

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 highest number of cattle ever received at the South Omaha market in a single day was recorded Monday—24,500 head, comprising 950 carloads.

The German daily newspaper Eco Aleman, published in Spanish, at Guatemala City, which has been active in its hostility to the entente, has been suppressed.

The government Tuesday advanced \$35,000,000 to Great Britain, bringing the total advanced that country thus far up to \$1,190,000,000 and the total of all credits to the allies up to \$2,426,400,000.

Captain Laureanti, of the Italian army, accompanied by an observer, Tuesday made a non-stop airplane flight from Turin, Italy, to London. He covered the 656 miles in 7 hours and 12 minutes.

Half a score of Mexico City newspapers were ordered to cease publication Tuesday on the ground that their further issuance was contrary to public morality. A majority of the newspapers closed have been anti-American in spirit.

Ten thousand Polish-Americans who will be part of the United States army are to go into training at once at Niagara camp near Niagara-on-the-Lake, it was announced in Toronto, Ont., Tuesday. They will remain there until November.

Mobilization of the fish industry with a view to speeding up production is the purpose of a two days' conference begun in Washington Monday between wholesale fish distributors and the food administration. A campaign is planned to popularize frozen fish.

Five hundred thousand sheep have been destroyed by predatory animals in Utah this year, according to a survey just concluded by C. B. Stewart of the Wool Growers' Association. Besides the loss of mutton, 4,000,000 pounds of wool has been destroyed.

A bill to put the lumber industry on an eight-hour day basis was introduced by Senator Jones, of Washington, and referred to the commerce committee. It would prohibit interstate shipments of lumber products upon which there has been labor of more than eight hours a day.

Mobilization of the Argentine navy has been ordered at a rendezvous 37 kilometers from Buenos Aires. There is also unusual military activity in the republic. Although this is ostensibly due to the general strike, a high official said, however, that the general staff has its eyes open to "other necessities."

Holland has reached an agreement with Great Britain regarding the supply of coal, according to the Amsterdam Handelsblad. The newspaper believes the agreement was reached under certain conditions, the most important of which is that Dutch tonnage shall be placed at the disposal of the Belgian Relief commission.

A baseball game at Los Angeles Monday between teams captained by William A. (Billy) Sunday and Douglas Fairbanks was won by the latter's team, 1 to 0. A baseball autographed by President Wilson brought \$200 at auction. Others were presented to Sunday and Fairbanks. The proceeds were to be expended for athletic supplies for soldiers.

Returns from 180 of the chief railroads in the United States covering July operations, made public Thursday, show net revenues of \$108,337,406, as compared with \$103,170,216 in July, 1916. Operating revenues increased nearly \$44,000,000, totaling \$33,407,171, while expenses increased approximately \$41,000,000, reaching a total of \$227,069,765.

Argentina has recognized the new republic of Russia. President Irigoyen Thursday signed a decree to that effect.

"Soap-box sedition" was denounced by speakers at a luncheon of the American Defense Society in New York Thursday and resolutions adopted for a nation-wide campaign to "suppress treasonable orators and to suspend all treasonable newspapers, whether in German, English or other languages."

The steamer Umatilla, with \$1,000,000 in gold and a heavy passenger list, which included the cannery hands from Kvichak, arrived in Seattle from the North Friday morning. The gold is a part of the season's clean-up at Nome and Golovan districts.

Sergeant A. L. Alexander, 30 years old, of New York, chief of squadron of the mechanical division of the United States Flying Corps at Scottfield, Ill., was instantly killed Wednesday when he attempted to inspect the running gear of an aeroplane that had just alighted.

ARGENTINA FOR WAR

Break With Germany Imminent—Entire Army Called Out to Restore R. R. Traffic—Cables Cut.

Buenos Aires—The chamber of deputies Tuesday voted in favor of a rupture with Germany. The vote was 53 to 18.

The president has power to veto the action of parliament, but popular clamor is such that this is unlikely.

Rumors were current Tuesday that President Irogoyen was not willing to break off relations with Germany, notwithstanding the action taken by the chamber of deputies. It was announced that a manifestation would be made before the congressional palace to demand an immediate rupture in the name of the Argentine Republic.

The authorities have been advised officially that the strike in the city of Santa Fe during the last month was fomented and supported by Germans.

The entire Argentine army has been summoned to duty to aid the government in attempting to re-establish railroad traffic at present held up by the strike. This action was decided upon after the strikers failed to accept an offer of government arbitration. All trains will be run by the military.

In Cordoba strikers attacked a convoyed train. Women were placed in front of the crowd as a shield. There was an exchange of shots, three persons being killed and ten wounded. Several serious clashes between troops and strikers are reported from other cities of the republic.

The situation brought about by the strike is becoming more serious, and it is feared the conflict will assume a revolutionary character if an immediate settlement is not reached.

The city's food supplies have been almost cut off. The cutting of telegraph wires has isolated the capital except from near-by points.

Strikers have cut the telegraph line to Valparaiso, Chile, paralyzing direct cable to the United States. The government desired to postpone formation of its policy until it received from Ambassador Naon at Washington translations of the 415 telegrams received or sent by the Swedish legation here. These messages were telegraphed to Dr. Naon with instructions to send translations.

WON'T RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Ex-Ambassador Gerard Will Retire to Practice of Law.

Spokane, Wash.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, will not be a candidate for President of the United States at the next election. He will settle back to the practice of law in New York.

His chief desire to figure prominently again in diplomatic affairs is that he may be a witness before an international tribunal to tell of Prussian brutality. For instance, he wishes to see shot the German commandant of the prison camp at Wittenberg.

These were among the facts disclosed by Mr. Gerard Tuesday in an interview prior to his address before the Chamber of Commerce.

"We never would have been forced to fight Germany if we had a million men in instant readiness to strike," Mr. Gerard said. That argument, an army in being, is the only thing which appeals to the Prussian conscience. I kept on reporting, month after month, what the people were thinking and saying about America, and what their attitude meant. But they would not believe me."

TO LIMIT EXPORT OF GOLD

Regulations Permit Shipments Abroad to Pay Trade Balances Only.

Washington, D. C.—Regulations governing the exportation of gold, silver and currency, announced Wednesday by the Federal Reserve board, indicate that the government will restrict such exports to the maximum degree except where they cannot be avoided in settling trade balances.

The board announced as its general policy that it would not authorize the exportation of gold unless it could be shown that the gold was to pay for a corresponding importation of merchandise for consumption in this country.

"In any case," the announcement says, "authorization will be granted only where the exportation of gold in payment for such merchandise is found to be compatible with the public interests."

Hurricane Kills Nine.

Kingston, Jamaica—Nine persons were killed and much property damage was caused at Port Antonio in the hurricane which struck the island of Jamaica Wednesday. The customhouse there was destroyed and a large hotel was badly damaged. Coasting vessels at various points around the islands were injured by the wind. Railway and telegraph service is still suspended except for a few miles outside of Kingston. The banana crop is believed to have suffered the most, although some injury was done to coconuts.

Friendly Feeling Shown.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lansing, when pressed to give some indication of the progress of the conferences with the Japanese mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, said: "The conversations with Viscount Ishii have been of a most satisfactory character, and I think his visit to this country has been most helpful in benefiting relations between the two countries and in strengthening the bonds of friendship."

ITALIAN LEADER GREAT GENERAL

Rome.—It is said in the little Italian water town of Pallanza on the border of the Lago Maggiore, away up toward the Swiss Alps, where Lombardy and Piedmont meet, that some years ago a learned German with a particular interest in heraldry paused at some length before a weather-beaten crest embossed in a quaint old-fashioned doorway, and observed to those in his company:

"Remarkable—most remarkable. The composition of this coat of arms points to a line of fate running in the same family from father to son, and to tremendous achievements to crown the family tree. I wouldn't care to be pitted against the star of that family."

And he marched himself off, growling:

"Remarkable, most remarkable!" But it never occurred to him to ask the name of the family who had once gone through the deserted gateway, nor, at the time, did his reflection strike his Italian host as anything but a freak of "kultur."

Time has proved that the German was right for once. The star and the oak tree and what not that had struck his fancy so are the crest of the Cadorna, who come from poor but unsullied provincial nobility, with two chief ideals running in the family: Faith in God and devotion to Italy. The present General Cadorna's grandfather was minister to King Carlo Alberto, who led the movement for Italian independence, granted the constitution to his kingdom (then restricted to Piedmont and Sardinia), abdicated in favor of his son when he thought that such a course of action would help the formation of new Italy, and died an exile at Oporto. General Cadorna's father, Gen. Count Raffaele Cadorna, led in 1866 the Italian advance on the Isonzo, which was cut short by diplomatic interference and the subsequent granting to Austria of the Italian lands beyond that same Isonzo and the Adriatic; an unjust and therefore unwise move which ultimately resulted in the war of today.

The "line of fate running in the family from father to son" is evident now, when Gen. Count Luigi Cadorna takes up the reshaping of history left unfinished by his father, as all Italy of today takes up the strand of fate intertwined and distorted by the unfortunate events of 1866.

Luigi Cadorna himself was born in Pallanza on September 4, 1850, and he was barely 15 years old when he entered the military academy, graduating therefrom as a full-fledged lieutenant in 1870, and receiving his captain's commission in 1875 in an artillery regiment. Opportunity for experience in infantry work was afforded him by his appointment as a major in the Sixty-second Infantry regiment in 1883; but since 1892, when he got his colonelcy, he has been identified with the Bersaglieri, the "wideawakes" of the Italian army.

All these years were spent by him in active study of general military problems, as well as of Italy's particular characteristics in the military line. To this day his essay on the Franco-German war of 1870 and his pamphlet about tactics and the proper use of infantry in legitimate warfare are consulted by the experts to advantage, as are his studies on the Italian boundary lands. These he knows to perfection, so that he hardly ever needs to resort to charts and maps for his plans; he has it all mapped out in his head, and the facility with which he draws from his memory the names and positions of intricate passes, valleys, mule paths and roads is nothing short of marvelous.

When he took command of the Tenth regiment of the Bersaglieri, he started to work on it after his own mind, and brought it out in the grand maneuvers of 1895 in splendid form, practicing, in fact, on the adversary forces that same type of outflanking and surrounding move that works so capably on the Carso today. Again, in 1911, (he had attained his generalship then since some years), he led in the "grandes manœuvres," the Blue party against the Red, with all the strategic odds against his party, and astonished all experts by the working out of a capital plan first; and when this fell through on unforeseen circumstances, by the promptness with which he sized up the new situation and turned it once more to his advantage.

But nothing then seemed to point out the magnificent heights to which he was called. In fact, the breaking out of the European war in 1914 still found him a general on the list for the command of an army in case of war. And the Italian chief of staff was General Pollo, who, by the way, was blessed with an Austrian wife. His timely death was a good turn of fate for Italy, for the king appointed General Cadorna to his place.

General Cadorna, it may be frankly stated now, found the Italian army in practically desperate conditions of unpreparedness. The way he went to work and reorganized and equipped it was as remarkable and as brilliant an achievement as any of his most brilliant achievements in the fighting line; in fact, it was only the preparation of 1914 that makes victory possible in 1917.

He is the only commander in the allied world that has retained his position, we might say, kept steadily his job, throughout the war, without ever as much as a hint of a breakdown either in the wholesale confidence that his country, his king, his army—and the allies—have placed in him, or in the lively, energetic, all-around quality of his action and command. In fact,

Intimate Sketch of the Man Who Has Beaten His Enemy's Military Machine.

LUIGI CADORNA'S BIG RECORD

He Has Molded an Army That Drives Austrians Out of Alps Mountains in Hardest Campaign of World Conflict During Summer.

NEED PLENTY OF GRUB



Napoleon said, "An army fights on its stomach." No one has ever disputed his wisdom, so it must be right. If any further proof is needed, to convince "Doubting Thomases," a visit to any army camp at mess time will dispel all contradictory opinions. All United States soldiers are real fighters, so it is little wonder that they are all great eaters. Uncle Sam's grub is good, but it must be plentiful and the supply must be on a huge scale to feed the million or more men Uncle Sam is to train and place on the battlefield in France.

he seems to thrive on his work, and to gather new strength, as the days go and as time tests it, in the consciousness that it is good.

His faith in God supports his faith in victory. For he is a deeply religious man, his favorite daughter, by the way, is a nun, and while such feeling means a good deal to human lives that are intrusted to him, it helps him to request of them all the sacrifice that the higher ideals may require.

It is his firm conviction that "to sacrifice one life wantonly is a crime; to use a hundred thousand if necessary is a duty," for the commander of a nation at war. "If necessary" is his condition; and "if necessary, let it be done," his slogan, just as the slogan of the officers with heavy responsibilities is: "When in doubt, go to Cadorna."

The particular characteristic of his mind is breadth of vision and the sweeping aside of all minor issues, not to speak of petty details. He is, above all, practical and simple. The fundamental law of his thought is "common sense and a remarkable clearness in seeing things as they are"—not as he might like them to be or as he might object to their being.

He even has gone the length of writing that "the art of war must be governed chiefly by common sense pure and simple." And by the study of war on this basis he has reached a deep knowledge of the world, on the principle that "there is everything in war, from geology to the human heart." Given his simplicity and directness of thought, the simplicity and directness of his written words are consequential, and it may fairly be said that since the "Commentaries of Julius Caesar" Italy had heard nothing to compare with the splendid simplicity and the Latin "line" of his war bulletins.

It is whispered among those who know that, in the early days of the war, the task of drafting the daily communique had been intrusted to a very brilliant Italian journalistic officer, whose headline ran, "Gran Quartiere Generale" (Chief Headquarters, or something to that effect, with obvious reference to the Germanic equivalent). General Cadorna, after having firmly established his men on the outer side of the Italian border-line and carried the war into the land of the enemy (a privilege which the Italian army alone of the belligerents has enjoyed since the beginning of the war), turned back and saw that the reports were not half so good as the work—literary, but not razor-keen. And this journalist was thanked (which, by the way, in the Italian war some slang, is expressed by *siurrate* (torpedoed), and this characteristically Latin headline was adopted: *Comando Supremo* (Supreme Command).

From that day on, the communito Cadorna has brought to the expectant Italy the daily word of her great general and the unspoken assurance of his faith in ultimate victory, every day made nearer and more resplendent, for the general believes in what might be called the contagiousness of faith, and the identification of the ideal with the reality in ultimate achievement. He believes that victory, before materializing as a fact, must be potentially blazing as an absolute certainty in the hearts of the soldiers and their leaders—in fact, must descend from the leaders to the masses as an irresistible, joyous flow of truth. He believes that discipline is the spiritual flame of victory. Never for one instant has he doubted the ultimate issue of the war; never once doubted his own power to win, not on account of personal conceit, but because he considers himself as an agent of necessity, an exponent of the inevitable march of history.

His will is inflexible, because he never seeks strength in the opinion of others. On the other hand, he never makes up his mind until every side has been considered and every item of the contention outweighed. After that his conclusions are drawn, and anything that may follow finds him unwavering. His strength lies largely in his absolute, naive unconsciousness of anything that might disturb it; that, in fact, would disturb another man. No useless anxiety in him; no nerve-racking impatience.

Once, away back in 1915, a mayor of an Italian city sent word that his constituents had an Italian flag ready for Gorizia. Cadorna dismissed the subject with a whimsical smile.

"Tell him to put it away in a drawer for now."

But when, about one year later, Gorizia was taken, the mayor received this rather cryptic telegram from the general himself:

"You may now send along that object, Cadorna."

Which rather reminds you of Danie's famous answer about the egg with salt, at one year's distance. On New Year's day of 1916, an acquaintance sent him, with good wishes, the offering of a shaggy fur coat, and the general answered accepting "the fleece" as a good omen "for the conquest of our ideal golden fleece," and added: "But then, you know, in Jason's time there were no barbed-wire fences nor other infernal devices, and it was possible to step more lively." Which, by the way, is a mighty good hit at the closer-critics of the war.

It is characteristic of the general that such a gift he may accept with a smile; but he definitely waives any collective token or demonstration. Knowing his affection for his native place, and his regret at circumstances having compelled his father to part with the family homestead, it was proposed to purchase and present to him the house by national subscription. He stopped that, and desired the proceeds to be given to the home for mutilated soldiers and victims of the war. Other demonstrations were similarly thwarted, but it is believed that he will not refuse to accept a sword once owned by Garibaldi, since it is planned to present it to him "at the end of the war."

If a general proves unfit he is "torpedoed" on the spot; if a soldier shows the right stuff, he is rewarded. His constant preoccupation is: "Find the men who have the stuff. With such men as the Italians, first values must have been developed during the war; find them and put them up."

His ruddy, genial, open countenance, his boyish freedom of movement and gesture, interestingly contrasting with the whiteness of hair and mustache; his clear, forceful voice and the definite, resolute things that it expresses, with a breezy sense of vitality that is quite refreshing to the hearer, all come in for a share in the exceptional attractive personality of this "gentleman warrior," who, as a young lieutenant in 1870 stood by his father and helped him give Rome to Italy, and as a mature leader of men may or may not give Trieste to Rome in 1917, but will forever stand in the eyes of Italy and the light of the world as the true representative of the righteous fight of Latin civilization against the barbaric brutality of the Huns.

PUTS OUT FIRE IN THEATER

Audience Cheers Soldier Who Prevented Building Burning in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex.—In the course of the "5-10-15-cent" theatrical performance in a Houston street theater Sunday afternoon, one of the actors had "died" and had been stretched out upon the "cooling board" with the conventional candles at head and feet. After the action, which was somewhat rapid, one of the actors, alone, stood before the audience and sang. Soon a candle fell from its position and lay burning on the sheet that lay over the "dead" person.

In the commotion that quickly followed, civilians whistled, called, stirred about and motioned to the singer to put out the flame. A soldier, however, mounted the stage and put out the fire with his bare hands, receiving a hearty cheer from the audience.

And the singer continued his song.

No Chance.

Dingus—By the way, Shadboit, talking of those X-rays—
Shadboit (sheering off)—No use, old boy. You'll make no X raise from me this time.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

October will be "go-to-church month" in Albany and the ministerial association is developing plans to increase the attendance in all the churches. Rallies will be held to counteract the "stay-at-home" habit contracted during the summer vacation.

Glen Meyer, 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Meyer, residing near Crabtree, lost his right hand in a cornchopper Saturday. The boy was carrying away the chopped corn and placed his right arm so that the machine severed the hand from the arm.

I. B. Hazeltine, of Canyon City, who has been district game warden of Baker and Grant counties for several years, has been reappointed by State Game Warden Carl D. Shoemaker. The State Game commission was recently reorganized and Mr. Hazeltine was retained in the service and Harney and Malheur counties added to his district.

F. A. Pierce, of Days Creek, who took a number of his long-haired goats to the California state fair at Sacramento, made a clean sweep of all the prizes offered by the fair in the department of goat exhibits. Altogether Mr. Pierce took 14 prizes on goats. Mr. Pierce also sold a number of his high-bred goats, one to a South American breeder.

Out of 473 accidents reported to the Industrial Accident commission during the week from September 13 to 20, inclusive, two were fatal, these being Walter Francis Fuller, of North Fork, railroad operations, and Charles Buck, of Portland, construction work. Of the number reported 402 were subject to the provisions of the compensation act, 48 were from the public utility operations and 23 from firms which have rejected the provisions of the act.

J. J. McDonald, a rancher, 40 years old, and Rae W. Clark, aged 20, of Portland, his farmhand, were electrocuted Saturday eight miles west of Freewater. They were moving a derrick when the cable came in contact with the wire of the power line, and Clark tried to pull the cable free. McDonald, coming to the assistance of Clark, was also stricken. The bodies had to be left in the road until messengers could ride to Umapine and telephone to Walla Walla to have the power shut off.

A. E. Bradley, a rancher of Turner was acquitted at Salem Monday of a charge of murder in the second degree. Bradley shot and killed Fred Moore, a neighbor, one night last month. Moore had come to Bradley's house and stolen a load of wheat, Bradley alleged, and had returned for another load when the altercation ensued which resulted in the firing of the fatal shot. Testimony developed the fact that Moore had a reputation as a gunman and had on a number of occasions threatened to kill Bradley's life.

Fires that have occurred in Bandon and at Two-Mile in the past two years are being investigated by Frank W. Roberts, a deputy fire marshal. Bandon, for some time, was the scene of frequent fires, usually in residences, and the insurance companies suspected that not all of them were accidental. Two schoolhouses at Two-Mile, where there was a school district quarrel of long duration, burned within the past 18 months, the last one being a new structure. The impression is general that both fires at Two-Mile were of incendiary origin.

Shipments of stock from Baker Friday included 300 head of cattle to Portland, consigned by F. J. Fraser. They came from the John Day Valley and were sold at Baker by H. H. Trowbridge.

Medford mining men are expecting a genuine gold rush to the Klamath river in late October, when the immense power station dam at Copco will be finished and the river from Hornbrook, Cal., to the ocean will be nearly dry.

The question as to whether the Federal government or the state of Oregon is to have the immediate services of George A. White, adjutant general of the state, has been satisfactorily adjusted between Secretary of War Baker and Governor Withycombe. The secretary telegraphed Governor Withycombe, in response to a vigorous protest made by the governor against orders to General White to report for duty immediately with the Forty-first Infantry division at Camp Greene, N. C., that the government is willing to permit General White to remain on duty in the state for the time being.

The women of Grant county did not register last Saturday, as no one was appointed to make arrangements and no instructions or supplies for the registration were received.

After further investigation into the advisability of convening the legislature in extraordinary session, Governor Withycombe has expressed the belief that there will be no necessity of calling a special session to care for dependents of men called into the military or naval service.

The Frank Johnson company, of Portland, hop contractor, has filed suit in equity at Oregon City against Fred H. Anderson and Elmer Anderson, Eagle Creek ranchers, to enforce specific performance of contract on their 1917 hop crop.

In the hope of forestalling what promises to be the worst coal famine in the history of Baker, the Commercial club of that city has sent two telegrams, one to Senator McNary and one to Secretary Garfield, asking that government aid be given as quickly as possible.