

# 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.

Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, is critically ill at his home in Indianapolis with Bright's disease.

Major Raoul Luffbery, the first American ace to be killed as the result of an aerial fight, was buried with full military honors Monday by French and American detachments.

A new top price for cattle was established at the Sioux City stockyards Tuesday when the Cudahy Packing company paid C. H. Howdie, of Parker, S. D., \$17.75 a hundred pounds for a carload of steers.

Enthusiastic reports of the progress of the American Red Cross for a second war mercy fund of \$100,000,000 came to headquarters in a steady stream throughout the opening day Monday of the campaign.

The Spokane Herald, with its associated publications in Seattle, Everett and Bellingham, has suspended publication. This includes the well-known German-American publication, the Washington Staats-Zeitung, of Seattle.

A wheatless diet for Montana until July 1 was proposed in a resolution passed by a state-wide conference of food administrators. The resolution for six wheatless weeks, it is understood, will have the practical effect of an order.

Instruments at the Victoria, B. C., observatory Monday recorded an earthquake, which officials estimated occurred about 6000 miles away, probably in the Pacific ocean. The record was pronounced, and the tremor lasted over an hour.

Russian Bolshevik troops, according to a telegram from Constantinople, have succeeded in capturing the town of Petrovsk, on the west shore of the Caspian, 200 miles north of Baku. Oerentkapi, another town, has fallen to the Russians.

George Washington Hall, said to have been the oldest active circus proprietor, is dead at Evansville, Wis., aged 83. He began his showman's career at the age of 13, and was the first to take an American circus to South America.

The San Francisco board of supervisors has adopted a measure incorporating an additional 2 cents in the tax rate to provide a fund of \$100,000 for the relief of dependent families of men in the army, navy or marine corps resident in that city.

An agreement tantamount to a contract to build 130 vessels to cost approximately \$800,000 each, and totaling about \$100,000,000 was reached in Cleveland Tuesday between Charles M. Schwab, director general of the government's shipbuilding program, and Great Lakes shipbuilding companies.

German submarines have again resumed unrestricted warfare on Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic Ocean north and east of the Norwegian coast. Fishermen saved from sunken vessels and landed at Hammerfest report that the commander of a U-boat said that all vessels met by him would be sunk.

Through an opinion which some construed as indicating a new attitude toward big business and on which the court divided four to three, the U. S. Supreme court refused to order the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery company, of Massachusetts and its subsidiaries, forming the so-called "shoe machinery trust."

Reorganization of the army air service was completed Tuesday by President Wilson as his first act under the new law permitting him to readjust government departments for the war. In an executive order he directed that the air service be wholly divorced from the signal corps and also that the functions of producing and operating aircraft of all kinds in the military service be separated.

After buffeting strong head winds in the ocean off the Golden Gate, the concrete steamer Faith returned from a successful trial trip late Friday afternoon. The vessel, which made a successful trial trip in San Francisco Bay on Sunday, May 5, was given an ocean test to determine further her worth.

Plans had been made in 1914 for a revolution of Germans in the United States in case this country should be drawn into the European war, according to testimony given in New York at the state attorney general's investigation of reports of hidden munitions.

M. Duval, who was director of the suppressed Germanophile newspaper, Bonnet Rouge, in Paris, was condemned to death Friday by court martial for treason. The six other defendants were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to ten years.

## 37 KILLED IN AIRPLANE RAID

London Bombed by Teuton Fliers and Much Damage Done.

London—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area during Sunday night's air raid. Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties are divided as follows:

London and the metropolitan police district—Killed: Men, 17; women, 14; children, 6; total, 37. Injured: Men, 83; women, 49; children, 23; total, 155.

Provinces—Injured: Men, 2; women, 3; children, 1; total, 6.

Considerable damage to property has been reported.

Thousands of persons had their first experience in a raid. They were visitors from many points of England, Scotland and Wales, who took advantage of the Whitsuntide holidays, which run from Saturday until Tuesday, to visit the metropolis.

## DRAFT REGISTRATION DAY SET FOR JUNE 5

All Young Men Attaining 21 in Past Year Must Register for Military Service.

Portland—Wednesday June 5, has been officially designated as Registration Day throughout the United States for all young men who have attained the age of 21 years since draft Registration Day one year ago.

On Wednesday June 5, every 21-year-old man in the United States must appear at the registration place designated by his local draft board and register.

The only exceptions are men already in the military or naval service. Special arrangements have been made whereby absentees and those too ill to appear at the registration places may register by mail.

But they must all register. Failure to do so makes the guilty young man liable to imprisonment for one year. And ignorance of the fact that June 5 is registration day will not be accepted as an excuse. The burden of informing themselves as to the place and date of registration is placed on the men themselves.

Registration will be in charge of the local boards in their respective districts. They are required to post immediately a list of registration places.

The registration places will be open from 7 o'clock the morning of June 5, until 9 o'clock that night. They will be in charge of officials of the local draft boards.

June 5 has been selected as the date for registration day because it is the anniversary of the first draft registration day, when approximately 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, registered for the draft.

This registration day is only for men who have reached the age of 21 years, thus coming within the draft age, since last registration day.

## SUGAR WHITE PLAGUE CURE

Italian Scientist Credited With Great Medical Discovery.

Paris—Professor Domenico Lo Monaco, director of the Biochemical section of the Lincei Academy, at Rome, is credited by the Italian scientific press with a discovery which will revolutionize the treatment of tuberculosis.

Professor Lo Monaco, explaining his discovery, said he had observed that sugar had a remarkable effect on the secretions of the human organism. After seven years of study of these phenomena he became convinced that the secretions of saliva, bile and the gastric and pancreatic juices were modified profoundly by the introduction of sugar. This gave him the idea of applying his method to the bronchial secretions of consumptives.

The first experiments made on consumptive soldiers gave results far exceeding his expectations, he reports. There was rapid improvement in most cases and he obtained cures which appeared to be radical.

Professor Lo Monaco explained that the bronchial secretion is an indispensable medium for the existence of the tubercle bacilli and that by the injection of saccharose the secretion diminishes and finally disappears, the bacilli disappearing with it.

## Snow Falls in Palouse.

Walla Walla—Some snow fell in the Blue mountains Sunday. It is an unusually late date for snow. The temperature in Walla Walla was affected by the snowfall. Arrivals from Spokane report a heavy rain all the way to Dayton. E. C. Whipple and T. McCoy, of Portland, drove from Spokane in an automobile and the fall in the Palouse country was heavy. C. H. Anderson, who is interested in farming a 6000-acre tract near Eltopia, said the rain Wednesday night wet the ground to a depth of three inches.

## Ex-Czar to Be Exiled.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sunday—Nicholas Romanoff, ex-emperor of Russia, and his family, according to reports printed in Vienna newspapers, has been given his choice of exile in Roumania or Switzerland and has decided to go to Switzerland. This concession, it is stated, was granted on certain conditions, the principal one being that he would refrain from making efforts to return to the Russian throne.

# ALLIES DRIVE BOCHE PLANES FROM SKIES

Tons of Bombs Dropped on Foe Far Back of Lines.

## GREAT FLEET RULES

In Space of Three Days Allied Airmen Bring Down 37 Totally Destroyed and Force 60 More to Land.

On the French Front, in France—American air squadrons have been engaged in participation with the French in bombing operations behind the German lines. These operations are being carried out on a very large scale. At one time recently 120 allied machines were flying at the same moment in bombing work.

Records have just reached the correspondent of the air activities along the French front between May 15 and 18, since the weather became again favorable for flying, which reveal the intensive aerial work of the character noted. In this period, 105 aerial combats were fought in the course of patrols. German machines to the number of 37 were destroyed, 60 others were forced to land, badly damaged, within their own lines, and eight captive balloons were burned.

In the same period bombarding squadrons threw 160 tons of bombs on the enemy's depots and other establishments. Of this the night bombing squadrons dropped 135 tons.

During the night of May 15 no less than 120 airplanes were in the air at the same moment bombarding a large number of towns and villages in German-held territory, causing fires and explosions everywhere. American and Italian squadrons participated in these operations.

On May 16 the broad daylight work continued, the bombing machines being protected by 75 chasers, which swept all the enemy aircraft out of the skies over a large space.

Germans captured by the French testify to the brilliant work of the entire allied aviators, who, the prisoners say, leave the Germans no peace. Fears are expressed regarding future operations by allied airmen on the Rhine cities, which they believe will be laid in ruins. The Germans declare their anti-aircraft defenses are insufficient to prevent the allies visiting, either day or night, the Teuton camps, cantonments and airdromes, where, they say, enough damage already has been done.

Other prisoners assert that Emperor William hesitated a long time before starting the offensive this year, but that General Ludendorff obtained the upper hand by promising to force a peace by beating the allies by Easter.

## CAMP SEES UNKNOWN PLANE

Machine Flies Over Cantonment, Violating Federal Law.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—A mysterious airplane coming from a base unknown has been flying over Camp Lewis, it became known Thursday.

The strange machine was viewed on three different occasions late in the afternoon by officers and men, the last time on Monday.

The aviator each time was seen hovering over camp at an estimated height of 2000 feet and officers with the aid of field glasses have definitely ascertained that it was not the privately owned machine stationed a few miles from camp.

There is no other airplane within flying distance of Camp Lewis, so far as could be learned, and the fact that flying over an army cantonment is a flagrant violation of the federal law has led to considerable speculation.

Seattle, Wash.—The report that the mysterious airplane sighted over Camp Lewis was one of those owned by the Pacific Aero Products company, of Seattle, was refuted by W. E. Boeing, president of the company, who asserted that none of the company's machines had made flights within the last three weeks.

## Army to Furnish Tobacco.

With the American Army in France—Tobacco, which heretofore has been purchased by the soldiers or issued by the Red Cross and other agencies, will be made a part of the regular ration. On recommendation of General Pershing, the War department has decided upon this action. As soon as the new order goes into effect, which will be in a few days, there will be issued to each soldier of the American expeditionary forces daily four tenths of an ounce of smoking tobacco and 10 cigarette papers.

## Drafter's Father in Jail.

Salem, Or.—Charged with offering a bribe to Sheriff Needham, of this county, to arrange matters so that his son might have his draft call delayed, L. P. Laidon, a farmer of Pratum, is in the county jail awaiting arrival of a federal officer. Sheriff Needham asserts Laidon said he would give him \$50 to arrange the matter. Needham took Laidon before District Attorney Gehlar, to whom he is said to have admitted the attempt to bribe the sheriff.

# FEEDING THE NATION'S ARMY TASK OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS

Each Morning 4,000 Cattle Must Be Slaughtered to Supply Daily Ration of Fresh Beef—7,000 Cars Required to Transport Month's Supply—Every Ounce Must Be Inspected Before It Is Sent to the Men.

Washington.—It is the function of the subsistence division of the quartermaster corps to feed the United States army, furnishing three square meals daily to every one of the nearly 2,000,000 men, whether in France, in training camps in this country, in the Philippines, Hawaii or the Panama Canal Zone.

Despite the enormous expansion of the American army during the past year, nothing has developed to mar the American soldier's reputation of being the best-fed soldier in the world.

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, as head of the quartermaster corps, is responsible for the feeding of the army. The immediate responsibility, as stated above, rests with the subsistence division, which is presided over by Col. W. R. Grove.

The food supply of the army takes on proportions so gigantic that figures fail to give more than a hazy idea of its immensity. For example, 4,000 cattle must be slaughtered every morning to give the soldier his daily ration of fresh beef.

Nearly 7,000 freight and refrigerator cars are required to bring the food for the present month's supply into the camps and cantonments on this side of the Atlantic.

The soldier's food must be all right at all times—and must be there at the appointed hour. The American fighting man in France may wait a week or a month for a new hat or any other article of equipment if he can make the old one serve, but he cannot wait a day or an unnecessary hour for his dinner if he is to be the gingery, up-and-at-'em, 100 per cent efficient soldier.

## Problem Long Ago Worked Out.

The provision of food in such quantities and with such promptness is not a feat that can be accomplished by sudden inspiration. It could be only the result of much thought and study. The army authorities gave the subsistence problem the requisite amount of thought and study long before the darker war clouds began to gather on the American horizon. At no time has there been serious criticism of the subsistence end of the quartermaster's department.

Under Colonel Grove, or associated with him in the co-ordinated efforts of other branches of the quartermaster corps, are many well-known officers, some of them veterans of the army and some fresh from civil life, but all experts in commissary service.

Back in 1898, when distinguished gentlemen on the floor of congress were apprehending that the American soldier was being pampered with a diet too elaborate, the ration for the army consisted of one and a quarter pounds of beef, eighteen ounces of bread and flour, two-thirds of an ounce of salt and one-third of a gill of vinegar. That was all, but it enabled the American soldier to dine far more extensively than did any of his foreign brothers in arms. Today the ration includes 17 food articles, each capable of extensive variation by substitution. The soldier eats them in gargantuan quantities. Here are some of the things which Colonel Grove and his organization must provide each day in the year:

Beef, lbs.	2,000,000
Bacon, lbs.	550,000
Canned beef hash, 2-lb. tins.	26,400
Canned salmon, cans.	41,935
Flour, lbs.	2,325,000
Hard bread, lbs.	896,596
Beans, lbs.	136,000
Corn meal, lbs.	44,000
Potatoes, lbs.	2,900,000
Onions, lbs.	650,500
Tomatoes, cans.	169,500
Coffee, lbs.	182,000
Pickles, gallons.	7,900
Sugar, lbs.	520,000
Salt, lbs.	104,000
Soup, cans.	23,000
Catsup, bottles.	22,000

## Many Subdivisions.

In the Washington offices of the subsistence division there are some sixty officers and civilian experts, with the necessary clerical assistants. Under its chief the division is divided into operating subdivisions, dealing with sub-

sistence for the forces in the United States, subsistence for the forces overseas, food inspection, purchase, planning, field bakeries and the like. Branches of these subdivisions specialize in beef, in milk, in flour, in canned goods and other required foods. The proportions of single purchases are almost staggering. The other day the division was casting about for a little matter of 57,000,000 cans of soup to supply the army for a stated period.

And so it goes down through some 250 items of supply running from ham to shoe strings and from metal polish to macaroni.

Formerly the work of the food purchase was distributed. Depot quartermasters in various sections of the country bought supplies in conformity with the tone of their localized market area. Soon, however, it became clear that this function must be centralized in Washington under the control of the divisional experts. As a result the division operates along lines of high efficiency. Its system of records shows constantly the state of supplies at home and abroad, enabling it to follow any commodity from the point of production to the port of embarkation, while the volume of purchase permits direct relation with the manufacturer and the elimination of the middleman. By the application of this central control principle there was saved to the government in the purchase of ration items needed for the month of April \$161,750.50.

This centralized control is also a factor in expeditious action. Not long ago there came from General Pershing a requisition for 24,000,000 rations to be supplied "at once." By the terms "ration," it should be explained, is meant the complete food supply of one soldier for one day. Within twenty-four hours the division had located points of production capable of supplying this large demand, had placed the orders and was able to report the fulfillment of the requisition under way.

## System of Purchasing.

While the buying is thus centralized, the actual purchases are not made in Washington. The purchase depots at various points telegraph to the divisional officers price quotations on supplies, with recommendations as to their acceptance. The division's experts study them in connection with their market reports and confidential lists of prices from the big food industries. Then from the divisional offices goes the telegraphed word to the depots to purchase or decline.

From the depots the food goes to the various camps and cantonments, where it is issued to the fighting organizations by the quartermaster in charge. Each company, battery or troop, each separate detachment, operates its own kitchen with its enlisted cooks working under a mess sergeant. Here the food is prepared for breakfast, dinner and supper.

## The wholesomeness of every food article must be assured before it can be placed in the soldier's possession.

The army's system of inspection is thorough and uncompromising. It begins at the source of supply and continues until the food is actually consumed. The records at Washington show the capabilities, character and standard of every establishment purveying food to the army. The inspectors know fruits, vegetables, meat and other articles of purchase. The army specifications are clear and exact. They must be met. The inspectors make sure they are met. And the receiving officers at the depots, assuring themselves that there has been no deterioration in shipment, thus make their contribution to that continual inspection which ceases only when the food has ceased to exist.

The bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, with representatives throughout the country whose duty it is to report on conditions in the perishable food markets, gives full help to the army inspection. The bureau of chemistry of the same department also lends its powerful assistance, carefully examining and ana-

## WANTS TO GO TO FRANCE



Miss Willie E. Burt, representative W. G. Bama, hopes to go to France coming prominent as a student. She has made rapid progress in her studies.

lyzing all the foods which come in question. Samples are frequently drawn from shipments, the results made and the result placed on file in the inspection branch's central office. Any discrepancy between the original sample and delivery brings prompt action.

## Military Bakery Companies.

The fresh bread of the army comes from the military bakery companies, those unique institutions which, with their portable ovens, trundle along, one with each division, turning out crisp, fresh bread by the thousands of loaves, regardless of location, weather conditions, or even German shell fire.

Prior to the war the strength of a bakery company was one officer and 61 enlisted men. On account of the increase in the size of a divisional army it was necessary to increase regulations increasing the strength of the bakery company.

101 enlisted men, 15 ovens, secured organization, bakery companies, equipped and trained, hand to produce bread for the army and the National guard.

## A Sample Day's Rations.

Never at any time while the drafted men were assembling—and of course they reached their camps at all times of the day and night—were the men unprepared for a hot meal. Not only did they go to war with the army broken down. They with his issue ration varied and mented through use of the cash which the government allowed. He does not draw the full allotted food, lives as well as the average civilian.

Here is the sample day's special day's menu, but it is a list of such meals as are regularly provided:

- Breakfast—Oatmeal, liver and bacon, onion fried potatoes, coffee, bread.
- Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast and gravy, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, peach cobbler, bread.
- Supper—Beef, baked potatoes, rice pudding, tea, bread.

## Starts Swimming Eighteen Miles—Is in Hospital

Seattle, Wash.—When Jack Watts, twenty-four, a sailor on one of Uncle Sam's torpedo-boats, dove off a pier here and started to swim to the training ship Philadelphia, 18 miles away, he started something he couldn't finish. When fished out of the bay he expressed his pleasure at having been saved the long journey.

Jack took into his system considerable quantities of salt water along with other liquids he had been imbibing and they didn't mix well. He was taken to the city hospital for balling purposes.

## GOTHAM BOYS BEHAVE BETTER

War Has Tempering Influence on Youngsters, Says Settlement Worker.

New York.—The boys of New York have been getting better gradually for the last ten years. The annual report of the Union settlement, which devotes its efforts to South Harlem, where the boys are representative of the entire city, is authority for this statement.

Gaylord S. White, secretary of the settlement, has several theories. "Thousands of boys have been sobered by the departure of older brothers for war service," said Mr. White, "and the work of the junior police in the tenement districts has quieted another large detachment of potential mischief-makers. Things that were considered smart and amusing have lost their value in the boys' eyes with the burden of war reflected all about them."

## ITALIAN BATTERY ON THE PIAVE



This Italian naval battery near the mouth of the Piave is mounted on a barge secured to the river bank, and camouflaged by reeds.