

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.

To provide additional cattle feeds, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has ordered distilleries producing non-beverage spirits to save the grain residue.

Paris children in orphan asylums of soldiers who were decorated with the military medal have received a donation of 20,000 francs from Marshal Joffre.

Thirty-six additional contracts for the construction of steel merchant ships will be let by the Shipping Board this week. This will bring the total number signed to about 550. Wooden ships building number more than 450.

An explosion in the government powder house at Beaton, B. C., Tuesday, killed August G. Fraser, Beaton's postmaster and road superintendent. Fraser had charge of the powder house. Officials think a spark from his pipe caused the explosion.

Investigation of charges that waiters employed in first-class Chicago hotels are alien enemies, agents of foreign espionage corps, eager to glean information from the men of affairs they served, was ordered Tuesday by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Premier Clemenceau and his associates in the new Paris cabinet decided Tuesday upon the terms of the declaration with which they will go before parliament. It is described as a simple, straight forward and almost laconic document of about 500 words.

The sale of the Boston Advertiser to William Randolph Hearst was announced Tuesday by Charles Sumner Bird, president of the Advertiser Newspaper company. The sale does not include the Boston Evening Record, published by the same company.

Lassen peak, in recent years the only active volcano in the United States, is dying, according to a report brought to Redding, Cal., by three men who have just made the ascent of the mountain. Its cauldron, which for three years had ejected steam and sulphurous smoke, was turning into a cavern of ice, they said, adding that anyone may now walk safely through the main chamber of the crater.

The London prize court has condemned as lawful prizes large quantities of foodstuffs and black walnuts seized in 1915 on seven Scandinavian steamships. The consignees in every case were Crossman & Silleken, of New York. The court condemned Japanese imperial bonds valued at \$79,000 found in a suitcase on a Norwegian steamship bound from Bergen for New York, and which were of German origin.

Plans for placing war savings stamps on sale in at least a million establishments for the campaign opening December 3 have been made by Treasury officials and the war savings committee. Schools and groceries, cigar stands and other retail stores will not be requested to buy the stamps, but may obtain them on consignment for sale. This is expected to result in participation in the movement of thousands of small dealers.

A dispatch from Tornea, Finland, states that Siberia has declared its independence and called ex-Emperor Nicholas as emperor.

A petition urging Federal authorities to close the German school that is conducted at Sheridan, Or., is being signed by many Sheridan residents. The signers take the stand that the conduct of the school tends towards clannishness, secrecy and prejudice in favor of Germany. The school has been regularly conducted in the German Lutheran church of Sheridan for several years and is quite largely attended.

Conflicting news dispatches from Petrograd make it impossible to determine whether Kerensky or the Maximists are in control.

The Germans met with a complete defeat at the hands of the British Wednesday in Flanders. Following upon the increased activity of artillery already noted, the Germans attacked the positions held by British troops on the high ground north of Passchendaele. The attack was repulsed completely.

The 1917 coal shortage is put at 50,000,000 tons in estimates completed by the fuel administration. Although production of bituminous and anthracite together has jumped 50,000,000 tons, consumption, it is declared, has increased at least 100,000,000 tons.

Delegates representing the coal miners of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas in convention in Kansas City voted to reject the "automatic penalty clause" insisted on by H. A. Garfield, Federal fuel administrator, as a part of their working agreement. The vote was 185 to 167.

U. S. TAKES AZORES

America's Aim, Berlin Writer Declares, is to Get Full Control of Trade Route to Panama Canal.

Amsterdam—Writing in the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, the German Vice Admiral Kirchhosef says:

"The United States has established herself on the Azores and constructed fortifications at Ponta del Gada. The Azores are situated about two-thirds of the way between America and Western Europe, and their occupation is important in connection with the transportation of the American army to Europe.

"The Azores are connected with both mainlands by cable. Wireless stations which have long ranges are assisting in constant communication between the army, the transport fleet and the home government.

"A further aim of the American government in this connection is its desire to secure control of the great trade routes from Europe and North Africa to the Panama canal and the possibility of dominating the routes in future wars. By possession of the Azores the United States will be able to threaten the most important German world ship routes and interfere with connections with Germany's colonial possessions."

Washington, D. C.—Official denial was made Monday night that the United States had taken possession of the Azores. Receipt of cable dispatches that German Vice-Admiral Kirchhosef had made such an assertion recalled to administration officials rumors which they denied some time ago.

The Azores are the property of Portugal, one of the nations allied against Germany, and whatever military use may have been made of them in combating German submarines which have operated in that section of the Atlantic would be a part of Portugal's contribution to the common cause.

5 U-BOATS SUNK IN ONE DAY

British Premier Tells Commons of Big Victory Last Saturday.

London—Five German submarines were destroyed on Saturday Premier Lloyd George announced Monday in the house of commons.

The premier told the house arrangements had been made to supply information in regard to naval matters to the war council.

The premier said he had no further fear of submarines.

No information was vouchsafed by the premier as to the methods employed by the British navy to capture the submarines, but that means for curbing the U-boat menace have been made more effective of late is recorded by the ever-decreasing toll from U-boat depredations.

Last week the admiralty announced that the submarine losses were the lowest since Germany announced its campaign of ruthlessness, totaling but one British merchantman above 1600 tons, and five craft below this tonnage. Submarine losses of France and Italy also showed a big decrease over past weeks.

Sailor Hardy in Japan.

Tokio—A visit to Japan by an elderly sailor named Hardy, who was a member of Commodore Perry's expedition to this country in 1853, is being made the occasion of many manifestations of friendship toward the United States. Sunday the old sailor went to Kurihama to visit Perry's landing place, and planted a pine before the Perry monument.

Captain Hardy is perhaps the sole survivor of the Perry expedition to Japan in 1852-3. He left Portland early in November for Tokio and other points in Japan with the special mission of cementing the friendship of the American and Japanese people.

Hoover Warns Housewives.

Washington, D. C.—Information has reached the food administration that persons in different parts of the country are representing themselves to housewives as government agents empowered to commandeer foodstuffs. Food Administrator Hoover, denouncing them as impostors, issued this statement:

"I wish to say emphatically that no department of the government has or will ever make such demands on householders and that all such people are petty frauds and should be held for the police."

War Methods Studied.

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese economic and financial mission of nine members, headed by Baron T. Megata, a Harvard graduate, conferred with Secretary McAdoo and other treasury officials recently preparatory to studying American methods of war financing. The commission expects to stay in this country for several months making headquarters in Washington. The principal purpose of the mission is to broaden commercial relations between the United States and Japan and to increase trade after the war.

Governor Cuts Banquet.

New York—Governor Whitman has announced that he will not attend public dinners or banquets for the duration of the war.

"I wish to say, he declared, "that I think it is wrong to have elaborate dinners and banquets at this time. While others are making such sacrifices for the country, it seems to me the least the rest of us who stay at home can do is to deny ourselves unnecessary pleasures."

SUPPLY SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA BARRED

Exports From U. S. Forbidden Until Situation Clears.

CARGOES BEING HELD

If Bolsheviks Should Gain Control and Separate Peace Made, Embargo Will Be Made Permanent.

Washington, D. C.—No shipments of supplies will be permitted to go from the United States to Russia until the situation in that country clears. The American government, before allowing the export of goods already on the docks, wants to know into whose hands they will fall on their arrival.

If the Bolsheviks gain control and pursue their program, calling for a peace with Germany, the embargo will be permanent.

The provisional government was given credits amounting in all to \$325,000,000, of which \$191,000,000 already has been advanced. Much of this money has been spent for supplies now awaiting shipment, and the Russians have given vessels for its transport. Shipments will be held up by denial of bunker coal to the ships.

Thomas D. Jones, vice chairman of the War Trade board, called at the White House Wednesday and conferred with President Wilson. No statement was forthcoming, but it was believed the situation was discussed.

The State department had no additional dispatch from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd, but unofficial messages coming from Sweden were that General Kaledniev, hetman of the Don Cossacks, who held the master hand in Russia through domination of the country's coal and bread supply in the Don Cossack region was marching with an army on Voronez, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Passengers arriving at the Swedish frontier from Russia also reported that soldiers were parading the Petrograd streets bearing banners demanding a constitutional assembly of all Russia and declaring that the Bolsheviks were more tyrannical than that of Nicholas. The passengers believed the present revolutionary government must fall through lack of support of the principal parties.

ALIEN ENEMIES ROUNDED UP

President's Proclamation Protecting Shipping Put Into Effect.

Washington, D. C.—A roundup of suspected Germans, mainly in seaport cities, was in progress Tuesday, under authority of President Wilson's new proclamation forbidding alien enemies within 100 yards of docks, requiring their registration and imposing other restrictions on their movements.

The intelligence bureaus of the army and navy have charge of making most arrests of Germans not evacuating the new barred zones. The department of Justice will receive prompt reports and after allowing for full hearing will determine those to be interned permanently.

Only a small percentage of the half million unaturalized German men affected by the President's proclamation will be arrested, officers explained, in discrediting rumors of the arrest and imprisonment of many thousands.

A few Germans left Washington in compliance with the President's order making a barred zone of the District of Columbia, but the exodus attracted little attention.

Rules to govern registration of alien enemies were practically completed by Attorney-General Gregory Wednesday and will be promulgated shortly. It was said that the attorney general might not exercise immediately the authority given by the proclamation to require Germans to report regularly to public officials.

Within a few weeks the department of Justice expects to "extend the 100-yard barred zone to a number of manufacturing plants, and the result will be to throw some Germans out of employment, but no widespread disturbance in the industries is expected.

Cavalry Arm to be Reformed.

Washington, D. C.—The expostulation by the young men of the army have had effect, and the cavalry arm is to be re-established. The war college is working on a plan for a new cavalry division, to consist of either 17 or 26 regiments.

Four-fifths of our cavalry, the best cavalry in the world, was transformed into artillery, partly because that arm was greatly needed at the front and partly because the advent of trench warfare seemed to have eliminated the horse soldier from the game.

U. S. Transport is on Fire.

An Atlantic Port—Fire broke out in the hold of a United States transport tied up at a pier here early Tuesday morning and was not under control at 2 o'clock. A guard of soldiers was thrown about the pier and local firemen were permitted to pass only when it was found that the ship's crew could not combat the flames. The fire was discovered among a quantity of foodstuffs stored in the hold. Its cause has not been determined.



Two Thanksgiving Proclamations of Revolutionary Days

THE last Thanksgiving proclamation of the revolution was reported to congress October 18, 1783, by Duane, Samuel Huntington and Holten. It was written by Mr. Duane and given to the people on the second Thursday in December. It expresses thanks for the discharge of troops in the following words:

"Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belligerent powers to put a period to the effusion of human blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land, and these United States are not only happily rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty and independence are ultimately acknowledged; and, whereas, in the process of a contest on which the most essential rights of human nature depended the interposition of divine providence in our favor hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation; . . . the United States in congress assembled do recommend it to the several states to set apart the second Thursday in December next as a day of public thanksgiving."

The first national Thanksgiving to be promulgated after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was written by Washington and issued on October 3, 1789. This was a general recommendation of thanksgiving for the establishment of the Constitution. The whereabouts of the original of this instrument is unknown. The earliest Thanksgiving proclamation of Washington as president in the possession of the department of state is one dated January 1, 1795, and was issued in view of the suppression of the rebellion in western Pennsylvania, which for a time threatened the safety of the union.

This document was written by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and bears amendments by Edmund Randolph, secretary of state. The original copy is yellow and the ink is faded, but it is yet legible. It is the engrossed copy which bears the great seal of the United States and the signatures of Washington and Randolph. The proclamation is as follows:

"When we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war, an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption, the great degree of internal tranquility we have enjoyed, the recent confirmation of that tranquility by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, the happy

Heavy Responsibility



course of our public affairs in general, the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the divine beneficence toward us. In such a state it is an especial manner our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

"Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, George Washington, president of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 19th day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day to meet together and render their sincere thanks to the great ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation, particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite and by their union establish liberty with order, for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the reasonable control which has been given to the spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection."

G. Washington
By the President
Edmund Randolph

Belongs to All Humanity.
Essentially our American Thanksgiving is least American of our holidays, for the simple reason that it is too human to be merely American. There were no most human things left for the New England fathers to originate. They are immemorably older than this country. There are no original ways of expressing gratitude. All the pathways of thanksgiving are very old paths.—James Lane Allen in Munsey's Magazine.

Make Use of God's Gifts.
"All that I have is thine," says God to us—earth and sun and rain and crops. Let us use them all the year for all they are worth.

Season for All to Magnify Blessings and Forget Crosses

WE CELEBRATE that great holiday, Thanksgiving, at this season. In the gay round of pleasures the day always brings, perhaps not one of us will stop a moment and seriously look back over the past year, now rapidly drawing to a close. Many of us—in fact, all of us—should pause a moment and quietly review the past months.

Perhaps these months brought us many trials, but they also brought us many blessings. It is the blessings we should itemize and magnify and forget the crosses. We may sigh discontentedly and say, "Well, last year I had many more reasons to be thankful than I have this year," but if we are fair and honest with ourselves we will have to admit that, even if troubles came our way, the blessings that followed them were far greater in number.

Who has not read the story of that first Thanksgiving Day? Fancy a woman in these times enduring the hardships and worries those strong hearted New England pilgrims endured; and what a wonderful lesson in unselfishness they have handed down to us!

Argue and elaborate as we will on our burdens, we know fate has been good to us. Life is not all sunshine. If it were we would very soon grow tired of life. Disappointments, setbacks, disillusionments come to every one, and we must expect they will come to us. Indeed, we have no voice in the matter. They will come to us as surely as day follows night; but do we accept them patiently? That is another story.

Many women look only on the dark side of life. "What's the use?" they say dejectedly. "Everything I try to do turns out a failure." There is a tiny breath of selfishness here. "I" is very prominent in these women's thoughts. Perhaps if they did something worth while for someone else their work would be crowned with success. Doing something for another has never yet turned out a failure. There isn't a case on record showing where failure has followed a kind deed done for another. Perhaps this other did not appreciate the efforts taken in her behalf, yet the fact remains that the woman who put herself out to make another woman happy experienced a wonderful happiness herself. —New York Evening Telegram.

VERY POPULAR



The Duck—My, I'm getting popular. The whole family just watch me all the time.

Feast Without Gorging.
Thanksgiving day is devoted to many pleasant activities in social life, in the pursuit of health and amusement, but of old it was a day of heartfelt thanksgiving, first of all, and so it should always be, and especially so it should be this year. It is a feast, but why should the feast be a gorge?

JUST THE THING



"H'm, I guess I'll get about a barrel of that stuff."