

# 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 Salvation Army's campaign for a war fund of \$1,000,000 has exceeded its quota with a total of \$2,257,334, according to a statement made in New York by Commander Evangeline Booth.

After a long interval the Germans again began to bombard Paris with long-range guns Wednesday morning. Two persons were killed. The first was a workman, fetching milk for breakfast, and the other was a woman.

A wireless message received in Seattle announced the position of the concrete steamship Faith as 40 miles south of Cape Flattery and bucking an 80-mile northwest gale, against which she was making about four miles per hour.

The British riveting record has returned to the Clyde, according to a dispatch to the London Mail from Glasgow. William Smith, of Scotstoun, on Saturday, in the yards of John Brown & Co., at Clyde Bank, hammered in 6783 rivets in nine hours.

Secretary McAdoo plans to leave Washington for a week's rest at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Since a recent attack of tonsillitis Mr. McAdoo's throat has not entirely recovered and his physician ordered him to abandon conferences necessitating the use of his voice.

Captain de Ullin, it is announced, has won his 20th aerial victory. The captain was a partner of the late Captain Guynemer, the famous French Ace. Lieutenant Kiss, reputed to be the leading Austrian aviator, has been killed in an aerial battle, according to a dispatch from Berne.

Living in such poverty that, at her death, her furniture and personal effects were valued at but \$150, Bertha Toadteberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., managed to save enough so her brother Edward, of Yakima, receives \$10,923 as his half of the estate. A like sum goes to another brother.

The anniversary of Italy's entrance into the world war was solemnly celebrated all along the Italian front. The American flag was hoisted beside the Italian colors amid the warmest enthusiasm of the troops. President Wilson's message to Italians was distributed to the soldiers in the trenches and it created a most satisfactory impression.

The Mexican government has notified American mining companies operating in Mexico of its intention to double the amount of bullion they are required to reimport against the ore exported. Under the present arrangement the companies send back into Mexico in bullion 25 per cent of the value of gold and silver contained in the ores they ship.

More than 600 men were taken into custody by a posse acting under the direction of United States Marshal Dillon in rounding up alleged draft evaders in Phoenix, Arizona. Squads of deputies invaded motion picture shows and billiard rooms, restaurants and cigar stores, arresting all men of draft age who were unable to show classification cards. As fast as arrested the men were placed in a stockade.

Tacoma shipyards will not entice boys from the fields this summer, for they will not hire lads between the ages of 13 and 17. The shipyard managers say they have no use for boys and believe it better for the youngsters to work in the fields in the summer. The labor in the yards is heavy and dangerous, they say, and only suited to men of brawn. Many boys had failed to enroll in the reserve because they looked for big money in the shipyards during the vacation period.

Physicians attending Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President, who is ill at his home in Indianapolis, say that there is slight improvement in Mr. Fairbank's condition, although his condition is still causing much anxiety.

The railroad administration has begun looking for the most able operating officer of each of the 200 roads under government control to become federal director of his line to replace the president as chief executive for operations.

Eight bottles of whisky, a portion of which angry women jurors aver was consumed by men jurors while they were deliberating, was not returned with the exhibits when Nick Penoff was found not guilty in Judge Webster's court Tuesday at Spokane.

Mrs. Pauline O'Neill, member of the Arizona lower house from Phoenix, offered a joint resolution soon after the legislature convened Wednesday denouncing the I. W. W. as a menace, and calling upon every state official to work to rid the state of the organization.

## RAIL WAGE RAISE ORDERED

Two Million Men To Get \$300,000,000 at Once—Half is Back Pay.

Washington, D. C.—General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railroad employes were announced Monday by Director General McAdoo, effective next Saturday and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially the recommendations of the Railway Wage commission.

The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each.

The director general departed from the wage commission's recommendations in the following particulars:

The principle of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation, hours of employment are not actually reduced and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future adjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase, day laborers, employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2 1/2 cents an hour more than they received last December 31.

A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, and women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment.

To work out a multitude of inequalities of pay among employes doing similar work in different localities and other injustices caused by varying rules of employment and condition of organization, the director general created a new board of railroad wages and working conditions, consisting of three labor representatives and three railway executives, which will conduct extensive investigations and recommend wage and other employment changes.

## ALL RAILWAY RATES ADVANCED IN JUNE

New Revenue To Be Over \$800,000,000 Yearly—Freight Rates Increased 25 Per Cent Over Present.

Washington, D. C.—To meet wage increases just announced, and higher costs of coal and other supplies this year, Director General McAdoo has ordered railroad freight rates in the United States raised 25 per cent and passenger fares increased to three cents a mile from the present basis of about 2 1/2 cents.

It is estimated that the program will bring between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 more revenues to the railroads within the next year. It represents far the biggest rate increase in the history of railroads.

Director General McAdoo telegraphed chairmen of state railroad commissions, notifying them of the increased rates and asking them to cooperate by suggesting readjustments or changes. The director general does not expect state authorities to overrule any of his rate orders, however.

Mr. McAdoo explained that the railroad act does not permit him to "share with the state commissions the responsibility which rests upon the railroad administration for the financing results to the United States government of the operation of the railroads."

The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered increased railroad rates, announced Tuesday by Director General McAdoo, approved without hearing, and at the same time modified all outstanding previous commission orders which might interfere with the establishment of the new rates.

The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25, and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

### \$144,000,000 Mercy Fund.

Washington, D. C.—Germany's challenge of frightfulness in France has been answered by the American people with an outpouring of \$144,000,000 for the second war mercy fund of the Red Cross.

This was an oversubscription of \$44,000,000, with returns still coming. Every division except the central and every state in the Union except Illinois went over its quota. The central division lacks \$300,000. Oversubscriptions of Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan could not offset the \$2,800,000 by which Illinois failed.

### Huns Kill 65,042 Babies.

London—Figures from a Serbian source show a terrible loss sustained by the Serbian population of Bosnia. In three years, 1915-6-7, there were 150,314 deaths, of which 65,042 were children under 10 years of age. Of these 12,867 were infants under 1 year. Before the war there were from 25,000 to 30,000 births annually, the birth rate has been so reduced that in 1915 there were 4648 more deaths than births. In 1916 the excess of deaths over births amounted to 17,711 and in the first half of 1917 to 7566.

### Hindenburg Has Typhoid.

Geneva, Switzerland—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German general staff, is in a hospital at Strassburg, suffering from typhoid fever, according to reports from that city Monday. These advices state that the report of von Hindenburg's death is incorrect, but that his condition is critical.

Typhoid fever is said to be spreading rapidly in the German army and causing great alarm.

## AMERICANS WIN BIG SMASH IN PICARDY

Yankees Sweep Thru' Cantigny and Take Prisoners.

TANKS ARE GREAT AID

U. S. Forces Daringly Advance Along Front One and a Quarter Miles in Length—Losses Light.

Paris—The French war office Tuesday night announced:

"West of Montdidier the Americans, supported by tanks, brilliantly occupied a salient along a front of two kilometers and strongly fortified village of Cantigny, capturing 170 prisoners and war material. They repulsed counter attacks."

With the British Army in France—The American troops on the French front near Montdidier delivered an attack against the German positions, fought their way through all objectives, including the village of Cantigny, and captured 140 prisoners.

The American attack was along a two kilometer front, and it seems to have taken the hard-hitting Americans just about three-quarters of an hour to complete their conquest, which included that amount of territory, as well as the village of Cantigny—an exceptionally short time for such an operation. This remarkably fine showing comes as a fitting companion piece to the brilliant work done by the United States soldiers in repulsing an enemy assault made against them in the same region Tuesday morning. One American division was attacked at that time, and the gray coats met with a complete reversal at all points.

This enemy attack was not a heavy one, however, and as easily dealt with by the Americans who had the situation well in hand at all times.

Word of these two victories has added much to the very favorable impression which the American troops have already created along the British front. It was a foregone conclusion that the Germans would make the newest of the allies along this front the object of an attack in an attempt to push them back and thereby create a feeling that they formed a weak line in the defending chain.

The general opinion of the way in which these American troops have handled themselves in the last two days seems to be summed up in a comment made to the correspondent by a French liaison officer:

"Magnificent!" he exclaimed with delight. "That is the sort of stuff we will give the Boche."

## FRENCH CHECK HUNS ALONG BOTH WINGS

Paris—The situation on Tuesday night was more reassuring. The latest advices from the front show that, while the violence of the enemy's effort as yet is unabated, he is only making headway on the center, and that even there the German momentum is giving signs of slackening. The allies are beginning to react with effect on the wings.

Paris—Heavy counter attacks by the French troops stopped the German advance on the heights of Neuville-sur-Marivall and Vregny, northeast of Soissons, and other heights dominating the valley of the Vesle river, according to the War office statement Tuesday night. The Germans, however, succeeded in crossing the Vesle in the region of Bazoches and Fismes.

Paris—The Germans are trying to force a passage of the Vesle at Fismes, which is the center of most important communications, according to the Liberte correspondent at the front, who adds:

"The battle is being fiercely contested with alternating fortunes. Our reserves are commencing to arrive south of the Vesle, and their effect is already felt at Fismes."

### Spain Stricken With Grip.

Madrid—Virtually all of Spain is in the grasp of a gripe epidemic, which is spreading with great virulence and has claimed many victims. The public services are exceedingly limited, as a multitude of the employes are ill; some commercial houses are closed for lack of help, and the tramways have cut their service by two-thirds. King Alfonso is believed to be suffering from a mild form of the disease, as are also the foreign minister, Eduardo Dato, and the minister of public instruction.

### Tembler Rocks Santa Fe.

Santa Fe, N. M.—The third earthquake shock felt in Santa Fe since 1874 occurred here at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday morning and was heavy enough to shake plaster off walls of houses. The shock lasted about five seconds and was accompanied by plainly audible rumbling.

Reports from nearby towns indicate the quake generally was the same strength and duration. No serious damage has been reported.

## 56 U. S. BOYS ARE MISSING

British Transport Moldavia Sunk by Enemy Submarine.

The British mercantile cruiser Moldavia, carrying American troops from America to Europe, has been torpedoed and 56 American soldiers are reported missing. The liner was sunk Thursday morning, according to an official statement by the British admiralty.

The Moldavia is the third transport carrying American troops to be torpedoed and the 15th troop ship sunk by the Germans.

That German submarines are operating off the South coast of Ireland is evidenced by the sinking of the steamer Inniscarra of Cork, with loss of life.

David Lloyd George, speaking at Edinburgh, said that the submarine is still unconquered, but that it is no longer a vital menace to the entente allies. He said that the U-boats are being destroyed faster than they can be built by Germany, while the allies are building ships faster than the submarines are sinking them.

London—The British armed merchant troop ship Moldavia, with American troops on board, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official bulletin issued by the admiralty.

The text of the admiralty statement follows:

"The armed mercantile cruiser Moldavia was torpedoed and sunk Saturday morning.

"There were no casualties among the crew, but of the American troops on board 56 up to the present have not been accounted for. It is feared they were killed in one compartment by the explosion."

## MEXICO AND CUBA SEVER RELATIONS

Ministers Are Recalled From Various Posts—Washington Sees Indirect Aggression Towards U. S.

Mexico City—Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba.

This was learned officially late Saturday after a report that Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Havana and the Cuban minister here had been recalled from their respective posts had been confirmed at the foreign office.

Washington, D. C.—In Mexico's sudden breaking off of diplomatic relations with Cuba is seen an indirect action against the United States.

Those here most familiar with Latin-American affairs profess to see in it the forerunner of more direct action, possibly an interruption of intercourse between the United States and Mexico.

Although without official information of a detailed character, it is understood here that Mexico's real grievance against Cuba is the recent incident in which the Mexican minister to Argentina, Senor Ysidor Fabela, was delayed in Havana while some official, ostensibly a Cuban customs inspector, searched his baggage and probably removed some papers said to be of an international character.

This incident is believed here to be the real cause of the break and those who entertain this belief are firm in the conviction that Mexico was convinced that the United States was responsible for the incident.

When Senor Fabela's luggage was searched it was maintained by some that the person who did it was not a Cuban official at all, but some other agent in disguise of a Cuban inspector or gendarme. [Later, however, it is seemed to have been satisfactorily established that the man really was a Cuban inspector.

A break between Cuba and Mexico, it is felt, disrupts practically nothing but a long-standing friendly relation.

In the opinion of those in close touch with the subject it may actually give Cuba a free hand, as the Mexican foreign minister says in an announcement, but perhaps not in the manner suggested.

American agents for some time have been reporting German agents, operating in Cuba, some of them crossing frequently to the United States as Cuban citizens or Mexican citizens. A severance of diplomatic relations probably would leave [the Cuban government feeling more at liberty to investigate their activities.

### Cent a Mile Ride for Soldiers.

Washington, D. C.—Soldiers and sailors on furlough and traveling at their own expense will receive special passenger rates of about one cent a mile under an order issued by Director General McAdoo, to become effective as soon as necessary forms are printed and distributed, probably within two weeks. This fare will be allowed by ticket agents on presentation of a certificate from the commanding officer. The plan, arranged to make it easier for soldiers and sailors to visit their homes before going overseas.

### Noted Tenor Passes Away.

Akron, Ohio.—Evan H. Williams, noted tenor, died Saturday morning at the city hospital after an illness of one week. The death of Mr. Williams means the passing of a national figure in the musical world. Recently his work has been among the soldiers, who will remember him for the way he sang "Tim Rooney's at the Fightin'." Mr. Williams was born September 7, 1867, at Mission Ridge, and lived in Akron most of his life.

## Our Army and What it Costs

Most People Figure Expansion Much Less and Cost Much Greater Than Facts Warrant

Most people understand that the United States army has been tremendously expanded in the year America has been at war. All have seen the army grow, in one sense—they have watched the men go away, have written letters and sent packages to the boys.

Few realize, however, that the army has increased 700 per cent, in round numbers, in that one year. Official figures from Washington show that it has.

When America entered the war on April 6, 1917, the total strength of all branches of the service (Regular army, National Guard and reserves) was 212,034—9,524 officers and 202,510 men.

On April 6, 1918, the grand total strength of the American army (all branches) was 1,652,725—123,801 officers and 1,528,924 men.

The detailed figures of the old and the new armies, which are worth preserving, are as follows:

	April, 1917		April, 1918	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Regular army .....	5,971	121,797	10,908	503,142
National Guard .....	3,783	76,713	16,893	481,588
Reserve corps (in service) .....	0	4,000	98,210	77,890
National army .....	0	0	0	516,839

Total .....

The cost of the army during the first year of the war is a thing that is generally overestimated. People are prone to think of the billions that have been appropriated instead of the actual amounts that have been expended.

Official figures from Washington show that the total expenditures on the army for the year America has been in the war—including everything from new cantonments to shoe laces and a good many things not properly chargeable to the war—were \$3,006,761,907.15.

That sum does not include, of course, the obligations of the war department—contracts made for the billions of dollars' worth of supplies that will be furnished this year; it is the sum actually paid out for materials already delivered and pay of the men for the time they have already served. There are included river and harbor and civil establishment expenditures that would have been made had there been no war. The detailed official figures of war department appropriations and expenditures for the year are as follows:

Civil establishment .....	\$ 16,205,143.00
Military establishment .....	7,413,835,403.48
Rivers and harbors .....	34,731,150.00
Total .....	\$7,464,771,756.48

Withdrawals from the treasury have been made under these appropriations during the period from June 15, 1917, to March 9, 1918, as follows:

Civil establishment .....	\$ 6,517,918.70
Military establishment .....	2,891,606,885.85
Rivers and harbors .....	18,307,102.60
Total .....	\$3,006,761,907.15

## Manager George Stallings Is in the Game Heart and Soul on the Ball Diamond

Fred Mitchell, manager of the Chicago Cubs, delights to tell stories of his former boss, Miracle Man Stallings of the Braves. When Mitch was Stallings' assistant in Boston he had many a run-in with the manager, and he admits now that Stallings thinks more of a man who will answer him back on occasion.

Stallings is a firebrand in baseball; never laughs, rarely smiles, doesn't jest, and roasts the daylight out of a



George T. Stallings.

man who makes a slip. He is also a nervous person, and becomes enraptured on the bench while he is watching a game, and plays the whole contest over, solo, as he sits on the players' coop.

### Another German Atrocity.

Weird and wonderful are the mixtures that pass as tobacco in Germany now that the government has decreed that anything is tobacco that contains not less than 5 per cent of that weed. The rest may be dried leaves of beech, cherry, chicory, hops, beetroot, sorrel, potato, rhubarb or coltsfoot. One German writer says that the result is "a rank offense, it smells to heaven." Cigars made from this "tobacco" go by the appropriate popular name of "Infamia Scandalosa."

### England to Grow Sunflowers.

The production of sunflowers is being encouraged in England. The ministry of food and production department has issued instructions on how to grow sunflowers and advises all persons to grow them, explaining that the seed is rich in oil and makes an excellent chicken food.

## PLAN AHEAD FOR BETTER POULTRY

One must plan ahead in order to be successful in any line of endeavor. Poultry keeping is no exception, writes an authority. If you do not have the breeding birds you need for the season of 1918, now is a good time to get them. There is a country-wide scarcity of good birds for breeding purposes, and one must expect to pay somewhat higher prices than in past years. It will not pay to get inferior birds in order to save a little of the purchase price.

If you are just starting, or if you want new blood, you can buy either stock or eggs for hatching. Men are more likely to buy stock because they do not usually handle eggs so carefully as women and also because usually they have more money to spend. To buy stock is the safer plan, of course, and on the whole is better, but it costs more money. For both stock and eggs prices are high and will continue so. One cannot expect to buy eggs for hatching in 1918 in quantities, at \$5 per hundred. Such low prices are now absurd for eggs from stock of any decent quality at all.

Most poultry breeders, except those who have a large number of birds of superior quality, are compelled to replenish their flock with new blood almost every year. Our flocks either go up or go down. Just because prices are higher than normal we must be careful to get good quality in what we buy. This is a time when poor stuff will not pay. There never was a time when it was so true that "the best is none too good." It does not pay to keep inferior fowls now.

### Why They Are Called Tumblers.

About 1,500 years ago the Saxons in England used drinking vessels that were made of horns of cattle or oxen. They were shaped like cones. As their bottoms were pointed they would not stand erect. When a man had his drinking horn filled he disposed of its contents at a single draught and did not lay it down until he had drained it. These horns were tumblers in the sense that they would not stand upright. Although our modern glasses do not have this objectionable quality, the name that originated in early Saxon times still persists.

### Twenty Years Ago.

Bicycles were as common as legs. Automobiles and millionaires were rare. Table board was \$3 a week, or \$5 a week with the "best room in the house." Hotels had a "bill of fare," and the "menu" with prices marked opposite was almost unknown. Appendicitis had just been discovered. Nobody wore white shoes, and palm beach suits were in the "alpaca stage." Jules Verne had a monopoly on the submarine.—Washington Times.