soldiers, necessitated by the growing problem of transportation, cut down by one-half the number for men in the field and eliminated furloughs for troops garrisoning the occupied regions except for urgent personal reasons or when leave is granted for pressing farm work.

Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the London Exchange Telegraph quotes General Verkhovski, minister of war, as rebuking "those who have talked of the disappearance of the Russian army." The war minister declared these persons had forgotten that the Russians hold on their front no less than 130 German divisions.

Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs will be made impossible after November 1, the food administration announced Wednesday, under a plan to cut off supplies to those not satisfied with reasonable margins. Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods, whose business will go under license, will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the house of commons Wednesday informed a questioner that the approaching inter-allied conference at Paris had been summoned not to consider war aims, but the conduct of the war. The question arose out of a report that the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates were sending a representative to the conference to discuss war aims.

The law making the National capital dry November 1 was held constitutional in the local Supreme court Thursday. The ruling dismissed attacks of liquor dealers.

Richard McColloch, president of the United Railways company of St. Louis, denied the request of the local Red Cross that soldiers and sailors be allowed to ride free on streetcars.

Co-operation of Pacific Coast candy manufacturers with the food administration's sugar conservation was pledged in a telegram received by the food administration from W. B. Ayer, Federal food administrator for Oregon.

President Menocal, of Cuba, issued a proclamation Thursday night warning all foreigners who instigate or encourage strikes in the sugar-producing region that they will be considered pernicious foreigners and expelled from Cuba.

The Danish foreign office reports that the Danish steamers Anglo-Dane, 808 tons, and Flynderborg, 1400 tons, bound from England for Denmark, have been blown up by mines in the North Sea. One man on board the Anglo-Dane was killed.

The Seattle committee of the United States food administration voted to send a telegram to H. C. Hoover, national food administrator, calling the latter's attention to threatened scarcity of hogs in the Northwest, due, the committee said, to the high cost of feed.

## OUTLINES PEACE VIEW

Chancellor States Position Regarding Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium—Annexation Not Desired.

Munich, Bavaria—The views of Count von Hertling, the Bavarian premier, regarding some of Germany's peace aims, were outlined by the premier in a speech delivered recently before the main committee of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies. Regarding Bavaria's separate reply to Pope Benedict's peace note, he denied it meant Bavaria was pursuing an independent policy, declaring that the contrary was the case, the separate reply being sent to indicate Bavaria's full support of the policy of the German empire.

"In Belgium, we purpose to proceed with moderation and in full consideration of the wishes of the Belgian people," said Count von Hertling, in discussing peace conditions.

"The surrender of Alsace-Lorraine," he continued, "is under no circumstances to be thought of, and the majority of the population of the two provinces would not welcome such action. A decision in the matter of the form of government to be given Alsace-Lorraine cannot be arrived at in a hurry. A federated state cannot be created in a moment, like a shot fired from a gun."

Count von Hertling closed his speech with a promise of certain internal reforms for Bavaria. "I am planning," he said, "for a more intimate co-operation between the government and the Chamber of Deputies, and I am prepared to receive suggestions to this end."

In the Bavarian reply to the Pope which has been referred to in the German newspapers as having caused "some uneasiness," the assertion was made that:

"Nothing could lie further from the peace-loving German nation and the government than the thought of an attack on other nations and the effort to extend its territory by violence. For no victory and no gain of territory could in its eyes, even in the most distant degree, counterbalance the fearful horrors of a war and the annihilation of ethical and economical values necessarily connected with it.

"The policy of the German emperor and of the imperial government, which always had in view the preservation and assurance of peace, often to the very limit of what was compatible with German interest, therefore meets always with the fullest approval of the German nation and its chosen representatives."

## WAR ON AUSTRIA NOW URGED

Defense Society Asks Wilson to Call Special Session of Congress.

New York—Immediate declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary, the use of Austrian ships for the transport of American troops to Italy and the giving of all possible aid to Italy in the present war, are demanded in resolutions adopted here Thursday at a meeting of the American Defense Society.

The resolutions, which were sent to President Wilson, governors of all states and senators and representatives in congress, urge that the President call a special session of congress to take the measures necessary to render assistance to Italy.

The sending of an "overwhelming" force to France, because, the resolution says, "the more men we send, the fewer will be slain," it is counseled in the minutes, which declares that, considering the great numbers of the men poured into the war in the last three years by England and France, the sending of as many as 10,000,000 from its population of over 100,000,000 would be no more than this country's proportionate share.

The minute urges that congress at its session be asked to declare that a state of war exists also between the United States and Bulgaria and Turkey.

The resolution further urges the transportation to Italy of a contingent of American troops and war material, using all ships possible, including seized Austrian ships, for the purpose. It sets forth that "the complete defeat of Italy's armies will endanger her national existence and imperil the issue of the war for democracy" and that "to preserve Italy's existence and to maintain her efficiency as a fighting force immediate moral and material aid from her friends is imperative."

## Submarine Toll Lessens.

London—Fourteen British merchantmen over 1600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the admiralty report Thursday night.

Four vessels under 1600 tons were also sunk, but no fishing craft.

The British losses of merchantmen for the current week show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous week, when 17 vessels over 1600 tons and eight under that tonnage were sunk.

## Camouflage Skill Shown.

Washington, D. C.—Camouflage skill of the Army Engineer Corps was viewed Friday by President Wilson and Secretary Baker at a training camp near Washington. A camouflage company put on a special exhibition, showing how artillery, roadways, streams, and even troop movements are concealed. Many secrets of the game developed by the American forces were demonstrated for the guests, including several higher officers of the Army.

# GERMAN INTRIGUE FURTHER EXPOSED

Teutonic Designs on Southern Brazil of Wide Scope.

## AGENT WANTED SUBS

Diplomatic Plot Against Argentine and Brazil in Time of Peace Bared by Secretary of State Lansing.

Washington, D. C.—Two more of the notorious Count von Luxburg's messages to the German foreign office from Buenos Aires were made public Wednesday night by Secretary Lansing. They provide official confirmation of Germany's plan to control Southern Brazil, shed additional light upon Teutonic intrigue in South America generally and reveal that Luxburg appealed vainly for a squadron of submarines with which to awe some Latin-Americans and to flatter others.

These dispatches, like others that have gone before, were given out by Secretary Lansing without discussion of their contents. The only comment was in this statement attached to the copies:

"In view of the fact that the substance of certain telegrams addressed by Count Luxburg to the German foreign office has been published, the Secretary of State makes public the actual text of the telegrams."

The messages follow:

"No. 63, July 7, 1917: Our attitude towards Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people, under thin veneer, are Indians. A submarine squadron with full power to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether, after a rupture of relations, legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay, or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile.

"LUXBURG."

"No. 89, August 4, 1917: I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well, whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December.

"LUXBURG."

After the State department made public the "sink-without-a-trace" messages, which caused Argentina to hand Von Luxburg his passports, the Argentine government sent to Washington a number of the former German minister's dispatches for deciphering. Whether the two now published were among them or were obtained by the United States at the same time it came into possession of other telegrams forwarded to Berlin through the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires is not disclosed.

Several days ago press reports from Buenos Aires said a sensation had been created there by the publication of a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying the Brazilian foreign minister had made known that translation of the Luxburg messages revealed a German plot to invade Southern Brazil. The Argentine newspapers demanded that their government either publish the dispatches or "authorize their publication by a foreign government."

"The reorganization" of South Brazil, referred to by Von Luxburg, is assumed here to refer to the activities of the Hamburg Colonization company, in connection with the large German element already located in that section. Several months before this dispatch was written there were reports of plans for a German insurrection.

The break between Argentina and Germany which Von Luxburg apparently was expecting in July, has not yet come and latest advices from Buenos Aires do not indicate an intention on the part of Argentina to join Brazil and other South American nations on the side of the allies.

## Washington, D. C., Dry.

Washington, D. C.—Washington climbed on the front seat of the water wagon Thursday, November 1. On that date the act passed last year by congress making the District of Columbia dry territory became effective. The Nation's capital will take rank as the largest dry city in the country.

John Barleycorn is not giving up the battle without a final struggle. A case is pending in court testing the constitutionality of the act. But the possibility of court intervention is not considered a betting proposition.

## Spirit Away Noted Preacher.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Herbert B. Bigelow, head of the People's church and prominent as a member and leader of the people's council, whose pacifist utterances brought about the raid on his office by federal authorities recently, was seized Wednesday night in front of the Odd Fellows hall in Newport, Ky., across the river from here, shoved into a waiting automobile, handcuffed and driven quickly away.

## SHIPS, WHEAT, HOGS

Food Controller Says Fight Against Submarine Will Be Won if U. S. Speeds Up on Production.

Washington, D. C.—In a statement Saturday night reviewing the world food situation Food Administrator Hoover said the fight against the submarine would be won if the United States and Canada could stimulate production and effect economies so as to feed the allies from this continent without sending a ship farther afield than the American Atlantic seaboard. Ships, wheat and hogs are the great needs Mr. Hoover emphasized. He said deepest concern had been caused by the fact that in spite of high prices this country's pork consumption had increased during the war until production had been outstripped, a situation that must be changed.

"If we discontinue exports," Mr. Hoover added, "we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in this world situation wider than one would attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fats; we must increase production of hogs if we are to answer the world's craving.

"Every pound of fat is as sure of service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this great war than a shell."

The administrator said the allies' deficiency of wheat production is 196,000,000 bushels, with imports of 577,700,000 bushels required to maintain normal consumption. He estimated the aggregate American, Canadian, Australian, Indian and Argentine export surplus at 770,000,000 bushels, but pointed out lack of shipping made it necessary for this country and Canada to bear the burden of the allies' deficit.

"The problem is simply one of ships," he said. "If ample shipping existed there would be no need for saving or increased production of wheat on the part of the American people. But if we can produce such economies and stimulate production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the allies absolutely from this continent and thus enable them to live without sending a ship farther afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely."

## 300,000 SHIP MEN SOUGHT

This Number Needed by Government to Complete New Craft.

Washington, D. C.—An organized effort has been launched by the Shipping Board to draw sufficient labor to shipyards of the country to place all plants on a three-shifts-a-day basis to carry out the government's shipping program.

Estimating that there are now approximately 100,000 or more employees in yards engaged on government work, the board believes 400,000 men are needed to insure at least between five and six millions of additional tonnage off the ways by the end of 1918.

The board has shipyards and material, but so far lacks adequate labor. It hopes to fill that deficiency by holding out allurements that will attract labor that ordinarily would not drift to the yards. Schools for training men already are in operation.

In the efficiency table formulated by the board it is estimated that each man should turn out an average of one dead-weight ton of shipping per month, which should insure the carrying out of the shipping program with the additional 300,000 employees.

Several shipyards already are working three eight-hour shifts.

## Bread Prices to be Fixed.

Washington, D. C.—Bread standardization will soon be announced by the food administration, resulting from investigation of ingredients' costs, labor and other factors by Benjamin Jacobs of the department of Agriculture's bureau of chemistry. A standard loaf at a fixed price, with bakers all licensed, is the plan. A proclamation by the President for the licensing will be required. The system will not be completed by November 1, when the licensing feature of the food law will be extended to some industries.

## Champ Clark "Called."

New York—An assertion by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a "ring" of New York financiers was hampering the government in its liberty loan campaign met with vigorous denial in financial circles here Friday.

Speaker Clark's charge was made during an address Wednesday at Oklahoma City. Telegrams have been sent the Speaker asking if he was correctly quoted.

## Food Pledge Arouses Ire.

Waterloo, Ia.—Because she refused to sign a food pledge card and said that she had a shotgun to protect her supplies in event the government wanted any of them, Mrs. August Berger, Cedar Falls, was jailed by the order of United States Commissioner Dempster. She was released when her husband appeared on the scene and bought \$2000 worth of Liberty bonds.

Emperor William has returned to Berlin from visits to Constantinople and Sofia and is now engaged in an attempt to straighten out the muddled political situation in Germany. It is stated that Chancellor Michaelis already has tendered his resignation to the emperor.

# Weekly War Information

Brief Stories Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee on Public Information and the State Council of Defense.

## Herbert Hoover Requests Greater Pork Production.

"If we discontinue exports, we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard."

Herbert Hoover makes this statement in a recent article showing the immediate necessity of increasing the production of pork and economizing in the use of it.

"Pork products have an influence in this present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of daily intake of fat. Whether this fat is by means of dairy products, by vegetable oils, or by pork products becomes a secondary consideration in time of complete national stress, because pork products to some degree will substitute for other fats.

"The situation is one that can be partly solved by our suburban population. If every suburbanite took to his care a pig and fed it on the house garbage, he would increase our fat supply and do so without call upon our general feeding stuffs. In Germany 4,000,000 hogs are supported by these means. We need a 'keep-a-pig' movement in this country—and a properly cared for pig is no more insanitary than a dog. Such a movement would necessarily require some change in village and urban ordinances; but the national welfare would be warrant ample for such a course of action."

## Adequate Supply of Coal for Winter Is Promised.

Fear of a scarcity of coal becomes more pronounced as winter approaches. The language used by Dr. Garfield, national fuel administrator, to the striking miners and their employers, admits of but one interpretation—that an adequate coal supply will be maintained. Dr. Garfield says:

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are for the most part, mindful of the fact that our country is at war and that the burden rests upon them to produce coal needed without interruption. But there are evidently some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and who do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time as a means of forcing the government to at once decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meetings recently held in Washington should justly be covered by an advance in the prices fixed by the President.

"I am giving close attention to the question and hope to reach a decision at an early date.

"If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision, I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

## Rules for Mailing Christmas Packages to Soldiers and Sailors.

Mail to reach soldiers and sailors in Europe must be posted not later than November 15.

Every package must bear conspicuously the words, "Christmas mail," the complete address of the person for whom it is intended and, in the upper left-hand corner, the name and address of the sender.

Every parcel must be so packed and wrapped as to admit of easy inspection by the postmaster. No parcel will be dispatched to Europe that has not had the postmaster's certificate that it contains no prohibited articles.

All mail for men serving on board vessels of the Atlantic fleet or in European waters should be addressed to the U. S. —, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y. All mail for men serving in the Pacific and Asiatic fleets should be addressed to the U. S. S. —, via San Francisco, Cal.

## Enormous Quantities of Supplies.

Nearly 13,000,000 articles of wearing apparel and sleeping equipment have been shipped to the 16 cantonments since their recent construction and the assignment of men.

The manufacturing industry of the country has made a remarkable mobilization and deliveries have been made that seemed impossible a few weeks ago.

Among the articles are 1,402,390 blankets; 436,749 cotton breeches; 607,374 hats; 1,023,093 woolen undershirts; 937,734 shoes.

## Trend of Prices Now Downward, Food Administrator Says.

The downward turn in the high prices of food commodities announced by the food administration applies to wholesalers and jobbers only.

While scarcely perceptible at this time, it is freely predicted that by the first of next January the effects of the downward trend will be material. It is up to the retailers to keep in line with any drop in prices, the food administration says.

## Cold Wave Spreads South.

Washington, D. C.—The cold wave Wednesday overspread the eastern half of the country. Frost extended to the Gulf Coast, Texas and Central Florida and snow fell as far south as Asheville, N. C. Lowest October temperatures of record at various points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Indiana, Mississippi and Louisiana were reported by the weather bureau.

# U. S. TROOPS ENTER FRENCH TRENCHES

Americans Welcomed by French With Great Enthusiasm.

## FIRST SHELL IS FIRED

Sector Is One of Quietest Along Front Where Final Training in Actual Warfare Will be Received.

With the American Army in France—American troops are in the first-line trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of the war at 6 o'clock on the morning of a recent day at a German working party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since.

A helmeted infantry marched in without the knowledge of the enemy on the same night through rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically. The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest on the front. It has not been taken over, being under the control of troops under the direction of the French.

The Americans have shelled German positions and troops, the enemy sending shell for shell. The first shell case will be sent to President Wilson.

The case is now in the possession of General Sibert. The shot was fired by a red-haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attempted by American and French artillerymen in celebration of the first American contact with the enemy.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75s. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position, which was located by sound, and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans who joined in the artillery duels.

All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions.

## 100,000 ITALIANS ARE TAKEN

Austro-Germans Pierce Northern Italy and Play Great Havoc.

Berlin, via London—The capture of 100,000 Italians and more than 700 guns is reported in the official communication from general headquarters Sunday night, which declares that the Italian second and third armies are in retreat. The statement reads:

"The Italian second and third armies are in retreat towards the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated."

Berlin, via London—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the town of Northern Italy, capturing the town of Cividale, the War office announces.

Amsterdam—The occupation of Gorizia Sunday morning by Austro-German forces is announced in an official dispatch from Vienna. The Italians are said to have retired across the Isonzo.

Rome—Units of the Italian second army surrendered or retreated without fighting, permitting the Austro-German forces to break the Italian left wing on the Julian front and invade Italy, says Sunday's official report.

The Italians now are retreating in accordance with the plan prepared.

## Packing Plants Taken.

Chicago—Official announcement is made that every packing plant in the country is under control of the government and that after November 1 the control will be absolute, operations of the plants then being under license. The announcement was coincident with the grand jury drive against high-priced milk and was made by Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the food administration, and by a personal representative of Food Administrator Hoover after weeks of investigation of Chicago packing plants.

## Italy Needs Medicines.

San Diego, Cal.—An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the immediate relief of the paucity of drugs, medicines and medical supplies vitally needed in Italy was authorized by telegram by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the American National Red Cross, according to a statement at a Union church observance of national prayer day. An additional appropriation also will be authorized to establish an American ambulance on the Italian front.

## Naval Battle Is Brief.

London—A German torpedo boat destroyer was hit twice by shells from British and French destroyers during an engagement Saturday afternoon between six entente allied and three German vessels and 17 German airplanes off the Belgian coast, according to an admiralty statement issued Sunday. The three Germans were forced to seek safety under the land batteries.