

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.

The Salvation Army's campaign for a war fund of \$1,000,000 has exceeded its quota with a total of \$2,257,334, according to a statement made in New York by Commander Evangeline Booth.

After a long interval the Germans again began to bombard Paris with long-range guns Wednesday morning. Two persons were killed. The first was a workman, fetching milk for breakfast, and the other was a woman.

A wireless message received in Seattle announced the position of the concrete steamship Faith as 40 miles south of Cape Flattery and bucking an 80-mile northwest gale, against which she was making about four miles per hour.

The British riveting record has returned to the Clyde, according to a dispatch to the London Mail from Glasgow. William Smith, of Scots-toun, on Saturday, in the yards of John Brown & Co., at Clyde Bank, hammered in 6783 rivets in nine hours.

Secretary McAdoo plans to leave Washington for a week's rest at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Since a recent attack of tonsillitis Mr. McAdoo's throat has not entirely recovered and his physician ordered him to abandon conferences necessitating the use of his voice.

Captain de Ullin, it is announced, has won his 20th aerial victory. The captain was a partner of the late Captain Guynemer, the famous French Ace. Lieutenant Kiss, reputed to be the leading Austrian aviator, has been killed in an aerial battle, according to a dispatch from Berne.

Living in such poverty that, at her death, her furniture and personal effects were valued at but \$150, Bertha Toadteberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., managed to save enough so her brother Edward, of Yakima, receives \$10,923 as his half of the estate. A like sum goes to another brother.

The anniversary of Italy's entrance into the world war was solemnly celebrated all along the Italian front. The American flag was hoisted beside the Italian colors amid the warmest enthusiasm of the troops. President Wilson's message to Italians was distributed to the soldiers in the trenches and it created a most satisfactory impression.

The Mexican government has notified American mining companies operating in Mexico of its intention to double the amount of bullion they are required to reimport against the ore exported. Under the present arrangement the companies send back into Mexico in bullion 25 per cent of the value of gold and silver contained in the ores they ship.

More than 600 men were taken into custody by a posse acting under the direction of United States Marshal Dillon in rounding up alleged draft evaders in Phoenix, Arizona. Squads of deputies invaded motion picture shows and billiard rooms, restaurants and cigar stores, arresting all men of draft age who were unable to show classification cards. As fast as arrested the men were placed in a stockade.

Tacoma shipyards will not entice boys from the fields this summer, for they will not hire lads between the ages of 13 and 17. The shipyard managers say they have no use for boys and believe it better for the youngsters to work in the fields in the summer. The labor in the yards is heavy and dangerous, they say, and only suited to men of brawn. Many boys had failed to enroll in the reserve because they looked for big money in the shipyards during the vacation period.

Physicians attending Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President, who is ill at his home in Indianapolis, say that there is slight improvement in Mr. Fairbank's condition, although his condition is still causing much anxiety.

The railroad administration has begun looking for the most able operating officer of each of the 200 roads under government control to become federal director of his line to replace the president as chief executive for operations.

Eight bottles of whisky, a portion of which angry women jurors aver was consumed by men jurors while they were deliberating, was not returned with the exhibits when Nick Penoff was found not guilty in Judge Webster's court Tuesday at Spokane.

Mrs. Pauline O'Neill, member of the Arizona lower house from Phoenix, offered a joint resolution soon after the legislature convened Wednesday denouncing the I. W. W. as a menace, and calling upon every state official to work to rid the state of the organization.

RAIL WAGE RAISE ORDERED

Two Million Men To Get \$300,000,000 at Once—Half is Back Pay.

Washington, D. C.—General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railroad employees were announced Monday by Director General McAdoo, effective next Saturday and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially the recommendations of the Railway Wage commission.

The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

The director general departed from the wage commission's recommendations in the following particulars: The principle of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation, hours of employment are not actually reduced and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future adjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase, day laborers, employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2 1/2 cents an hour more than they received last December 31.

A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades, including machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths, and women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment.

To work out a multitude of inequalities of pay among employees doing similar work in different localities and other injustices caused by varying rules of employment and condition of organization, the director general created a new board of railroad wages and working conditions, consisting of three labor representatives and three railway executives, which will conduct extensive investigations and recommend wage and other employment changes.

ALL RAILWAY RATES ADVANCED IN JUNE

New Revenue To Be Over \$800,000,000 Yearly—Freight Rates Increased 25 Per Cent Over Present.

Washington, D. C.—To meet wage increases just announced, and higher costs of coal and other supplies this year, Director General McAdoo has ordered railroad freight rates in the United States raised 25 per cent and passenger fares increased to three cents a mile from the present basis of about 2 1/2 cents.

It is estimated that the program will bring between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 more revenues to the railroads within the next year. It represents far the biggest rate increase in the history of railroads.

Director General McAdoo telegraphed chairmen of state railroad commissions, notifying them of the increased rates and asking them to cooperate by suggesting readjustments or changes. The director general does not expect state authorities to overrule any of his rate orders, however.

Mr. McAdoo explained that the railroad act does not permit him to "share with the state commissions the responsibility which rests upon the railroad administration for the financing results to the United States government of the operation of the railroads."

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered increased railroad rates, announced Tuesday by Director General McAdoo, approved without hearing, and at the same time modified all outstanding previous commission orders which might interfere with the establishment of the new rates.

The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25, and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

\$144,000,000 Mercy Fund.

Washington, D. C.—Germany's challenge of frightfulness in France has been answered by the American people with an outpouring of \$144,000,000 for the second war mercy fund of the Red Cross.

This was an oversubscription of \$44,000,000, with returns still coming. Every division except the central and every state in the Union except Illinois went over its quota. The central division lacks \$300,000. Oversubscriptions of Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan could not offset the \$2,800,000 by which Illinois failed.

Huns Kill 65,042 Babies.

London—Figures from a Serbian source show a terrible loss sustained by the Serbian population of Bosnia. In three years, 1915-6-7, there were 150,314 deaths, of which 65,042 were children under 10 years of age. Of these 12,867 were infants under 1 year. Before the war there were from 25,000 to 30,000 births annually, the birth rate has been so reduced that in 1915 there were 4648 more deaths than births. In 1916 the excess of deaths over births amounted to 17,711 and in the first half of 1917 to 7566.

Hindenburg Has Typhoid.

Geneva, Switzerland—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German general staff, is in a hospital at Strassburg, suffering from typhoid fever, according to reports from that city Monday. These advices state that the report of von Hindenburg's death is incorrect, but that his condition is critical.

Typhoid fever is said to be spreading rapidly in the German army and causing great alarm.

U. S. TO SPEND 23 BILLION NEXT YEAR

War Expenditures This Month More Than \$1,500,000,000.

FOURTH LOAN COMING

Next Liberty Loan in Late Fall to Be Greatest Popular Credit Offered to Public, President Says.

Washington, D. C.—Government war expenses, including loans to the allies, will run above \$1,500,000,000 this month, and set a new high record for any belligerent nation.

Expenditures reported Wednesday by the treasury show that the government's outlays in the past month have taken a jump of more than \$300,000,000 above the normal rate in the past, and they promise to go steadily higher in the next six months.

Tentative estimates now are that \$11,000,000,000 will be spent between next July 1, the opening of the new fiscal year, and December 31, six months later, and the greater part of this must be raised by the fourth liberty loan in October or November, which President Wilson in his revenue address before congress explained would be the biggest popular credit ever offered.

So far as officials are able to estimate at this time, more than \$23,000,000,000 will be spent by the government in the next fiscal year, nearly twice as much as in the year ending a month hence.

Examination of recent expenses showed that the so-called ordinary expenditures for May, including practically all outlays of the government except loans to allies, will be above \$1,000,000,000 for the first time in history, running to approximately \$1,067,000,000.

Actual payments to allies during the month are set at about \$450,000,000, about \$100,000,000 more than in any previous month this year, but somewhat less than in most of the fall and winter months last year. The increase was interpreted as an indication that shipping facilities are becoming better, since the sum which the allies can spend in this country is limited largely by the amount of war materials they can export. Payments are made only to meet actual needs from time to time.

Another record has been made this month in revenue receipts which will amount to about \$65,000,000 by the end of the week, more than in any previous month. About \$350,000,000 of this sum came from advance payments of income and excess profits taxes due June 15.

EVERYONE TO GET HEARING

War Tax Legislation Labors to Start June 6—Lobbyists to Be Foiled.

Washington, D. C.—Setting June 6 as the date for beginning hearings on the new revenue legislation, the house ways and means committee approved Wednesday a proposal for a summer vacation after appropriation bills are completed.

The committee agreed that the \$4,000,000,000 in additional revenue to be raised shall come chiefly from excess profits, incomes and taxes on luxuries.

The committee decided to embody in the bill not only the additional four million taxes, but the tax provisions of the present laws as well, to prevent duplication and confusion.

Members of the committee believe the appropriation bills can be disposed of by July 1, and will recommend a recess of both houses then while the committee is working on the bill.

Chairman Kitchin announced that all persons wishing to appear before the committee should apply in advance for a hearing, giving their business, the interests represented and the subject on which they wished to be heard.

The senate "lobby committee," Senator Overman, of North Carolina, chairman, also pointed out, is in position to resume its work if lobbyists become too active.

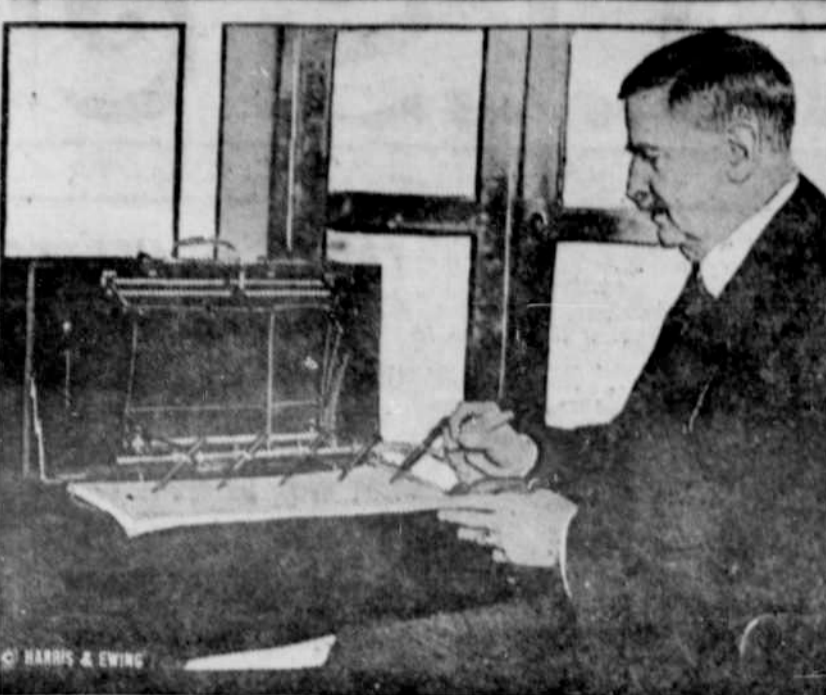
Industrial Zones Are Established.

Washington, D. C.—Centers for 20 industrial zones established by the war industries board for the manufacture of war materials were selected Thursday. The aim is to have manufacturing plants in each zone use as nearly as possible, materials which are produced in their own zones. The centers are Boston, Bridgeport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Birmingham, St. Louis, Rochester, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City, Seattle, San Francisco.

Sixteen Die in Fire.

Columbia, S. C.—Fire early Thursday destroyed a ward at the state hospital for the insane, resulting in the burning to death of at least 16 patients. Eleven other patients are missing and five were badly burned, one of whom afterward died. The ward devoted to the mentally defective contained 45 patients, of whom 34 have been accounted for. A number of the patients are said to have run back into the burning building.

Machine Signs Five Checks at Once



The tremendous clerical burden of the war has multiplied the number of labor-saving devices employed by the United States government. The check-signing machine, operated in this picture by J. L. Summers, disbursing clerk of the treasury, is used extensively in bureaus where the writing of five signatures by one operation is saving time and money.

Eat More Rice

Nutritious Food That is a Good Substitute for Wheat

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here in the United States it is difficult to realize that there is no other edible product, except perhaps meat, upon which more people in the world are dependent for food than rice, and that we might advantageously consume much greater quantities of this nutritious food and grow the increase in our own rice fields. An increased production and consumption not only would expand a profitable industry, but the eating of more rice in the place of wheat would release a greater quantity of the bread grain for shipment to the allies.

The average per capita consumption of rice for food in this country is scarcely 6 pounds a year, and most of this is consumed in the Southern states. The high esteem in which rice is held in other countries is indicated by their per capita consumption. Norway and Sweden consume over 9 pounds per capita; Russia over 11 pounds; England, 27 pounds; France, 34 pounds; Italy, over 101 pounds, and Germany more than 93 pounds. But even these European countries do not begin to eat as much rice as Japan and China. There, rice is the most important article of diet. Each man, woman and child in Japan, on the average, consumes 147 pounds of rice each year, and those in China, 153 pounds.

The placing of such dependence upon rice as a staple food certainly proves beyond a doubt that it is highly nutritious; analysis of rice supports this proof. Pound for pound rice is about as nutritious as wheat. Every 100 pounds of cleaned rice contains 87.7 pounds of nutriment, of which 8 pounds are protein, 0.3 pound fat, 79 pounds carbohydrates, and 0.4 pound ash. The analysis of wheat flour shows that it contains 87.1 pounds of nutriment in each 100 pounds, of which 10.8 pounds are protein, 1.1 pounds fat, 74.8 pounds carbohydrates, and 0.4 pound ash. Thus the total nutriment in rice is a trifle greater than in wheat. Wheat has the advantage in protein and rice in carbohydrates.

Although rice is the great foodstuff of the Orient, it is not used there in making a raised bread. In this country dieticians have made excellent bread by substituting as high as 25 per cent of rice for wheat flour, and have obtained a white yeast bread of excellent flavor.

With the Inventors.

A glass bottle blowing machine with a capacity of 2,000 bottles an hour has been invented in Europe.

Electrical apparatus for tapping trees, which can be left without attention for months, has been invented.

Spring pads to be strapped to the knees have been invented for the comfort of persons obliged to kneel at their work.

To prevent rubber fire hose cracking while dry an inventor has patented a reel that keeps it filled with compressed air.

The Concrete Ship.

Faith, the new concrete ship, has the appearance of a concrete cellar foundation. This may be the very thing some unseen and unknown barnacle has been waiting to cling to. Our bold experiment will bring out some surprising discoveries, no doubt. If it shows a new way to use cement there will be a boom in cement stocks. We have no end of raw material for cement making and no conservationist can tell us when we shall be shy of the stuff that makes ships if the Faith is a winner.—Brooklyn Eagle.

DAIRY FACTS

SLAUGHTER OF DAIRY CATTLE

Because of Lack of Feed in Europe Many Animals Have Been Killed—Milk Supply Decreased.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although dairy cattle are economical users of feedstuffs and although they will convert coarse, inedible material into a human food, still they must have some grain for maximum production. When animals convert feeds, such as grain, that can be used by human beings, they are at a loss of human food. At a time of extreme food shortage, animals are killed for their grain used as feed. The continental countries have been followed by the United States in the part of the grain used for dairy cattle. The dairy cattle have largely cut off, with the result that in some countries there has been a tendency to decrease the number of dairy cattle. Because of the lack of milk that has resulted, the situation has become so far as possible. If, by economical feeding and the utilization of feeds that are not necessary for humans, the dairymen of the country could preserve their herds until after the war, they would render great service to humanity. With the great number of animals killed in Europe and the increase in the rate of slaughter as the war continues, the food shortage becomes more serious. When the struggle is over it will be impossible to meet at once the demand for milk in the countries where the greatest number of cattle have been killed.

Efforts will be made to increase the number of dairy cattle in this country. It is important, therefore, that the situation be prevented so far as possible. If, by economical feeding and the utilization of feeds that are not necessary for humans, the dairymen of the country could preserve their herds until after the war, they would render great service to humanity. With the great number of animals killed in Europe and the increase in the rate of slaughter as the war continues, the food shortage becomes more serious. When the struggle is over it will be impossible to meet at once the demand for milk in the countries where the greatest number of cattle have been killed.

Mushroom Growth of Some German Cities Formerly of Very Little Importance

The predominance of war industries in the German empire has given a mushroom growth to a large number of German cities which formerly boasted of little commercial importance, according to a London correspondent.

Munich, instead of occupying third position in population and importance, now ranks seventh. One of the most remarkable examples of war-boom towns is Bochum, situated in the Rich iron ore district of Westphalia. Before the war it had a population of 65,000; now the official census gives it 704,774.

The newest list of important German cities and their population follows: Berlin, 3,380,624; Hamburg, 1,014,654; Bochum, 704,774; Leipzig, 763,680; Cologne, 674,227; Luebeck, 619,800; Munich, 608,124; Dortmund, 568,055; Essen, 562,507; Dresden, 531,097; Breslau, 519,947; Dusseldorf, 440,643; Recklinghausen, 444,100; Frankfurt, 414,578; Konigsbute, 413,789; Hanover, 407,800; Kiel, 370,353; Chemnitz, 358,786; Unreburg, 357,141; Stuttgart, 340,354; Silberfeld, 339,400; Bremen, 299,520.

ORIGIN OF HOLSTEIN BREED

Comes From the Northern Part of Holland, Where It Has Been Bred for Centuries.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Holstein-Friesian, commonly known as the Holstein breed, originated in the northern part of Holland, where it has been bred for centuries. Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years in this country and are most numerous in the United States in the middle Atlantic, middle Western and Pacific Provinces.



Purebred Holstein Cow.

Holstein cattle are of black and white color. They are docile and even tempered, not good "rustlers," and do best when plenty of feed is available. Holstein cows average about 1,250 pounds and bulls 1,800 pounds in weight. The average of milk production is high, but the percentage of butterfat is comparatively low.

Among Holsteins, 3,200 cows that had completed a yearly record for advanced registry averaged 14,622.7 pounds of milk, testing 3.424 per cent butterfat, amounting to 500.7 pounds of fat. The ten highest producers of this breed averaged from 31,249.9 to 28,234.4 pounds of milk, an average, for these ten of 29,893.4 pounds of milk. The ten highest Holstein butterfat producers averaged from 1,205.09 to 1,017.28 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 1,000.89 pounds of butterfat.

MUCH SKIM MILK IS SAVED

Large Quantities Formerly Thrown Into Sewer Now Made Into Cottage Cheese.

One creamery in the state of New York is condensing every day 25,000 pounds of skim milk, much of which formerly was run into the sewer, and several creameries now make their entire supply of skim milk into cottage cheese. These examples are cited in the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, as showing savings effected through the campaign for conservation of all products that can increase the supply of food.

Nellie Maxwell