

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.

An embargo has been proclaimed on Chinese as well as Siamese credits in German banks, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States, has been appointed, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, to the post at Constantinople.

An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Limited, London, states that Berlin newspapers announced the seizure of all property in Germany belonging to the government of Siam or to its citizens.

Mobilization of the second increment of draft troops was changed Tuesday from September 15 to 19, and the third increment from September 30 to October 3. Mobilization of the first increment will be as previously announced September 5.

Sheriff James N. Taylor, a member of the Logan county, Kentucky, exemption board, and J. W. Edward, county judge, were arrested by a deputy United States marshal on the charge of conspiring to violate provisions of the selective draft law.

Burma beans, found on analysis by the state laboratory at Bozeman, Mont., to contain strychnine, were ordered destroyed by the state board of health. Tons of them had been shipped into this state and sold to innocent dealers. German agencies are suspected.

In principle the British government is of the opinion, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, told the house committee Tuesday, that neutral shipping which has been persistently assisting Great Britain's enemies should be treated after the war on the same footing as enemy shipping.

It costs the United States just \$156.30 to equip an infantryman for service in France. Figures just made public show that of this total, clothing represents \$101.21; fighting equipment \$47.36, and eating utensils \$7.73. The soldier's gas mask costs \$12; his steel helmet \$3 and his rifle \$19.50.

Hog prices, which have risen every day since July 21, reached a new high record in Chicago Tuesday when they soared to \$19.75 per 100 pounds. In August, 1914, hogs sold for \$8.90. The top price during August, 1915, was \$7.85; during August, 1916, it was \$11.50. On August 1, 1917, the price was \$16.30.

Warning against exploiters of woman labor was sent from Washington, D. C., to its state and local branches Saturday by the National American Woman Suffrage association. A circular letter urges every woman who does a man's work to demand a man's pay, "as a matter both of justice to herself and duty to her fellow workers."

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Vevey, Switzerland, says the barns of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven are being used for the building of a new type of airship from which much is expected. The body of the machine is serpentine in form and from both sides of it smoke clouds can be thrown out which will entirely conceal the machine.

Buckwheat cakes will be plentiful this winter, according to predictions made by state officials of Pennsylvania. That state has led the nation in buckwheat production for years and this season there was an increase of 15 per cent in acreage. Consequently, it is stated that last year's crop of 4,250,000 bushels may be increased to 6,200,000 bushels in 1917.

The National Guard division to go to France, representing 26 states and the District of Columbia, will be mobilized at Mineola, L. I., at a camp named Albert L. Mills, after the late Brigadier General Mills. The Oregon troops are included in this division.

Following a thwarted attempt to rob the McCloud State bank Thursday, one of two robbers killed his companion as they were making their escape, because the latter could run no longer, having been shot in the heel by a member of the pursuing posse.

The insistent demand from abroad for silver from the United States government for coinage and for domestic purposes was reflected Thursday in New York in a record jump in the price.

There is only enough wool being produced in the United States to provide every man in the country with a bathing suit annually, according to statistics discussed at the National Sheep and Wool bureau conference in Chicago. The bureau voted to put its services at the command of Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator.

GERMANS SURRENDER

5000 Unwounded Teutons Captured by French at Verdun—Berlin Claims Evacuation as Planned.

Paris—A smashing French victory on the Verdun front is recorded in the official report issued by the War office Tuesday night. The French have captured the enemy defenses on both sides of the Meuse over a front of more than 11 miles, penetrating the German line at divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter.

More than 5000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

Berlin—Tuesday's official report contains the following:

"The French occupied without fighting Talou ridge, east of the Meuse, which since March of this year had been given up as a line of defense and had been occupied only by outposts. These were withdrawn Tuesday, in accordance with our plans and without disturbance from the enemy. At all other places on the wide front fighting is in full swing."

The German official communication issued Tuesday evening follows:

"The battle before Verdun is going in our favor. On the western bank of the Meuse the enemy only succeeded in penetrating our defensive zone at the Avocourt wood and on Le Mort Homme. Elsewhere his assaults were repulsed."

"East of the Meuse the enemy was either completely repulsed before our fighting positions or driven back in counter attacks. French losses were exceedingly heavy."

British Front in France and Belgium—British tanks scored another triumph in the capture of important German positions Monday morning in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, north of St. Julien.

It was a tank show almost from start to finish, and the infantry in this case played the part of supernumeraries in support of the leading actors, while large numbers of the enemy troops added a final melodramatic touch by surrendering abjectly or fleeing in terror as the heavy leads lumbered on to the stage and "reached for their shooting irons."

As recorded in the official communication, the British captured German defenses along a mile front to a depth of 500 yards. Among the strongholds occupied were the famous triangle, Hibau and Cockerfort farms, the sites of exceedingly strong concrete and steel machine gun redoubts, that menaced the infantry advance.

I. W. W. STRIKE FALLS FLAT

General Tie-Up of Northwest Industries Frustrated by U. S.

The general strike of the Industrial Workers of the World called for Monday of this week, failed to materialize according to reports from various sections of the Northwest.

Reports that 80 I. W. W. had gone on strike at St. John, Wash., is denied at Colfax, the county seat of Whitman county.

It developed at Spokane that James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., who signed the strike order which demanded the release of men being held in jails in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, may be court-martialed instead of being tried in court.

The federal government took steps to check any threatened trouble by placing troops at Lewiston, Idaho, and at Wallace. Troops at Lewiston will protect the orchards and harvest fields and the soldiers at Wallace were placed near the big lead mines.

At St. Maries, Idaho, 11 members of the order are in jail and none of the 250 men employed in the lumber mills there quit work. At Sandpoint, more than 500 men continued work in the lumber mills. Harvesting continued as usual in the Eastern Washington harvest fields, according to reports.

So far as civil and military authorities of Oregon could learn not a single man obeyed the strike order. Of course a large number of defections were reported by employers everywhere, but the number was no greater than has been usual on any day for the last few months—since the abnormal demand for labor has prevailed.

80,000 Made Homeless.

Saloniki—The commercial quarter of this city has been destroyed by fire. It is believed the number of fatalities is small.

London—More than half of the walled city of Saloniki, in Greek Macedonia, which is under occupation by the entente allied troops, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Eighty thousand persons who were rendered homeless are being removed to neighboring villages, according to a dispatch received in London.

British Admiral Arrives.

An Atlantic Port—Rear Admiral Hugh T. Hibbert, of the British navy, arrived here Monday on a special mission for the British admiralty. As to the effectiveness of submarine warfare, he said that while the situation called for unremitting vigilance and was undoubtedly serious, he did not believe it would be effectual. He believes the Germans are holding back their navy as a last resort and that they will not end the war without a great battle.

PRESIDENT FIXES PRICES OF COAL

Dealers and Middlemen To Be Regulated Next.

MINE COST IS BASIS

Washington State is Highest, Having Base Rate of \$3.25 Per Ton—U. S. Divided Into 29 Districts.

Washington, D. C.—Bituminous coal prices were fixed by President Wilson Tuesday night for every mine in the United States. The next step in coal control, a White House announcement said, will be to fix the prices to be charged by middlemen and retailers.

Prices were set on cost of production estimates furnished by the Federal Trade commission after months of exhaustive investigation. The country is divided into 29 districts, and every producer in a district will market his output at the same price.

The President named no agency to carry out the provisions of his order, but is expected to appoint soon a coal administrator, who will be given entire control of the coal industry. Rumor here has named President H. A. Garfield, of Williams college, as the man. Mr. Garfield now heads a committee named by the President to fix a government price for wheat. His work will end by September 1, when the wheat committee probably will be dissolved.

The prices named for run of mine coal in the large producing districts average slightly more than \$2. In a few districts they are below that figure, and in the Western territory they are higher. Washington state is highest, with \$3.25 at the mine. The price for Washington state prepared sizes is \$3.50 and for slack or screening \$3.

The President's statement said: "The scale of prices is prescribed for bituminous coal at the mine in the several coal-producing districts. It is subject to reconsideration when the whole method of administering the fuel supplies of the country shall have been satisfactorily organized and put into operation."

Subsequent measures will have as their object a fair and equitable control of the distribution of the supply and of prices not only at the mines, but also at the hands of the middlemen and retailers.

The prices fixed range from 20 to 35 per cent under the maximum price of \$3 fixed by government officials and operators at a conference here more than a month ago. The \$3 price agreement, however, did not hold, as many operators refused to abide by it after Secretary Baker, as the president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated it as too high. Prices recently have ranged far above the \$3 limit.

The fixing of prices was the "second step in the direction of coal control." The first was taken Monday when the President named Robert S. Lovett as director of transportation and approved an order issued by Mr. Lovett directing that coal shipments to the Middle Northwest be given preference over other goods.

COUNCIL DENOUNCES ARREST

Spokane Laborites Demand Release of I. W. W. Prisoners.

Spokane, Wash.—Declaring its belief that the Industrial Workers of the World were justified in resorting to the strike as the only weapon at their command, the Spokane central labor body has made the following demands:

"That these men now in jail be released at once.

"That Governor Lister be removed from position of public trust.

"That Major Wilkins be at once relieved from his command.

"That all men representing labor resign from the Council of Defense.

"That a general strike of all industry be called until such time as may be necessary to insure 'observation of the law.'"

Austria Considers Peace.

Copenhagen—A telegram from the official Corr Bureau of Vienna seems to indicate that Austria-Hungary will accept the Pope's peace proposals. A summary of Austro-Hungarian press opinion circulated by the Corr Bureau says: "The newspapers regard the concrete proposal as a suitable basis for beginning peace negotiations, but doubt whether the entente shares this hope." In view of the well-known practices of the Corr Bureau, this may undoubtedly be regarded as the government's voice.

Jam Made for Soldiers.

Tacoma, Wash.—The government's first contract for blackberry jam, arrived here Monday on a special mission for the Puallup and Summer Fruitgrowers' association, was filled Wednesday. It consisted of 3600 cans to be distributed among the forts of the Northwest. That the government will follow England's example and supply jam to its soldiers is indicated by the fact that the cannery has just filed bids for 120,000 cans with the quartermaster department in Seattle.

AMERICA'S WAR MEDAL



Theodore Spicer-Simson, the noted medalist, at work on the medal designed by him and issued to commemorate the entry of the United States in the world war, both sides of which are shown. Copies of the medal in gold have been presented by Miss Anne Morgan to President Poincare of France, Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre, as well as to Sarah Bernhardt. Replicas of the medal in government bronze are now being sold by the American Fund for French Wounded.

PLAN SUIT FOR BOTH SEXES

British Consider Means of Simplifying Production—Men Willing to Have Showdown.

London—More men are willing to wear semimilitary breeches and other "rational" clothing if women will wear 'em, too. Then, the man-person figures, neither sex will be apt to do any tittering over the shape of the other's legs.

English tailors have devised a uniform for civilian wear with the hope of simplifying clothes production.

It consists of tunic, slightly military, breeches resembling those worn by the cavalry, puttees or stockings, and cap.

Many persons, men and women, showed alarm over the suggested uniform and were promptly accused of hiding bow-legs, knock-knees and absent calves. The owners of shapely underpinnings, especially the men, are perfectly willing to have a showdown.

TELLS HORRORS OF AUSTRIAN CAMPS

Roumanian, Who Escaped, Says Men Were Starved, Kicked and Chained.

HUMAN BONES FOR SOUP

Prisoners Often Inhumanly Punished for Eating Seeds Given Them to Sow—Italian Prisoners Are Treated Worse.

Rome.—A Roumanian soldier, Toma Haralam, taken prisoner by the Austrians last September during the Roumanian invasion of Transylvania, has just succeeded in escaping to the Italian lines on the Carso. The following is his story in all its simplicity and horror:

"As soon as I was taken prisoner in a wood near Basso I was brought before a German officer, who examined me. I refused to answer his questions and betray my country, so he handed me over to an Austrian sergeant, who kicked me without mercy. I was left absolutely without any food, not a piece of bread or a drink of water, for three days, and then taken with many other prisoners to a concentration camp in Hungary on the River Leytha, where 20,000 prisoners of war, Russians, Italians and Roumanians, were confined.

"We were literally starved. Our rations consisted of five ounces of bad bread and a handful of boiled beans daily, with a small piece of meat every week. The men died like flies, both from insufficient nourishment and from cold, as the Austrians took away our uniforms and warm underwear, as well as our boots, and gave us in exchange the castoff uniforms and torn boots of their first line troops.

"We all had to work, generally in the fields, and as we ate the seed given us to sow or the raw turnips and potatoes we had to plant often we were punished by being tied to a pole with our arms raised for hours or else chained to the ground. The Italian prisoners were treated worst of all and systematically beaten by the Austrians.

Sent to Italian Front.

"Orders reached our camp in January that 1,000 Roumanian prisoners were to be sent to work on the Italian front. I was among the thousand picked men. We were all young and strong, comparatively speaking, of

GUARDING ARMIES AGAINST DISEASE

Leaders in the American Medical Profession Co-Operate in This Work.

PUBLICITY BIG SAFEGUARD

Mistakes of the Spanish-American War Will Be Avoided—Standardization of Medical Supplies Is Being Accomplished.

Washington.—Tribute to the eagerness with which the medical profession has responded to the problems of caring for United States military forces in the field was given in an interview by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, chairman of the committee on medical surgery of the medical section of the council of national defense. All the best medical thought has been given the committee to aid in solving new difficulties incidental to sending so many men into service.

"The trained physician knows that unless certain precautions are taken," Doctor Martin said, "dangerous epidemics, such as typhoid fever or meningitis, are almost certain to occur in the army camps, striking often with the most surprising suddenness. The less is heard of the medical branch of an army the more efficient it is, because usually when much is said about it the comment is of a very unpleasant character."

Declaring publicity is going to be the big safeguard against mistakes similar to those made in the Spanish-American war, Doctor Martin continued:

"The work of safeguarding the health of the army and navy could not be in better hands than it is right now.

In the Best of Hands.

"The general medical board of the council of national defense, composed of the country's biggest medical men, including the surgeon generals of the army and navy, has served as a clearing house of professional opinion and has brought to the solution of the questions at hand in reconstructed form the best medical thought of the nation. On the board are such men as Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan, Dr. John M. T. Finney and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Frederick A. Beseley of Northwestern, Dr. George W. Orle of Western Reserve and Dr. Charles E. Kahke of Baltimore college, to mention only a few. Through frequent conferences with these men the surgeon generals themselves, occupied constantly with administrative tasks, have been able to gain new points of view and gain a detached perspective in looking at their problems from time to time.

"During the last months the work of the medical section has been directed

in three main channels. The most comprehensive has been keeping in touch in an advisory capacity in the work of the several divisions of control of the government and the civilian population—the medical corps of the army and navy, the public health service, the Red Cross and the work with the civilian and munition workers.

"Besides this work of keeping general oversight over all branches of the public medical service, the committee has concerned itself deeply with the problems of personnel and supplies. The personnel problem has not been solved, but it is possible to say that the section has been of great service in putting the government departments in touch with the kind of men they need. To take advantage of carefully laid plans we must have in their administration only physicians with the vision and the professional training needed to carry them out, both for active service at the front and in the concentration camps back at the rear. The medical service must be filled with men of the broadest gauge, of the standard already set by its present personnel, and we must depend on the profession between now and the first of September to furnish of its best even more generously than in the past. The question of planning for health now seems somewhat academic. When the army is mobilized it will be vital.

"The supply problem, which is cared for by Doctor Simpson, who sits in with the general munitions board, has been another source of difficulty in which the medical section has co-operated with the medical divisions of the army and navy. Faced at the beginning with a shortage, due to the country's previous almost exclusive dependence on Germany for its medical supplies, we have had both to arrange for taking care of civilian hospitals and private practice and at the same time to build up additional sources to meet the vast needs of the new army.

Through constant conferences with manufacturers and close attention to detail, especially standardization of products, this work is in a fair way toward accomplishment. There will be no serious dearth.

"The country can rest assured that everything of which the American medical profession is capable has been done to prepare for taking care of its new troops."

FROM WAR SHIRKER TO HERO

Remarkable Career of Henry Bellamore, Once Rampant English Pacifist.

London.—Conscientious objector, shirker, volunteer soldier and now one of England's dead heroes—that is the war career of Henry Bellamore.

When war came, Bellamore called it the devil's invention. He fought against conscription on conscientious grounds, preferring jail to the battlefield.

"If I ever see a wounded soldier fall with his crutches, I won't help him up again," said Bellamore. This so aroused his neighbors at Bath that they burned him in effigy.

A few weeks later he experienced a change of heart. Though exempted from the army, he volunteered. Soon he was the most popular soldier in his regiment, the duke of Cornwall's light infantry.

Recently the former conscientious objector was killed in action.

CUT OUT GLOOM WHEN YOU WRITE TO SAILORS

Chicago.—"There's a vacant chair at the table, George, and we need your strong, broad shoulders—"

If you have a boy in the navy eliminate such phrases from your next letter. Don't write them. They are dummdums to the jacksies, says the Great Lakes Recruit, the monthly magazine published by the officers and jacksies of the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill. In the August issue of the Recruit a campaign on "what to write your sailor," leads the editorial department.

The editorial says that "fully 80 per cent of the letters received by the sailors convey, instead of good cheer, a tale of woes and imaginary griefs, as: 'Mother's sick. Little Johnny's down with the measles, and dad has sprained his foot.'"

DEANS CLASSED AS LUXURIES

\$350,000 Spent on Them Yearly in England Called Waste by Bishop of London.

London.—Deans of the Church of England, or rather of the cathedrals of England, are luxuries and should be abolished, in the opinion of Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, bishop of London, who declared that the \$350,000 spent yearly on deans is wasted money.

"It is with no disrespect that I say it," he declared, "but I believe that the whole idea of a dean being at the head of a cathedral and the bishop having no right whatever in his see is an uncatholic thing. In some cathedrals a bishop cannot even preach without the leave of the dean and chapter. There are excellent men among them, but the money spent yearly is more needed for the bishops of the new dioceses which are required."