

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

The Christiania Social Demokrat asserts that Norway has provisions for only one month. Import prospects are also gloomy, it is said.

The State department was advised Sunday of the sinking August 23 of the American schooner Carl F. Cressy, of Bath, Me., by a submarine. The crew of seven was saved.

According to information from Madrid, the Portuguese government employees in the postal and telegraph service have gone on strike. Suspension of all communication has resulted.

Conscientious objectors accepted for military service were advised by Secretary Baker Tuesday to make no protest until assigned in training camp to some task particularly violating their scruples.

According to the Cologne Gazette, the first step toward the self-government of Poland has been taken. From now on justice will be administered in the name of the Polish crown and by Polish judges.

German airplanes visited the Southeast coast of England Monday night, dropping bombs at various places, according to an official statement.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies Tuesday adopted a resolution of protest against the re-establishment of the death penalty at the front. They demanded that the measure be revoked.

H. W. Griesbach, of Sweet Grass, Mont., and J. R. Brennan, of Tacoma, Wash., were listed as killed in action in the Canadian casualty list issued Monday. Among the gassed is named R. J. McAdam, Butte, Mont.

Practically one-third of the small arms ammunition supplied to General Pershing's troops in France has been found defective from chemical reaction set up in the powder after manufacture at the Frankfort arsenal.

German troops appeared for the first time on the Carso (Italy) front Thursday morning, according to Austrian prisoners. The Austrians are rushing reinforcements from the Russo-Romanian front, the prisoners say.

Snow has put out a serious fire near Gordon Pass, in the Flathead country, according to reports received at forest service headquarters at Missoula, Mont. All fires were abating and control line have been established everywhere.

The National War Committee announces a prize essay contest for children between the ages of 8 and 18 on the topic, "Why America Entered the War." The prizes include a \$50 Liberty Bond and gold coins of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively.

From a concealed position on a mountainside near Middlesboro, Ky., 200 shots were fired across the valley early Monday at a party of repair men, proceeding to the mines of the Lower Lignite Coal company, where a strike of union coal miners is in progress.

The Swiss sanitary authorities at Basel and all along the German frontier are taking measures to prevent dysentery, typhus and scarlatina, which prevail in Rhine towns, from entering Switzerland. All travelers coming from Germany are required to undergo medical examination.

Five Italian aviators have returned from a successful flight to Vienna. Leaving the Italian front the machines passed over the Austrian lines unobserved and flew straight to the Austrian capital, where the aviators dropped pamphlets informing the people of the city of the great Italian victory.

The certificate of death of Kiolegn, an Indian, who died July 7, near Roman, Mont., on the Flathead Indian reservation at the age of 110, has been filed with the state board of health. He was an Oregon Indian.

Membership of the American Red Cross has reached the 3,500,000 mark and is increasing at the rate of 25,000 to 100,000 a day, according to a headquarters announcement. At the beginning of the year the total was 275,000.

Federal authorities at St. Paul, after examining John Shoop, who told Fort Snelling officers that he was a German spy, announced that the man was mentally deranged and that he had been treated at a hospital for the insane in Washington state.

Eleven men pleaded guilty in the United States district court in Spokane Thursday to having failed to register under the selective draft law and were sentenced to from one day to six months in jail. Three other men indicted for having failed to register pleaded not guilty.

RUSSIANS QUIT RIGA

Big Gulfport Falls Into Hands of Teutons, but Winter May Prevent Pressing Their Advantage.

Riga, Russia's big port on the Gulf of Raig, is in the hands of the Germans and its garrison and the civilian population are in retreat eastward.

Following up rapidly the advantage they gained in driving the Russians across the Dvina river on both sides of Uxkrull last Saturday, the Germans threw bridges across this stream and soon were on the heels of the former defenders, some of whom offered resistance, but others of whom showed the white feather, giving the invaders no trouble in marching up the eastern bank of the Dvina toward Riga, 15 miles distant.

With the falling back of the Russians from the city proper and the advance of the Germans northward along both sides of the stream, the Russians still defending the western bank around Dahlen seemingly are in danger of being caught between the two fast-moving bodies of the enemy and made prisoner. Behind them the Russians, in their retreat from Riga, are laying the country in waste, burning villages and farms. Whether the city itself remains intact has not yet been made known, but doubtless the guns in the fortress and the ammunition stores either were moved or destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the Germans.

Aside from the strategic value of controlling the Gulf of Riga and of a base nearer the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, at the head of which Petrograd is situated, for the moment it is impossible to see the importance of the German gain, especially with the near approach of winter, when military operations in this northern region are almost impossible.

Washington, D. C. — Abandonment of Riga in the face of the new German drive into Russia, and even the evacuation of Petrograd itself, have been forecast as possibilities in confidential advices to the American government during the last two weeks. Such a development is not regarded with so much alarm as might be supposed.

With Riga abandoned and German occupation of Petrograd in prospect, the seat of the Russian provisional government undoubtedly will be moved to Moscow. Much as they regret seeing the Russian capital occupied by a German army, the forceful thinking men of Russia, working to set up a government, may regard it as a blessing in disguise.

There are many advantages in moving the Russian capital to Moscow. It is the center of the Conservative group and commands the sentimental, almost religious regard of the Russian populace as the ancient capital of the old empire, surrounded with the tradition of Russia's greatness, the triumphs of Alexander, Catherine and Peter the Great.

Furthermore, some Russians of the new government are said to think that a German occupation of Riga and even Petrograd, might be a wholesome object lesson for the Radical element which has been hampering the new government, and that an experience under the military heel of Germany might convince them of the need of supporting the government as now constituted to save their fatherland for Russia.

USE BAYONETS ON STRIKERS

Illinois Guardsmen Disperse Rioting Mob—Bricks Hurlled Freely.

Springfield, Ill.—Charging with fixed bayonets, Illinois Guardsmen Monday night dispersed a mob of more than 1000 streetcar sympathizers who half an hour before had wrecked four streetcars and were then attacking the headquarters of the railway company intent on wrecking and ransacking the building.

Dispersed by the soldiers from the corner in the main business section, where the cars had been attacked, the mob headed for the offices of the railroad company and the Springfield Gas & Electric company, subsidiary.

Six soldiers on guard at the building held the crowd in check for some time, but bolder ones in the mob finally started hurling bricks at the plateglass windows, riddling the front of the building. As reinforcements arrived and charged them with the butts of their guns, the rioters fled in confusion, a few of them being trampled, but none seriously injured. No shots were fired by the soldiers.

Holland Fears Misery.

Amsterdam — Representing 150,000 workers, a trades union congress that met here Tuesday discussed food problems in connection with the stoppage of imports from America and the unfavorable outlook for the home crops, which have been greatly damaged by the continuous rain storms. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the government to reduce the maximum prices on food, fuel and shoe leather, and to take other measures to prevent misery and want among the working classes during winter.

169 Whales Are Captured.

Aberdeen, Wash. — A total of 169 whales has been brought in this season by the four whaling ships of the Bay City station, fifteen miles west of here, with five weeks of whale-hunting remaining. The year's catch will approximate 250.

Seven tons, 14,000 pounds, of whale meat, was taken recently from one finback, which is the largest amount of meat furnished by any whale taken this season.

PRESIDENT HEADS NEW ARMY PARADE

First Increment of Selective Draft Leaves for Camps.

MANY MARCH AWAY

Members of House and Senate Join Ranks of Soldiers to Pay Honor to Departing Young Army.

Washington, D. C. — The President and congress of the United States and the allied nations, through their diplomatic representatives, joined Tuesday in paying honor to the men selected from the District of Columbia for service in America's National army raised for the battle for democracy.

Washington, long used to glittering processions, opened its eyes and cheered itself hoarse at the spectacle. For two hours, while in other cities throughout the Nation other thousands moved over the first part of the long road that may lead to French battlefields, Pennsylvania avenue heard the tramp of marching men, the jingle of spurs and the rattle of artillery.

About 26,000 men, women and children passed a reviewing stand before the White House, where the President and his guests watched the parade. More than half of the long line was in uniform. There were regulars from infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments stationed near by, marines from the officers' training camp at Fort Myer and hundreds of Army and Navy officers attached to the departments here.

President Wilson himself, eyes to the front, stepping out like a freshly trained recruit, marched at the head of the long line, surrounded by a committee of citizens which arranged the parade. Behind him, in unbroken ranks, came most of the members of the senate and house, in such a tribute as they probably never have given on any occasion in the long years since this country became a nation.

When he reached the White House the President left the ranks and took his place in the stand by Mrs. Wilson. It was the second time he had gone a-foot over Pennsylvania avenue. The first time when he led the preparedness parade before the United States went to war.

At the head of the senators marched Senators Nelson and Warren, of the Union army, and Martin and Bankhead, who fought on the side of the gray in the Civil War, and with them Senators Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, and Lodge, ranking Republican of the naval committee. The house turned out hundreds of its membership, headed by Speaker Clark and "Uncle Joe" Cannon. Senators La Follette and Gronna were conspicuously absent.

MAYOR IS HUNG IN EFFIGY

Council Votes Praise to Gov. Lowden for Refusing Pacifist Meeting.

Chicago — Chicago's City council, sitting as a committee of the whole, at the end of a turbulent four-hour session Wednesday, adopted by a vote of 42 to 6 a resolution praising Governor Frank O. Lowden for his action in overriding Mayor William Hale Thompson by refusing permission to the People's Council for Democracy and Peace Terms to meet in Illinois and urging the state's chief executive to prevent any meeting in the future which may be inimical to the public safety or disloyal or treasonable to the United States.

Mayor Thompson and his friends in the council made a stubborn parliamentary fight to prevent the adoption of the resolution.

Traffic was blocked Wednesday night on Michigan boulevard by a large crowd and scores of automobiles which gathered around an effigy of Mayor Thompson, hanged to a lamp post on an island of safety at the Randolph street crossing of the thoroughfare. A placard pinned to the manikin bore the inscription: "Sic semper Billbus. "Veterans of foreign wars."

Rich Man's Son is Loser.

Salt Lake City — George Low Abbott, son of a wealthy Ogden manufacturer, who was ordered to report for military service, but who successfully claimed exemption, will have to go to war, after all. Abbott claimed exemption because he said his wife was dependent upon him. Following its action when it granted exemption, the board Wednesday decided to accept an offer made by L. N. Parker, of Redmond, Utah, who said that he would be prepared to support Abbott's wife while he was on military duty.

Peace Answer Discussed.

Amsterdam — Baron von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, who is on a visit to Vienna, discussed Wednesday with Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, the terms of the reply of the central powers to the pope. The emperor received both ministers and heard their proposals regarding the answer. Baron von Kuehlmann is expected to return to Berlin at once and will proceed immediately to headquarters to report to the kaiser.

TO AID FAMILIES OF U. S. FIGHTERS

Red Cross Undertakes to Care for the Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors.

PREPARE FOR A LARGE TASK

"Not Work of Charity, but Most Sacred Duty to See That They Lack for No Comfort," Says Director Lies.

By CHARLES LEE BRYSON.

Chicago.—Many an American soldier and sailor will fight with infinitely stronger spirit in this war for the knowledge that the American Red Cross is standing firm between those he leaves at home, and the grim specter of want. For the announcement has gone forth from Washington that the families of fighting men are to be under the protection of the great humanitarian arm of the government.

The whole world knows of the work the Red Cross has done in caring for the sick and wounded in war, relieving the distress of the victims of fire and flood, earthquake, famine and tornado in civil disaster, and organizing base hospitals for the army and navy. But few realize that while all this was being done, preparation was under way to look after the loved ones whom the fighting men will leave at home.

When the United States troops were at the Mexican border the Red Cross found it necessary to make provision for the families of many Guardsmen who had left dependents at home. This made plain what must be done in case an army of a million men should be called abroad, and with characteristic Red Cross forehandedness a plan was at once formulated. So far as possible, the war department will choose men who have no dependents; but in spite of everything many a married man, many a son whose mother depends on him, and many others to whom relatives look for support, will go to the front. It is these who are left behind that will be watched over by the Red Cross.

Department of Family Relief.

To safeguard those who may need our care, the Red Cross has established, under the director general of civilian relief, a new department called that of family relief. It has called to the head of this department Eugene T. Lies, for many years general superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, a man of wide experience and ripe judgment.

Mr. Lies was one of those who attended a conference of national and division officers of the Red Cross, called at Chicago by John J. O'Connor, director of the central division, and at this conference Mr. Lies outlined his policy. Later, at the National Conference of Charities at Pittsburgh, Mr. Lies enlarged upon this subject. He made it very plain that it is a labor of love, and in no sense of charity, that the Red Cross has undertaken. "We must remember," said Mr. Lies,

HEADS BELGIAN RELIEF



Jonkheer Charles Ruys de Beerenbroek, a noted Dutchman, has been appointed as head of the Belgian relief commission, succeeding Herbert Hoover, America's food chief.

The Jonkheer is a Roman Catholic deputy for a Limburg constituency and a son of the queen's commission for that province. He is an expert social worker and has given much assistance to Belgian refugees. Hoover built a complete organization for the Belgian relief work and it is running so smoothly that the Jonkheer will have little trouble in continuing the great machinery for the distribution of food and clothing for the needy in Belgium.

"that there is not the faintest shadow of 'charity' in its usual meaning, attached to this work we are undertaking. If there is want among the families of our soldiers and sailors, it is not because they have been idle or wasteful, or imprudent, or that they have been in anywise to blame. Rather it is because they have done the finest and the noblest thing possible, and have given to their country those to whom they have looked for support and protection.

"We go to them, not as doing them a charity, but as expressing our gratitude to them for what they have done—as a duty we owe to those whom they have given to fight our battles. Looking at it in this light, we can see how little we can afford to permit any one of these to suffer because of the noble thing they have done."

Task a Big One.

The officers of the Red Cross have shown a large grasp of the situation. They realize the task that will be theirs. This is shown in a part of Mr. Lies' Pittsburgh talk, in which he said that very soon there will be 300,000 National Guardsmen in the field, and that "by January 1 next it is altogether possible that there will be under arms about 2,500,000 men in all branches of the service.

"We must prepare for a large task, to be executed through the civilian relief committee of the various Red Cross chapters. These committees should have carefully chosen members, some, at least, of whom have experience in social work."

It is not merely as a feeding and clothing agency that the Red Cross proposes to act toward these dependents, as Mr. Lies points out, but as a sort of "next friend" in all troubles such as wages, insurance, difficulties with landlords, illness, accident and the moral welfare of children.

"We must show ourselves unfit to enjoy the blessings of democracy," says Mr. Lies, "if, while sending our soldiers to the front to fight the enemy, we permitted their families at home to fight want, disease, and moral dangers alone. It would look like willful punishment for the sacrifices made by them.

"Only by getting close to them through friendly visitation, sympathetic inquiry, neighborliness and intelligent interpretation of home conditions, can untoward factors be discovered. The Red Cross is in the field to do just this kind of service in addition to supplementary relief work, and it wants to do it as thoroughly as possible."

It is in this spirit, then, that the Red Cross is approaching the task of protecting the dependents left behind by the fighting men. Backed by the American people, there is no room for doubt as to how it will perform this task.

CALL BRITISH TARS "LIMEYS"

American Bluejackets in European Waters Have Nickname for Everything They See.

London.—American bluejackets on duty in European waters have a nickname of their own for England's sailors and soldiers. They call them "limeys;" the individual being known as a "limey." The American sailor men apply the designation to all English fighters just as the British refer to their soldiers as "Tommys."

The sailor from the United States has his nickname for nearly everything he sees. Bluejackets who had served in the near and far East first started calling British sailors and soldiers "lime juiceers," because of their fondness for fruit juice and charged water.

Now the designation has been shortened down and everything British is "limey." British soldiers' and sailors' clubs are known as "limey clubs," and British-brewed lager beer is commonly spoken of as "limey beer."

HAS NINE GRANDSONS IN BRITISH ARMY

Denver, Colo.—The Victoria Cross might be the reward of Mrs. S. Harris, aged seventy, were her contributions to the allied cause brought to the attention of King George. Mrs. Harris has nine grandsons now fighting in the British armies, and an only son is about to enlist in Uncle Sam's army of liberty.

All nine grandsons are brothers, children of Mrs. Harris' daughter, who is now dead. The boys were living in Saskatchewan, in western Canada, when the Dominion government first called for volunteers. Seven of them enlisted in the famous Princess Pat regiment and, despite the heavy casualties in that crack organization, they are all alive. Two others entered the British navy. The boys are Thomas, George, William, James, J. B., Justus, Larry, W. B. and Dennis Pollard, and range in age from nineteen to thirty-three years.

Mrs. Harris' husband was a Confederate soldier.

Finds Lost Watch.

Bryan, O.—Deer Snow, living near Stryker, lost his watch while plowing three years ago. He found that identical watch dragging along behind his riding cultivator several days ago. It was not ticking, but it will as soon as some slight repairs are made.

RECOVERS POWER OF SPEECH



Joseph Getzelowitz, dumb from birth, suddenly recovered his power of speech in Bellevue hospital, New York, while recovering from a fall.

Several boys had been tormenting Getzelowitz in Henry street, near the home of his sister, where he lived. In chasing the boys, he stumbled and fell. A policeman picked him up and had him sent to Bellevue. There the physicians examined the young Russian and found that his vocal chords had all the appearances of being normal and in their opinion simply lacked the will to talk. While reading a prayer book he suddenly began speaking Yiddish with ease and perfect pronunciation.

He now speaks a few words of English.

GUIDES FOR IT'S SOLDIERS

Great Britain Carefully Provides for the Men Home on Leave From the Front.

London.—Soldiers on leave from the front in the early days of the war had the greatest difficulty in finding their way about London and across it to main line centers leading to their provincial homes, but this has all been altered, and what was once chaos at Victoria station now works like any part of the military machine.

This has been made possible by the help of the volunteers of the National Guard and by members of the Woman's Reserve Ambulance company, who take charge of the men on arrival, change their French money into English, grant them loans and personally conduct them to the various stations they may require to travel from. The same thing is done when leave is up. The soldier, used to discipline, likes being handed on from one to another rather than being left in a strange place to his own devices.

IN KAISER'S ROOM, TAR SAYS, NO KICK COMING

Lorain, O.—William Kelsner, who joined the navy four months ago, has written his parents that he is well treated. He is evidently on one of the inter-ent German ships seized by the United States.

"The walls are covered with silk and inlaid with silver. The room to which I was assigned was reserved for the kaiser when the ship was German," says his letter.

SCULPTOR TO DO HIS BIT

Will Turn Talents From Modeling in Clay to Remaking Faces of the Wounded.

Cleveland, O.—Max Kalish, Cleveland sculptor, is going to do his bit and it's a strange bit, too. Kalish is turning his talents from creating faces in clay to remaking those of human beings. Kalish is one of a small army of American sculptors who are going to the battle front to help battle-scarred veterans. They propose to remake the mangled features of the soldiers injured in battle.

They call these fellows plastic sculptors. They replace the missing parts of the face with copper or papier mache and then graft skin over it. Little is known of the science in America and the sculptors are going to France shortly to learn the fine points of the art.

ACCLAIMED BRITAIN'S HERO

London Schoolteacher, Wounded in Battle in France, Attains High Fame.

London.—A London schoolmaster named Wiman, who enlisted and lost an arm and a leg in France, returned to teaching after his recovery and became the idol of his students.

The discipline among members of his class was perfect, the boys enforcing it among themselves. Finally, after the authorities discovered him to be a better teacher than ever, the school arranged for an exhibition hearing of one of his history lessons. At this exhibition Wiman asked:

"Now, boys, who is the greatest outstanding British military hero of all time?"

The boys instantly stood, cheered thrice and shouted in chorus "Mr. Wiman!"