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.

Thomas B. Love, of Dallas, Tex., has been nominated to be assistant secretary of the Treasury to fill one of the new offices created for the war.

Petrograd newspapers report that Chinese troops have arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, to protect Chinese interests, according to the Berlingske Tidende.

Interruption of interstate railway service by labor disputes has been almost negligible since the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation was organized four years ago, says a report of the board presented to the President.

By unanimous consent the house agreed to consider on Monday the constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition, which already has been passed by the senate. The judiciary committee favorably reported the amendment.

The marriage in Berlin Monday of Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff, son of the former ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Margarite Vivian Burton Thomason, of Burlington, N. J., is reported by the Berlin newspapers.

Regulations regulating display advertising have failed to conserve the amount of fuel hoped for by the fuel administration and a plan is under consideration to stop all outdoor lighting, save street lights, at least three nights a week.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Ryland, a district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church at Los Angeles, will be removed from his post next Monday and assigned to some other duty because of his unwillingness to support the church's patriotic attitude.

Rome dispatches Tuesday, confirming earlier reports of a lull after the fierce fighting in which the Teutons failed to break through the Italian lines, says the Austro-German commander sacrificed hundreds of thousands of his best men without improving his position.

With below zero weather prevailing, the coal shortage was so acute in Ohio Tuesday that Governor James M. Cox telegraphed Dr. Harry Garfield, federal fuel administrator, at Washington, that unless Ohio people get immediate relief, they will "lose confidence in the government."

A general inquiry into the operations of the war department in arming and equipping the American forces has decided upon Tuesday by the senate military affairs committee. Secretary Baker and other department heads will be called to explain various features of war activities.

J. A. McHugh a rancher of Auburn, Wash., and his son, John E. McHugh, convicted in the federal court of conspiracy to violate the selective draft law by making false affidavits supporting the son's claim for exemption, were sentenced late Tuesday. The father was given six months in the county jail and fined $500. The son, now at Camp Lewis cantonment, was fined $50.

"East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy." This announcement was made by England Wednesday.

To prevent bootleggers from operating among the soldiers stationed at Houston, Texas, the city council has passed an ordinance putting out of business about 225 beer saloons and between 50 and 60 saloons where whisky and other liquors were sold. The new ordinance becomes effective January 1 and applies to all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, except in the business district.

Nearly 9,500,000 acres of winter wheat was sown in Kansas this fall according to an estimate made public Wednesday by the State Board of Agriculture.

Vladimir Schneur, one of the representatives of the Bolsheviki in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, was arrested at Petrograd a fortnight before the revolution of last March, as a German spy, according to information obtained by the Associated Press from a well-informed source.

The working balance in the U. S. treasury was raised Wednesday to a new high record of $2,515,000,000 by receipts of $685,000,000 from the last issue of certificates of indebtedness due next June, and $42,000,000 from Liberty Loan payments.

German has been dropped from the course of study in 30 high schools of the state of California, since the opening of the present school year because pupils have discontinued studying the language, Will C. Wood, State Commissioner of Secondary Schools, announced.

JERUSALEM IS TAKEN

Turks Surrender Holy City to British—Moslem Stronghold for 1200 Years Again Possessed by Christians.

London—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons Monday that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

The Chancellor said British, French and Mohammedan representativs were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places.

General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem, the Chancellor said. Welsh and home county troops advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yoemanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road. The holy city, being thus isolated, surrendered to General Allenby.

The chancellor said General Allenby entered Jerusalem officially Tuesday, accompanied by the commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French political mission, British political officers, together with the British governor, were in the party that had gone ahead on the safeguarding mission, the chancellor stated.

The capture of Jerusalem had been delayed to some degree, added the chancellor, in consequence of the great care that had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than 1200 years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. For 673 years the Holy City has been in undisputed ownership of the Turks, the last Christian ruler of Jerusalem being the German Emperor, Frederick 11, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

Apart from its connection with the campaign being waged against Turkey by the British in Mesopotamia, the fall of Jerusalem was the definite collapse of long-protracted efforts of the Turks to capture the Suez canal and invade Egypt. Almost the first move made by Turkey after entrance into the war was a campaign against Egypt across the great desert of the Sinai peninsula. In November, 1914, a Turkish army variously estimated at from 75,000 to 250,000 men marched on the Suez canal and succeeded in reaching within striking distance of the great artificial waterway at several points. For several months bitter fighting took place, the canal being defended by an Anglo-Egyptian army, aided by Australians and New Zealanders and French and British forces.

TO ASK FOR UNIFIED ROADS

Wilson to Appear Before Congress for Better Railroad Service.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson will go to congress for special legislation to bring about unification of the railroads during the war.

The fact that the President has decided definitely on such a move became known Tuesday night after he had gone over the whole transportation system with Senator Newlands, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee.

He probably will ask for the legislation in an address to be delivered before the Christmas holidays.

Indications are that the President had confided to none of his associates his full intention, and officials were doubtful as to just what he may ask. Some were of the opinion that he might request action in line with the suggestion of the Interstate commerce commission that anti-trust laws might be suspended during the war. Others pointed out that the Interstate commerce commission's report also carried the suggestion that additional legislation might be needed, were the government to decide to take over operation of the roads.

The President's advisers are divided in their views as to what is necessary to be done. Most of them, however, have come out for government operation, and some of the strongest supporters of this proposal declare that the executive under the army appropriation act has power to take over the roads for operation under an administrator.

Pacifists Sent to Jail.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Three so-called "pacifists" convicted on three charges of disorderly conduct, were each sentenced Tuesday in the police court to serve six months in jail and fined $1200 each.

The men sentenced were the Rev. Floyd Hardin, of Atwater, Cal.; the Rev. Robert Whittaker, of Los Gatos, Cal., and Harold H. Story, of Whittier, Cal., all leaders at a series of meetings held here recently in suburban homes after the police prevented open meetings in halls.

Ten Women Are Carriers.

New York—Ten women letter carries were Monday added to the list of women who entered various lines of public service in New York City.

It is understood here that if the experiment proves a success Washington authorities will authorize the regular employment of women in many divisions of the postal service so as to release men for war service or other lines of employment.

13 NEGRO SOLDIERS HANGED FOR RIOT

Troopers Pay Penalty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

AFFAIR KEPT SECRET

Sixty-Three Men Tried by Courtmartial, 41 of Whom Are Sentenced for Life—Others Get Less.

San Antonio, Tex. — Thirteen negroes were hanged at Fort Sam Houston at 7:17 a. m. Tuesday for complicity in the riot at Houston August 23. The announcement of action on the court martial's verdict was made at Southern department headquarters at 9 o'clock by the chief of staff, who also gave out a formal statement in which the names of the men sentenced to death were given.

Only army officers and Sheriff John Tobin, of Baxter county, were present when the sentence was carried out by soldiers from the post. No newspapermen or civilian spectators were allowed, the time and place of execution having been kept a secret.

Of the 63 men tried, by the same courtmartial, 41 were sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for 2 years. Three were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, forfeit all pay and allowances and be confined at hard labor for two years. Five were acquitted.

Following the hanging of the 13 men the chief of staff of the Southern department gave out a written statement, at the same time refusing to answer any question.

The rioting in Houston occurred while the third battalion of the 24th infantry was guarding new buildings being erected at Camp Logan. During the afternoon of August 23 a report was circulated in the negro camp that Corporal Baltimore, of the battalion, had been shot and killed by a Houston police officer. This was said to have been directly responsible for the trouble.

According to the testimony of one of the participants the negroes obtained their rifles and a quantity of ammunition after retreat the same evening, and after dark started toward Houston. There were about 125 of these negroes, according to the statement, and they opened fire on an automobile in which an American was riding. He was said to have been the first one killed.

"OPEN SHOP" IS HELD LEGAL

United States Supreme Court Issues Important Labor Ruling.

Washington, D. C.—Decisions defining in general terms the rights of both organized labor and the employer were rendered Tuesday by the Supreme court. While the right of workmen to organize for lawful purposes was re-affirmed, the court held that employers legally may operate their plants as "open shops" and prevent conspiracies to bring their non-union employes into labor organizations.

The opinions were rendered in the cases of the Hitchman Coal & Coke company and the Eagle Glass Manufacturing company of West Virginia, the court deciding that both were entitled to operate their plants as "open shops" and upholdng injunctions issued by Judge A. G. Dayton, restraining union officials from attempting to organize their employes. Lower court decrees holding that the United Mine Workers of America, and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, were illegal organizations and that under the Sherman law they were secret conspiracies in restraint of trade were ignored by the Supreme court opinion.

In the Hitchman case the majority of the court held that the officails of the miners' union "deliberately and advisedly selected that method of enlarging the union membership, which would infiflict injury" upon the company and its loyal employes, and declared that the "conduct in so doing was unlawful and malicious."

Lakeside Inn is Raided.

Tacoma, Wash.—Swooping down on the Lakeside Inn, a resort on the mountain road famous for its chicken dinners and open "all night" policy, police captains Falconer and Strickland, Deputy Sheriff Sears and Lieutenant Folston, of the military police, early Monday morning broke in upon a mixed crowd of some 150 civilian men, women, army officers and soldiers in the main dining-room, while upstairs, stretched out on a bed they found Florence Webb, a domestic, half unconscious from drugged liquor and in a delirium.

Phone Workers Get Lift.

New York—General salary increases to meet the increased cost of living will be granted to its employes by the New York Telephone company, instead of the yearly bonus which the company has heretofore given, it was announced Tuesday. The increase in the aggregate will amount virtually to double the bonus granted last year, it was stated, and will in no way affect advances awarded "from time to time in recognition of efficiency."

ITALIANS GET HELP

Allies Arrive at Front With Men and Munitions in Time to Save Any Further Invasion by Teutons.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy—The battle of Asiago has been virtually suspended, with the enemy checked, if not defeated, in his main design of breaking through to the Brenta valley and the plain a few miles below, although he succeeded in advancing his lines a short distance when the Italians fell back to new positions, guarding the Frenia and Gadena passes, have successfully resisted all enemy efforts, and the Italians on the steep heights on each side of the passes rain down artillery and rifle fire and release huge boulders every time the enemy forces try to get through.

This has continued until the Italians seem reasonably assured of holding the passes and compelling the enemy to look for another line of approach.

It will be cheering news to the allied world that allied reinforcements have taken their place on the Italian front and are now occupying trenches in the battered positions held by the Italian troops, now relieved for a needed respite.

The British position is around the heights of Montello, on the Upper Piave, where the batteries on the heights are all ready in action, and rifle fire answers the steady sniping from across the river. The French position cannot as yet be indicated, but it is in an equally important sector.

The formalities of transfer have been in progress for the past week, and now are definitely accomplished, when the Italians saluted the British flag and the Tommies cheered the men in gray as they went for their well-earned rest.

This transfer is significant. First, it is visible evidence of alllied unity, not alone in conferences, but on the fighting lines. Second, it is the infusion of new blood, new life, new spirit at a timely moment.

The Italians have done wonders in resistance in the last month, but there is a limit to human endurance, and the arrival of new men, materials, suppiles and guns brings reassurance, as well as needed relief.

REBEL AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Kaledines and Korniloff Revolt Gains Power in Russia.

London—A proclamation to the Russian nation has been issued by the Russian government announcing that Kaledines and Korniloff, assisted by the Imperialists and constitutional democrats, have raised a revolt and declared war in the Don region against the people and the revolution.

The proclamation adds that "the constitutional democrats and bourgeoise are supplying the revolting generals with scores of millions.

"The workmen's and soldiers' delegates have ordered the necessary movements of troops against the counter-revolution and issued decrees authorizing the local revolutionary garrisons to attack the enemies of the people without awaiting orders from the supreme authorities, and forbidding any attempts at mediation."

General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, is at Novo Tcherkask, where, apparently, he is awaiting events, according to dispatches published by the Petrograd newspapers Denuj, says a semi-official Russian news agency dispatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday. In all the other Don districts, according to this information, the power is in the hands of the soldiers and workmen and the Ukranian authorities.

"In soldiers' and workmen's circles," continues the dispatch, "the opinion is held that General Kaledines has prepared for an armed demonstration. The government is taking the most vigorous measures to repel him."

150 Planes Bomb Huns.

Rome—An exceptionally large air raid was craried out Sunday with a fleet of 150 aiplanes, including Italian light and heavy squadrons. The huge fleet flew low, scattering more than 2000 bombs, which caused extensive damage in the northern sector, where the enemy is assembling forces and supplies.

Troop trains were scattered, railway depots destroyed and munition suplies blown up. Large fires marked the route of the raiders, indicating the extent of the destruction.

Reforms Are Demanded.

Amsterdam—In a debate on the franchise last Thursday in the Prussian lower house, Herr Lohmann, national liberal, acknowledged the necessity of a reform, especially in the nature of a direct, secret franchise. Herr Stroebel, independent Socialist, demanded an equal franchise for women, Vice President Friedburgh said: "It is a question of the King's pledge which must be redeemed and not trifled with."

Cuba May Declare War.

Havana—The belief was expressed by several congressmen Sunday that President Menocal would send a message to congress asking that a declaration be made that a state of war exists between Cuba and Austria-Hungary. Cuba was the first of the Latin-American countries to follow the United States in declaring war against Germany and the expectation is that she will duplicate this action in the case of Austria-Hungary.

U. S. HAS BLACKLIST

Sixteen Export Firms Forbidden to Do Business Except Under Special License—Claim German Aid.

Washington, D. C.—A blacklist of 1600 firms in 20 central and south American countries with whom merchants in the United States are forbidden specifically to do business, except under special license, was promulgated Wednesday night by the War Trade Board. It is styled officially "enemy trading list," and constitutes the first section of a record which eventually will include the names of firms in most of the countries of the world, including the United States itself.

Latin America is dealt with first because of the large numbers of German firms in the southern republics active in aiding Germany's cause. Evidence put before the War Trade Board has shown that many of these firms, including public utilities companies, have financed to a large degree German propaganda work in the United States. All those named in the list have been charged with secretly or openly assisting America's enemies.

The action is taken under authority conferred on the president by the trading with the enemy act and is designed solely for the guidance of American concerns to enable them to observe the provisions of the law. The act forbids not only trading except under special license with an enemy or an ally of an enemy, but prohibits commerce as well with a person conducting trade on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy.

Any license issued for trading with firms named in the list will be apart from the regular export and import licenses which must be obtained for the shipment in or out of the United States of most commodities.

Issuance of the list recalled the vigorous protest made by this government to Great Britain when the first British blacklist, containing the names of many American firms, first was published. The British reply, however, was considered in many quarters here as establishing the legality of the action.

It is possible that in many instances licenses may be issued, as it may be found that trading in certain commodities with those named in the list will not work to any advantage for Germany or her allies.

To minimize inconvenience to merchants in this country, arising from the declaration, the War Board will classify the names of non-enemy firms dealing in the same commodities who may serve as substitutes for the blacklisted concerns.

In every case the board will take pains to assure itself through consular officers or other agencies that the substitutes are not acting as agents. It will not, however, assume responsibility for their financial standing.

In issuing the list the board makes it plain that it cannot be made complete and that merchants trading with enemy firms not named are in no measure relieved from prohibitions and penalties contained in the trading with the enemy act.

It is considered certain that until all sections of the list have been issued the law of necessity will be enforced with some degree of laxity. Most of the firms named in the list issued bear German names, although others evidently are of English, Spanish, French and Portuguese derivation. The list as it applies to Brazil contains the greatest number of firms, with Mexico second.

FEDERAL NET FOR AUSTRIANS

U. S. Has Suspected Agents Under Surveillance and Will Arrest Scores.

Washington, D. C.—Scores of Austro-Hungarian subjects, suspected of being enemy agents in this country, will be arrested within a few hours after a declaration of war against Austria.

Many of these men have been under surveillance by department of justice agents for months, but have not been taken into custody because of lack of definite evidence against them.

When congress adopts President Wilson's recommendation that a state of war against Austria-Hungary be declared, unnaturalized subjects of the dual monarchy automatically will become enemy aliens and be subject to summary arrest and internment.

For several months government agents have been gathering information on the hostile activities of Austrians who were not subject to the restrictions imposed upon unnaturalized Germans by the state of war with Germany, and those caught in illegal acts were arrested and tried under the usual criminal statutes. Many others were free to travel and obtain information valuable to America's enemies however, while keeping their conduct technically within the law.

Nearly a million Austrian subjects in the United States would be affected by a declaration of war.

Palestine Convention On.

New York.—A rabbinical Palestine convention attended by Jewish rabbis from all parts of the country was begun Thursday for the purpose of furthering the movement "in consonance with the declaration of Great Britain favoring the establishment of a Jewish 'home land' in Palestine." In connection with the convention, mass meetings in many synagogues were held.

The convention is held under the auspices of the Jewish Ministers' association and the improvisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs.

Manipulation is Barred.

Chicago.—Restrictions required by the federal food administration on provisions trading were announced by the board of trade Thursday, effective Friday.

There most be no manipulation of provisions futures, which comprise pork, ribs and lard. Six months is the limit of future contracts. Lard and ribs must not fluctuate more than 50 cents per hundredweight on any one day, nor pork more than $1 in a day.

U. S. DESTROYER IS SUBMARINE VICTIM

Jacob Jones Torpedoed in War Zone Last Thursday.

76 LIVES ARE LOST

First American Warship Sunk by Diver Commanded by Brother-in-Law of Secretary Daniels.

Washington, D. C.—Three officers and 73 men were believed Saturday night to have gone down with the American destroyer Jacob Jones, torpedoed and sunk in the war zone by a German submarine at 8 o'clock Thursday night.

Vice Admiral Sims up to a late hour had been able to supply only meager details in reply to urgent messages from Secretary Daniels, whose brother-in-law, Lieutenant-Cosmmander David W. Bagley, commanded the lost vessel and was reported among the missing.

Commander Bagley was a brother of Ensign Bagley, the first man killed in the Spanish-American war.

Three officers and 34 men were picked up by other vessels from life rafts to which they clung, but the names of only 10 of these had been transmitted to Washington.

The Jacob Jones, one of the largest and newest American submarine chasers of the type operating in the Atlantic, was the first American warship to fall a victim to a German submarine, but was the second American destroyer to be lost in foreign waters.

The Chauncey sunk with her commander, Lieutenant Walter E. Reno, two other officers and 18 enlisted men, after being cut in two by the transport Rose early on the morning of November 20.

The name of Boyd Martell Hamp, of Cashmere, Wash., appears in the list of enlisted men on the destroyer. Hamp enlisted as an electrician.

Sims' terse message reporting the loss of the Jacob Jones did not state how the attack was made. It is known, however, that the Jones was on patrol duty between 400 and 500 miles off shore. What vessels accompanied her was not revealed, but Admiral Sims' report showed that one vessel rescued 30 men and another seven. They sent this information by radio and it was immediately transmitted to Washington.

RELIEF OF 20,000 UNDER WAY

Halifax Survivors Set to Work Aiding Destitute Inhabitants.

Halifax, N. S.—Halifax has ceased to number its dead and is directing its energies to the aid of the living.

The total lives lost as a consequence of the explosion on the French ammunition ship Mont Blanc Thursday may never be known, but for the moment the number is of secondary importance.

Four thousand persons were killed according to estimates by officials.

This estimate, higher than any heretofore, was made after a survey of the devasted district of Richmond, where acres of debris probably will not be cleared for a month.

But the outstanding fact that has been faced by the local authorities, with a courage that challenges the admiration of their kinsmen from the south of the border, is that 20,000 persons are destitute and of the number perhaps one out of seven is suffering from injuries which in many cases are bound to prove fatal.

The work of organizing the various relief units into a workable whole, with a general direction that would avoid duplication of effort and tend to greatest efficiency was well under way.

Federal, provincial and Red Cross aid, supplemented by volunteer units from other cities and the United States, were being utilized to the best advantage.

The Massachusetts relief train, which had been stalled in snow drifts near the Nova Scotian border, arrived Sunday, bringing the first contingent of physicians, nurses and supplies. It was the first of several trains en route from the American side.

Mormon Temple Damaged.

Salt Lake City—A mysterious fire which broke out Friday morning in the Logan, Utah, temple of the Mormon church, caused a loss of more than $250,000, according to a report received at the headquarters of the church here. Full information as to the origin and complete extent of the fire was unavailable.

The entire interior of the temple was destroyed. The structure, which was one of the largest and best-built temples of the Mormons, was completed in 1884 at a cost of $700,000.

Packing Plant Men Quit.

Tacoma, Wash.—All union employes except the engineers walked out at the Carstens Packing company plant Saturday in sympathy with the striking meat-cutters.

The engineers remained on duty as a patriotic service, so that freshly killed meat in the cooling rooms would not spoil. They will also walk out when the meat supply on hand is exhausted or if nonunion meat-cutters are employed, it is said.