

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

About 3000 men marched in Portland's Labor Day parade, Monday.

The Third infantry of the Oregon National guard, arrived at camp Withercombe Tuesday from duty on the border.

It is announced officially that Dar-es-Salaam, the chief town of German East Africa, has surrendered to the British.

From Klamath Falls, Oregon, it is reported that labor is so scarce that one of the lumber mills was obliged to discontinue its night shift.

Less than fifty per cent of the school children of Portland were in attendance on the first day of school, owing to the fact that it was Labor Day.

The Argentine government has reached no final decision as to its reply to the representations of the entente allies that merchant submarines of a belligerent nation should be treated as warships.

With more than 2000 people from all sections of Douglas county, Oregon, in attendance, the Rod and Gun Club of Riddle held its fourth annual venison barbecue under the most favorable conditions Monday.

The collapse of a portion of the bleacher seats at the Welch-White lightweight championship fight at Colorado Springs, Monday precipitated 200 spectators to the ground and injured at least 100, several seriously.

Another clash between Chinese and Japanese troops is officially reported from Chaoyanwo, Mongolia, and has led to the dispatch of heavy Japanese reinforcements. It is contended that the Chinese attacked the Japanese while the Japanese were advancing to mediate between the Chinese and Mongolians.

Athens—Seizing the opportunity offered by the presence at Piraeus, within gunshot of Athens, of a large fleet of the entente nations, Premier Zaimis has assumed unobtrusively what amounts virtually to dictatorial powers. All is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece.

Officers and men of the German airship destroyed Saturday night while raiding England, will be buried with full military honors in London. Details of the funeral have not been settled but the bodies probably will be put in separate graves in a churchyard near the spot where they were found after the airship fell.

Rioting, an outgrowth of a strike of street railway trainmen in progress in El Paso, Texas, followed a Labor Day parade Monday. The rioters attacked several streetcars being operated by strikebreakers in the downtown streets, wrecked the cars and beat the trainmen. A dozen persons were arrested on charges of inciting riot and it is estimated that at least 50 persons were injured in the street fighting.

John P. St. John, a candidate for the Presidency on the Prohibition ticket in 1884, twice governor of Kansas, and one of the most widely known temperance advocates in the United States, died at Olathe, Kan., aged 83.

At a secret session of the Chinese parliament, Premier Yuan Chi Jui, replying to inquiries about the recent clash between Chinese and Japanese troops in Eastern Mongolia, said the Japanese were the aggressors and fired the first shots.

The price of platinum jumped \$20 an ounce in two days, the quotations now running from \$80 to \$86 an ounce. Scarcity of the metal because of the war embargo set two years ago on platinum from Russia, together with the beginning of the Christmas holiday demand from jewelers, was attributed as reasons.

A profit of more than \$1,000,000 a week was made by the Ford Motor company during the year which ended July 31, according to a financial statement. The year's business totaled \$206,867,347; the year's profit was \$59,994,118. Henry Ford announced that most of the profit will be used in expanding the company's business.

An all-day battle was fought between government forces and Villa men, led by Villa himself. No victory was obtained by either.

It is officially announced that the British casualties, killed, wounded and missing, on all fighting fronts in the month of August totaled 4711 officers and 123,234 men.

The value of the ruble has recently advanced in London, where Petrograd exchange had fallen from 165 to 135 in the course of a week. The rise is attributed to Roumania's entrance into the war.

PRESIDENT WILSON DECLARES FOR "BIG AMERICA" IN ACCEPTANCE

Long Branch, N. J.—President Wilson Saturday formally opened his campaign for re-election with a speech accepting the Democratic nomination, in which he characterized the Republican party as a "practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, recited the legislative achievements of his administration, and declared for a "big America."

In his speech President Wilson was unsparring in his criticism of the Republican party as a party of "masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that the old leaders still select their candidates, but he did not mention Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate by name.

The President spoke from the veranda of his summer home to a crowd which filled 8000 chairs and overflowed to the lawn.

Speaking in the open, his voice could be heard by only a small part of the crowd, but those who did hear him constantly interrupted with applause. Once when he said, "I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States," the crowd stood and cheered. The notification ceremonies were brought to a close when more than a score of American flags attached to parachutes were fired into the air by mortars and unfolded over the President's head as a band played "America."

Afterward Mr. Wilson stood more than an hour on the veranda and shook hands with several thousand men, women and children.

Senator James, of Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee, introduced the President. When he declared that Mr. Wilson had kept America at peace the crowd responded instantly and applauded several minutes.

He concluded by handing the President a copy of the St. Louis platform. Reading from a printed copy of his speech and frequently looking up to emphasize particular points, Mr. Wilson spoke of the Democratic platform as "a definite pledge." Reviewing the achievements of the administration he said: "Alike in the Democratic field and in the wide field of commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before."

"We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party."

Concluding his list of measures passed by congress in the last three years, the President said: "This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation."

The President made a bid for the Progressive vote by saying that "we have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party, as well as our own, for we are also progressives."

Further along, rebuking foreign-born Americans who are not loyal to the United States, he said: "I am above all things else an American citizen."

When Mr. Wilson declared that the revolution in Mexico is right and that so long as its leaders represent, however imperfectly, a struggle for freedom, he is ready to serve their ends the crowd applauded. Applause also greeted his declaration that America must do its part in laying the foundation for world peace.

The policy of the United States in dealing with violations of the rights of Americans as a result of the European war, the President outlined thus:

"The property rights can be vindicated by claims for damage when the war is over, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the freedom rights of humanity cannot be."

The audience which listened to the President's address of acceptance was made up largely of residents of New Jersey coast towns, but included Democratic leaders from every section of the country and delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and other nearby states.

When President Wilson was told that the eight-hour bill was ready for his signature, he said:

"It is the climax of a very happy day."

Officials said it would be legal for the President to sign on Sunday.

Crazed Serbian Runs Amuck.
Seattle, Wash.—George Yakich, a Serbian, is declared by the police to have run amuck with a gas pipe in the heart of the business district, inflicting dangerous injuries on one man, and serious injuries on two others before he was captured by the police. Four hours previously Yakich had been released from jail after serving a six months' sentence for stabbing six men, as a result of a war argument at the same place.

H. L. Peters, a printer, was hit on the head, and is dangerously hurt.

Interned Vessels Seized.
Athens—The French flag Saturday was hoisted on four German and three Austrian merchant ships in the harbor of Piraeus.

London—Four German Levant liners have been seized in the harbor of Piraeus by boarding parties from the entente allied fleet, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Evening News. The steamers were the Tinos, Anatolia, Serippos and Boigalos.

RAILROAD STRIKE ORDER CANCELED

Senate Quickly Passes Adamson Eight-Hour Day Measure.

DANGER OF TIE-UP IS AVERTED

Bill Embraces Virtually All of President's Proposals—Measure to Take Effect Jan. 1, 1917.

Washington, D. C.—The threat of a general railroad strike, which has been hanging like a pall over the country for a month, was lifted Saturday night.

Three hours after the senate had passed without amendment the Adamson eight-hour-day bill, passed by the house Friday, the heads of the four great railroad employees' brotherhoods telegraphed 600-odd code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country cancelling the strike order issued a week ago, to take effect September 4.

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the senate by a vote of 43 to 28—almost a strict party vote—amid stirring scenes, after many senators, Democrats and Republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future. Some senators, thoroughly aroused, declared congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire and that it knew would return to plague it in the future.

In both houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the senate and it was sent at once to the White House, where the President signed it Sunday.

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce, excepting roads less than 100 miles long and electric lines, that they shall receive pro-rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that the rate of compensation shall not be changed, pending an investigation for six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the President.

Efforts to amend the bill in the senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the Interstate Commerce commission should have power to fix railroad wages and hours of service in the future. This amendment was defeated.

Railroad officials have declared that the action of congress will cost them \$60,000,000 a year in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials say the enactment will mean not more than an annual increase of \$20,000,000. In congress and among the railroad officials there existed doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but what steps, if any, may be taken to test this has not been indicated. Quick action by the brotherhood heads followed the action in the senate. The measure embraces virtually all of the President's original proposals to the employees and the railroad heads, although it is only a part of the legislative program he took to congress last Tuesday when his negotiations had failed.

Shackleton Rescues 22 Castaways From Elephant Island

Puntas Arenas, Chile—Lieutenant Shackleton returned here Sunday with the members of his Antarctic expedition whom he rescued and who had been marooned on Elephant Island. The men are all in good condition. It was April 24 that Shackleton set out from Elephant Island in a 22-foot boat, fitted with sledge runners, leaving 22 men of his expedition behind him. The men he left behind had five weeks provisions, their only shelter was an ice cave; night and day gales swept the bleak shores, so that any one leaving the shelter had to crawl on hand and knees.

Insurance Agents Strike.

Boise, Idaho—An insurance war has broken out in Boise. The Pacific Board of Underwriters has notified local fire insurance company representatives that the proposed advance in fire insurance rates for Boise will go into effect, the matter having been carefully considered and the increase believed to be justified. The company agents here do not take the same view as to the justice of the increase and have decided not to sell insurance under the new rates but to insist on the old schedule. They expect to secure concessions.

Greek Civilians Are Arming.

Paris—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Saloniki dated Friday says that a committee of national defense, composed of prominent military men and civilians, has been proclaimed as the provisional government of Macedonia. All the gendarmes and cavalry, says the dispatch, have joined this movement. A parade of revolutionary troops under Lieutenant Colonel Zimbrakakis took place, after which there was a parade of armed civilians and volunteers wearing the blue and white.

REVENUE BILL IS PASSED IN SENATE

President Empowered to Take Necessary Steps to Protect Trade.

TARIFF PLACED ON DYESTUFFS

Act Will Raise \$250,000,000 by Taxes on Incomes and Munitions—Tariff Board Is Created.

Washington, D. C.—The administration emergency revenue bill, designed to raise \$205,000,000 annually from taxes on inheritances and war munitions and from increases in the income tax, creating a tariff commission and putting a protective tariff on dyestuffs, and providing for protection of American firms from "dumping" at the end of the war, and giving the president authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against allied interference with American trade, was passed by the senate, 42 to 16, late Tuesday.

Drastic amendments to the bill striking at the allied blacklisting of American merchants, discrimination against American commerce, interference with American mails and embargoes on American trade were incorporated in the bill to arm the president with retaliatory weapons. These amendments have created consternation among diplomatic representatives of the allied powers in Washington, who assert they would constitute a non-intercourse act and lead to commercial warfare.

Passage of the bill and adjournment of congress were threatened for a time by an attempt to attach to the measure the Webb bill desired by the president permitting American firms to establish collective selling agencies abroad. Senator Lewis thereupon withdrew the amendment, announcing that it would be pressed as a separate measure.

An amendment by Senator Phelan to extend the time from 90 days to six months for the time for the payment of the tax of 55 cents a gallon on brandies used in fortifying wines was adopted.

Amendments for retaliation against Great Britain for embargoes on American goods, the trade blacklist and interference with the mails were agreed to without rollcalls and were unopposed in debate. The amendments would authorize the president to: Deny use of United States mails and other methods of communication to citizens of any belligerent nation which does not accord those facilities to American vessels, citizens, companies or corporations.

Withhold clearance to any vessel from American ports which gives "any advantage whatsoever to any particular person or institution in the United States or its possessions or to the citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad," or is subjecting any of them to "any undue discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting or delivering any cargo, freight or passengers."

Deny the commercial privileges and facilities of the United States to any vessel or citizen of a belligerent nation which does not accord full facilities of commerce to American citizens that are accorded to citizens of other nationalities or to withhold clearance to vessels of such belligerent nations until "reciprocal" liberty of commerce has been restored.

Employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the retaliatory measures and to prohibit importation of goods into the United States from nations which prohibit the importation into their own or into any other country or dependency of any legal article produced in the United States.

Another retaliatory provision would prohibit the admission of halibut or salmon into the United States from the Pacific Coast through any foreign nation except in bond from a United States port. This is directed against an alleged Canadian monopoly of the Pacific Northwest fish industry and is designed to encourage revival of an American fish industry.

The bill creates a tariff commission to consist of six members to be designated by the president. The commission would investigate the administration and fiscal effects of the customs laws; relation between the rates of duty on raw materials and finished or partly finished products; effects of all duties; all questions relating to the operation of the tariff laws; tariff

Dr. Aked Turned Down.

San Francisco—The Rev. Charles F. Aked, who resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational church here to accept an appointment as delegate with the Ford peace party, was refused reinstatement by his former congregation Tuesday. Before the vote was taken it was explained that Dr. Aked had offered to come back at a salary considerably lower than he was receiving when he resigned. He failed to obtain the two-thirds vote necessary for his reinstatement. No choice was made of a successor.

Grief Kills Erring Judge.

Chicago—After grieving for 20 years over a decision on which he sentenced to prison for life three men whom he was later convinced were innocent, Herman Varman Freeman, for 17 years judge of the Superior and Appellate courts of Chicago, died Tuesday on a train bearing him here from his summer home in Michigan. For years he had been in ill health, brought on, his family said, by grief over the decision.

relations between the United States and foreign countries and would make reports to the ways and means committee of the house and finance committee of the senate.

Salaries of the commissioners were fixed at \$7500 a year. A section of the bill would make it unlawful to import goods at a price substantially less than the market value or wholesale price in the principal markets of the country of their production. The president has authority to prohibit importations to this country from nations which prohibit importations from the United States.

In sections amending the existing tariff law, the bill provides for increased tariff rates on dyestuffs to be applied after the European war. The duty on intermediate dyes would be 15 per cent ad valorem and a special duty of 2½ cents a pound; on finished dyes 30 per cent ad valorem, and a special duty of 5 cents a pound. Another amendment fixes the duty of print paper valued at above 5 cents per pound at 12 per cent ad valorem.

The bill as finally agreed upon provides for an increase from 1 to 2 per cent on the normal income tax with an exemption of \$4000 for married, and \$3000 for single persons, and for the following surtaxes:

One per cent on amount by which the net income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$40,000; 2 per cent, \$40,000 to \$60,000; 3 per cent, \$60,000 to \$80,000; 4 per cent, \$80,000 to \$100,000; 5 per cent, \$100,000 to \$150,000; 6 per cent, \$150,000 to \$200,000; 7 per cent, \$200,000 to \$250,000; 8 per cent, \$250,000 to \$300,000; 9 per cent, \$300,000 to \$500,000; 10 per cent, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; 11 per cent, \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; 12 per cent, \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; and 13 per cent on the amount by which the net income exceeds \$2,000,000.

The corporation income tax is renewed, exempting labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations, mutual savings banks not having capital stock represented by shares, fraternal beneficiary societies, domestic building and loan associations, civic organizations, federal land bank and national farm loan associations.

Special taxes are imposed as follows:

Inheritance tax on transfer of net estate of decedents dying after passage of the act, 1 per cent on the amount of such net estates not in excess of \$50,000; 2 per cent, \$50,000 to \$150,000; 3 per cent, \$150,000 to \$250,000; 4 per cent, \$250,000 to \$450,000; 5 per cent, \$450,000 to \$1,000,000; 6 per cent, \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000; 7 per cent, \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; 8 per cent, \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; 9 per cent, \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and 10 per cent on the amount by which such estate exceeds \$5,000,000.

Munitions tax, 10 per cent on net profits of manufacturers of gunpowder and other explosives, cartridges loaded or unloaded, except for industrial or sporting purposes; projectiles, shells, torpedoes, including shrapnel, loaded or unloaded; fuses, or complete rounds of ammunition; firearms of any kind and appendages, including small arms, manufactured and used for military purposes; cannon, machine guns, rifles and bayonets, electric motorboats and submarine or submersible boats; these taxes to be in force until one year after the European war ends.

Liquor taxes—Beer, \$1.50 a barrel; still wines, 8 cents per gallon; champagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each half pint or fraction thereof; artificially carbonated wine, 2½ cents per half pint; liquors containing sweet wine, 1½ cents per half pint and not containing sweet wine, 1½ cents per pint.

Stock tax—Fifty cents for each \$100 of capital, surplus and undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies and associations with capital in excess of \$99,000.

Special taxes—Pawnbrokers, \$50 a year; ship brokers, \$20; custom-house brokers, \$10; theater and amusement places having a seating capacity not exceeding 250 \$25 a year, not exceeding 500 \$75 and exceeding 500 seating capacity \$100.

Bowling alleys and billiard tables, \$5 each.

Tobacco manufacturers' tax—Those whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds \$3, not exceeding 100,000 pounds \$6, not exceeding 200,000 pounds \$12, exceeding 200,000 8 cents per thousand; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars \$2, not exceeding 100,000 \$3, not exceeding 200,000 \$6, not exceeding 400,000 \$12, exceeding 400,000 5 cents per thousand.

Stamp taxes—Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness, 5 cents on each \$100 of face value; agreements of sale, 2 cents on each \$100 of face value; certificates of stock, 5 cents on each \$100 of value; sales or transfers, 2 cents per \$100; merchandise agreement of sale, 1 cent for each \$100 in value; conveyance, 50 cents for each \$500; warehouse receipts, 25 cents for \$100, 50 cents for \$300, and \$1 on receipts exceeding \$500 in value; custom-house receipts, 50 cents; foreign steamship tickets costing not to exceed \$30 \$1, not more than \$50 \$3 and more than \$50 \$5; parlor-car and sleeping-car tickets, 1 cent each.

Allies' Ships at Piraeus.

London—After two days of telegraphic silence with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution have gained currency, but without confirmation, comes the startling news of the arrival of an entente allied fleet of 23 warships, with transports, at Piraeus, and that the general Greek elections likely will be postponed for a fortnight.

The brevity of the dispatches seem to indicate that something unusual is happening and developments are awaited with the greatest curiosity here.

Japan May Lend to China.

Pekin—Being unable to obtain funds in the United States, Chinese officials are unwillingly responding to overtures from Japan to lend \$30,000,000 or a larger amount. The money is needed immediately, as China's financial situation is desperate. Indications are that Japan's assistance will be accepted within a fortnight. Great Britain, France and Russia will participate in the Japanese loan. The salt monopoly surplus probably will be the security.

GIGANTIC BATTLE OPENS IN FRANCE

Important Victory Seems But Start of Another Vast Drive.

5000 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

German Second Line From Somme North to Combles Now Entirely in Possession of French.

Paris—The French won a magnificent and highly important victory Monday north of the Somme and there is reason to believe Sunday night's communique begin another series such as were had in the first days of the great offensive.

The question whether the battle was the prelude to a vast Franco-British offensive is one the censor would not permit to be answered, but it is evident that the French general staff would not have begun that action except according to concerted allied plans.

The official communique, which was passed by the censor, says: "A bloody battle is going on on both banks of the Somme. The French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest, north of the river, and on the South have successfully attacked objectives along a front of 20 kilometers (12½ miles) from Barleux to Chauvaux. "The village of Soyecourt was also brilliantly carried by assault, as was also part of Vermandoviers. More than 5000 prisoners have been taken North and South of the Somme in the last two days.

"Progress was also made on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, in the Fleury region."

Monday's action constitutes a giant step forward on the road enveloping Peronne from the North and also shortens by many miles the British march on Bapaume. The German second line from the Somme North to Combles now is entirely in French hands. That line passed through Clerly, La Forest and slightly West of Combles. All these positions are now held by the French. Their line touches the borders of Combles, which is a powerfully fortified position intended by the Germans to be an impregnable support for their second line.

15,000 State Troops Ordered Home From Mexican Border Duty

Washington, D. C.—Orders for the return to their state mobilization camps of 15,000 National guardsmen now on the Mexican border were issued by the War department Wednesday night.

General Funston was directed to return three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Illinois, two from Missouri and one each from California, Oregon, Washington and Louisiana.

Secretary Baker announced the order after a conference with President Wilson at the White House. Earlier in the day the department had ordered to their home stations 6000 regular coast artillerymen who have been serving as infantry on the border.

The secretary's statement said: "In view of the fact that substantially the number of troops who have not done patrol duty on the border are now on their way there, it is felt that this number can be spared."

In a few days, if transportation facilities remain undisturbed, the department intends to order home some more regiments.

Papers May Have to Quit.

New York—A large number of the daily newspapers of the United States will be forced to suspend publication on account of lack of paper if a nationwide railroad strike continues for two weeks, it was declared Thursday by Lincoln B. Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' association. "The print paper situation is acute, from causes entirely outside the problem of transportation, and many publishers are on a hand-to-mouth basis, getting a carload just as they exhaust the carload on hand."

Enraged Mob Injures Sheriff.

Lima, O.—Enraged at the success of Sheriff Sherman Eley in spiriting Charles Daniels, a negro accused of attacking Mrs. John Barber, young wife of a prominent farmer, out of their reach early Wednesday evening, a mob captured the sheriff, seriously wounded him, placed a noose around his neck and forced him to direct a cortege of a hundred automobiles into the rough country north of this city, where it was supposed the negro prisoner was in hiding.

Loading Charge Held Up.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce commission Wednesday suspended until December 30 a proposal of Western roads to make a charge for loading and unloading shipments of less than carload lots.

The roads proposed to charge 1½ cents per hundred pounds for such loading and unloading, a charge which would have materially increased revenue and which was to have gone into effect September 1.