

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 strike of 9000 coal miners of Western Kentucky was called at a mass meeting in Central City Saturday night. The strike went into effect Tuesday. Higher wages are demanded.

Announcement was made Tuesday at the White House that President Wilson does not expect to take a vacation this summer, but plans to remain in Washington whether congress adjourns or not.

Colonel William S. Barker, of the Salvation Army, left America Tuesday for a port in France, where he will take charge of all Salvation Army operations among the overseas division of American troops.

The French steamer Himalaya, of the Messageries Maritimes, with 204 passengers and crew, has been sunk as the result of an explosion in the Mediterranean. One hundred and seventy-six persons were saved.

A concerted movement by American composers and dramatists and leaders of national civic and musical organizations, for the production of American opera and other native music in the English tongue has been formally launched in New York.

Forty-seven deaths from intestinal trouble have occurred in New Madrid county, Missouri, in the last six weeks. At least 100 persons, mostly children, are ill with the disease. The number of known deaths from the disease in Southeastern Missouri now is 118.

The German authorities broke the recent strike at the shipyards in Stettin by the same means they used to crush the April strike. They threatened to muster the strikers as soldiers and subject them to punishment meted out to mutineers unless the men resumed work.

The Reichstag this week will be called on to approve a measure supplementing the budget for the current fiscal year authorizing the chancellor to mobilize a new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, bringing the total appropriations for the war to 94,000,000,000 marks.

Registration of the country's housewives as members of the food administration was begun Monday by state defense councils and the women's committee of the National Council. Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, head of the administration's conservation section, said it was hoped enrollment would be completed within two weeks.

William H. Moody, former associate justice of the Supreme court, died at his home in Haverhill, Mass., at 1 a. m. Monday. Justice Moody retired seven years ago because of ill health. He was secretary of the Navy and attorney general in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, and was appointed to the supreme bench in December, 1906.

About 250 rioting negroes in East St. Louis, Monday morning, every man armed either with a rifle or revolver, virtually took possession of the "Black Belt," killed one policeman and seriously wounded other. Without a word of warning the negroes opened fire on a police department automobile in which the officers were riding and raked the car with bullets.

The steamship Humboldt arrived at Seattle from Southeastern Alaska Thursday with \$400,000 of gold bullion from mining camps along the Yukon. Furs valued at \$180,000 also were brought.

A small contingent of the United States Flying Corps arrived in England Wednesday wearing civilian clothes with blue silk armlets, bearing in white letters "United States Flying Corps."

Two conscientious objectors to conscription, Frank J. Otto, Jr., and Stephen Stanley, of Philadelphia, have been sentenced in the United States court to serve a year in prison for willfully failing to register on June 5.

Admiral Frederick von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, has arrived at St. Blaise, in the Black Forest. He is suffering seriously from diabetes. Von Tirpitz has been Germany's chief advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Jesse Williamson, of Philadelphia, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of about \$600,000 from the Pennsylvania company for the insurance of lives and granting of annuities to its clients, while serving as secretary of the company.

President Wilson has directed the Federal Trade commission to make an investigation into production costs of steel and lumber, the two principal materials that will be required for the great merchant fleet to be built for the government.

PARADE CAUSES RIOT

Socialist Marchers' Ranks Broken by
Men in Uniform in Boston—Fist
Battles Are Numerous.

Boston—Riotous scenes attended a Socialist parade Sunday which was announced as a peace demonstration.

The ranks of the marchers were broken by self-organized squads of uniformed soldiers and sailors, red flags and banners bearing Socialist mottoes were trampled on, and literature and furnishings in the Socialist headquarters in Park Square were thrown into the streets and burned.

Police reserves stopped the rioting after it had been in progress an hour and a half. Many arrests were made.

The police took into custody some of the participants in the parade, while agents of the Federal department of Justice, under direction of Assistant United States Attorney Goldberg, arrested a number of persons who were alleged to have made unpatriotic remarks. None of the soldiers and sailors who figured in the disturbance was arrested.

The procession consisted of hundreds of men and women, many of whom carried babies. Most of the marchers carried small red flags with white centers, emblematic of the peace demonstration, and there were large banners bearing inscriptions, some of which read:

"Russia has a six-hour day. Why not America?" and "Liberty loan, a first mortgage on labor." A large American flag was at the head of the procession.

Half a hundred men in the uniform of naval reservists, national guard, arrested some men. Marines and Canadian "kilties" intercepted the procession at the corner of West and Tremont streets, and again at the corner of Winter and Tremont streets.

23 STATES MADE BONE-DRY

Reed Amendment Gives Prohibitionists
Greatest Victory in History.

Washington, D. C. — Twenty-three states became bone-dry Saturday night, the effective hour of the Reed amendment prohibiting shipment of liquor into dry territory where its manufacture or sale is prohibited. Eleven other states are partially affected by the legislation, which has been hailed by temperance advocates as the greatest single step toward abolition of the liquor traffic in the nation's history.

The law bars from prohibition areas all mail matter containing advertisements or solicitations for orders for intoxicants.

Justice and postoffice department officials have made extensive preparations for enforcement of the statute. No ruling has been made regarding the status of medicines containing alcohol and that question may be among the first to be passed on by the courts under the legislation.

The language of the anti-shipment section is very comprehensive, imposing a fine of \$1000 and imprisonment for six months, or both, on any person who shall "order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes into any state or territory, the laws of which state or territory prohibits the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

The same penalties are prescribed for violations of the anti-advertising section. For a second offense in either case the penalty is made one year's imprisonment.

Following are the states wholly affected by the act: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

Food Bill May Be Delayed.

Washington, D. C. — A formidable midsummer legislative program with food, prohibition and revenue and major measures, still confronts congress in its war session, which began three months ago July 2.

With business congested in the senate and the house marking time in recess, senate leaders hoped Saturday to make rapid progress on the food control bill, with its provision prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits and send it to conference by the end of the week.

Two Pro-Germans Expelled.

Mexico City—R. Zubaran, former Mexican minister to Germany and former representative of the constitutional government in Washington, now a leader of the Mexican senate, and Jesus Ureta, best-known orator in the country and one of the leaders in the house of deputies, were expelled from the Constitutional Liberal party, which has a majority in congress. This action was attributed to the pro-German sentiments of the men.

\$10,000,000 Lent Britain.

Washington, D. C. — The Treasury department has placed an additional \$10,000,000 to it the credit of England, making total loans to Great Britain for war purposes of \$560,000,000. This makes a total to the allies of \$1,018,000,000.

Paris—An official announcement was made Monday night that the armored cruiser Kleber had struck a mine off Point St. Mathieu on Wednesday and sunk.

SELECTIVE DRAFT RULES EXEMPT FEW

Power Given Boards to Decide
on Each Case.

SELECTION MYSTERY

System by Which Choice Will Be Made
Will Be Made Only a Few Days
Before Starting, Is Belief.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Preparation for the mobilization of the first contingent of 625,000 troops of the new National Army advanced another step today when President Wilson promulgated the regulations to govern exemptions from military service.

Local and appeal exemption boards already have been appointed and the issuance of the regulations will permit them to organize immediately and prepare for the concluding phases of the task of getting the men under training for duty in France.

Exemption Is Last Step.

In the order in which they must come there are three steps in the organization process of the National Army as prescribed by Congress. They are registration, selection and exemption. The first step has been carried through and approximately 10,000,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age have been registered. The regulations issued today cover in detail the operation of the third step, exemption.

Information concerning the second step in the series, however, still is lacking and officials are guarding closely the method by which selection is to be applied.

Selection May Be by Number.

The exemption regulations announced that the board will be advised of the selection process later although none of the steps prescribed except the organization of the boards can be carried out until the selection machinery has finished the names of the men whose fitness and desirability for Army service the boards are to judge. There is one hint, however, as to how the selection machinery is to work.

The local boards are directed upon organization to take over from the registration precincts the cards and lists of the men registered on June 5, and as their first duty, to provide a serial number for each registration card. This has given support to the belief that the selection is to be by number. Reports were current recently that the selection drawing was to be made in Washington.

Presumably the process of selection will be announced only a short time before it is put into operation. When that will be is not known.

September 1 has been the tentative date set for calling the 650,000 of the first contingent to the colors for training. Progress with construction of the 16 divisional cantonments for the troops will govern that action, however. It is now believed there will be no serious delay.

The examination process will not take a great deal of time. It is difficult to calculate the time the local boards will need in passing on the cases that come before them.

Speed to Be Required.

The regulations provide, however, that decision in any individual case shall not be delayed more than three days by the local boards. The whole process probably can be carried through in less than 30 days.

There were no surprises in the examination regulations. The task of passing upon the individual cases is left entirely to the local boards. While the President reserves the right to designate industries necessary for the public good, the question of whether registration of any individual engaged in these industries is essential is left to the boards.

Officers Being Trained.

While these steps are being carried out to get together the men of the National Army, the War Department is making progress with the even more difficult task of finding officers for the forces.

Part of these will come from the 16 officers' training camps. The first 10,000 of the 40,000 men at the camps will be selected for commissions in the first increment of the new Army, and that is less than half the number of officers necessary.

The War Department today approved recommendations of commanders of regular regiments, which will commission 5000 or more regular non-commissioned officers to be captains in the first 625,000 contingent of the National Army. It is understood that the first 50 men from each regiment, in addition to those now at the officers' training camps, will be commissioned for the period of the war.

Regular to Be in Command.

A trained and experienced regular officer will command each regiment of the National Army. To aid him he will have several other regular officers experienced in particular lines such as his adjutant, at least one Major, his ordnance and quartermaster officers, and some others. The remainder of the officers will come from the reserve lists, the training camps, or the ranks of the regular service.

The President issued the following statement today:

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, covering the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected, as the result of this process, to constitute, with the regular Army, the National Guard and the Navy, the fighting forces of the Nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces."

Greece Calls Two Classes.

Athens—It is stated in reliable quarters that the classes of 1916 and 1917 have been called to the colors, as they normally would be, and probably will be sent to Saloniki for training. No other classes will be called out at present. Administrative control by representatives of the entente allies of various services will be withdrawn within the next week, except in cases of telegraph and censorship, which will be continued with the co-operation of Greek officers. Colonel Negroposte is expected to arrive at Saloniki soon.

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Regulations Based on Need.
The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country, and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole Nation. The sacrifice for the whole Nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to them. They should remember to each individual case presented to them the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the Nation.

Officials Are Exempt.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include: Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens, who have not taken out their first papers; customs and municipal officers; Federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the Federal service designated by the President for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with a dependent wife or child, son of a dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent, orphan child under 16 years of age), those found morally deficient, and any member of any well recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the exemption.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party, who has personally investigated the case. The claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory.

Claims for exemption by a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families.

Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents.

District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs, and their decisions are final. Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

TROLLEY INTO RAPIDS

Nine Killed When Car Plunges Over
Twenty-foot Embankment Into
Niagara Falls Whirlpool.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A belt-line car on the Great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a 20-foot embankment and turned over in 10 feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool Rapids at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and probably are dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten, are reported missing and more than a score are in hospitals, suffering from injuries in the accident.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster which occurred just below the cantilever bridge, and 60 feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches of the Niagara river break into turbulent waters of the Whirlpool Rapids. There were more than 50 persons on board, according to general estimates.

The car was running at a speed of 20 miles an hour. Less than half a minute elapsed from the time the motorman felt the first away until the car was bottomside up on the edge of the rushing rapids.

As it slipped down the 20-foot incline from the tracks to the edge of the river, screaming men and women fought to escape and some of them were able to get free, but were unable to obtain a footing on the steep bank. There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the river bank. From the riverside the bodies of at least two of the passengers were seen to be caught in the swifter waters, and were carried down to the whirlpool.

Members of the National guard regiment, who were on guard at the bridge, saw the accident and were the first to the rescue. The soldiers slid down the bank into the river and worked in water up to their waists getting injured passengers free from the wreckage and passing them up the bank, where an emergency car had been placed to carry them to the Niagara Falls hospital.

Mexicans Get Rations.

Naco, Ariz.—Some 4000 Mexicans, former employees of the Cananea Copper company at Cananea, Sonora, are being supplied with free rations from the camp store, the stock of which has been confiscated by the local authorities there. Each man is being given goods to the value of \$1.25, Mexican money, daily. It is estimated the stock on hand will last about 10 days. Mexican authorities are encouraging the idle workmen to leave Cananea, and circulars have been posted announcing that free transportation.

U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE

Americans Land After Passing Sub-
marine Field Without Mishap—
Greatest Move in History.

Washington, D. C. — The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany arrived on French soil Wednesday night.

In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or San Domingo, still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese, and the Italian troops on the western front.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington.

No formal announcement came from the War department. None will come probably until Major General Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major General Sibert, one of the new major generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad, under General Pershing as commander in chief.

One thing stands out sharply. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation.

This is a good augury of future achievements.

The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war, and that was made over seas that were unhampered by submarines, mines, or other obstacles.

The American forces will be a net gain to the allies. It will throw no single burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months and more will follow.

WOMEN MILITANTS GO TO JAIL

Washington Suffragists Prefer Prison
Sentences to Fine.

Washington, D. C.—Behind jail bars six women suffragists, convicted in police court Wednesday of obstructing the sidewalk by displaying propaganda banners before the White House, held a song service and suffrage meeting for the other 40 women inmates of the prison.

The suffragists had their choice of \$25 fines or three days in jail, and decided to go to jail. They did not attempt a hunger strike.

The district prison house woman's section presented an extraordinary scene. At a little organ in the carpeted corridor sat Miss Mabel Vernon, of Reno, Nev., playing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and other hymns while about her stood the little group of singers, Miss Katherine Morey, of Boston; Miss Virginia Arnold, of Asheville, N. C.; Miss Lavina Dock, of Philadelphia; Miss Maud Jamison, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Annie E. Arnold, of Wilmington, Del.

Huddled on a stairway beyond a partition were 30 negro women and a few white women who joined in the refrain.

The jail matron gave the suffragists permission to address their fellow prisoners, and the meeting which followed developed fervent pleas for the cause of "votes for women."

Each suffragist has been assigned to a separate cell on the lower tier of the cell block, with individual berths, toilet facilities and towels.

"Considering that it is a jail, we are very comfortably fixed," said Miss Vernon to a newspaper man who was permitted to call.

Hessians Balks at Picture.

Eugene, Or.—Charles Gunter, a native of Hesse, Germany, protested Thursday when informed that he must provide a photograph of himself to be submitted in connection with his application for a permit to approach within one-half mile of the Eugene armory.

"The Bible says that we shall have no graven image," he told District Attorney Ray.

Gunter must obtain a permit or remain outside of the business district of the city.

Destroyer Makes Record.

Washington, D. C.—The destroyer Shaw has captured a record from a Pacific port to an Atlantic port—approximately 8858 miles—in 14 days, 10 hours and 20 minutes. The Shaw is a new destroyer—whose keel was laid down in February, 1916. Besides making a record run the vessel also broke all records in passing through the Panama canal, requiring only five hours and 45 minutes. The previous best record was six hours and ten minutes.

RUSSIANS START NEW OFFENSIVE

War Minister Kerensky Leads to
Victory in Person.

TAKE 10,000 CAPTIVE

Turks Also Are Defeated and Routed
in Caucasus by Cavalry—News
is Great Joy to Russians.

Petrograd—Russia has resumed the offensive. More than 10,000 prisoners, many guns and other articles of war material and several strongly fortified Austro-German positions in Galicia prove it. They bear testimony to the mighty smash delivered July 1, the precise time set for an offensive by War Minister Kerensky several weeks ago in a communication to the United States government.

The Brilliant Russian advance, the news of which has sent a wave of rejoicing through the entire country, was led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

For the last four days the war minister has been continuously on the front, spending every effort to urge the troops to advance. He finally rode to the front-line trenches, and, placing himself at the head of the troops, gave the order to advance.

The spectacle of the popular war minister on the firing line accomplished what oratory had failed to do, and the Russian line swept forward into the German trenches.

The heretofore lethargic, monstrous army punished the forces of the enemy kaisers most severely. The attack was as vicious as the recent fraternizing with the foe had been feebly.

The Turks, too, felt the strength of the reorganized arms of the revolutionary army. The Ottomans, in the Caucasus, were routed, and at reports from headquarters Russia cavalry was pursuing them unsuccessfully. The Turkish stronghold of Kalamirvan, southeast of Lake Derbar, was stormed and the village of Engidja, north of the lake, was occupied.

NEGROES BURNED BY ENRAGED MOB

Many Others Shot Fleeing East
St. Louis Flames.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Fires were burning in five sections of East St. Louis at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning and at least 20 dead negro bodies crowded hospitals testified to the horror that reigned here while mob after mob swept the streets seeking negroes whom they might slay.

Five negro sections of the city were fired by mobs, terrorized negroes fled from their burning homes only to meet bullets from guns of the rioters, for other negroes were shot by snipers and two were lynched.

One white man was killed by a negro sniper, and before the burning began four negroes and one white man were killed. This included the detective sergeant, whose death at the hands of a negro mob late Sunday night was the direct cause of the outbreak Monday afternoon and Monday night.

Estimates of the number of dead run up to 100 and higher, but these estimates are purely conjectural. The exact number slaughtered probably will never be known, as it is thought that many bodies were consumed in the flames.

Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson arrived shortly after midnight and took charge of the situation. He said the troops would be distributed in small groups throughout the city and that they would be instructed to disperse every gathering of persons for any purpose whatever.

Body is Found in Basement.

Seattle—The body of S. S. Klumph, a painter, aged 40, dead from knife wounds, was found Wednesday morning in an unused basement at 112 Bell street, North Seattle. The police arrested Maud Hallock, 33, who lives nearby. The police say the appearance of the body indicated that Klumph had been killed in a rear room of the Hallock house, and his body dragged across a courtyard to the basement where it was found. In Mrs. Hallock's apartment the police found George Brown, a clerk, aged 39, who was arrested.

Dog Gone, Constable Sued.

Roseburg, Ore.—Constable Howard Church Tuesday had his first roundup with the new state dog license law, when Roy Bellows, a prominent Roseburg merchant, refused to pay the license, and sued to replevin his dog and recover \$50 damages. The complaint charges that the law is unconstitutional and provides for double taxation, as dogs are personal property and subject to tax. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme court.