

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 Turkish minister of finance has announced that Turkey has concluded a fresh loan from the German government for 45,000,000 Turkish pounds, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung states.

Arrival in England of a special committee headed by Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio state university, to study food production there and in France and Italy, is announced by the department of agriculture.

Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, chairman, and seven other members of the house naval affairs committee, returned Wednesday from Europe, enthusiastic over the work of the American navy in the war zone.

Another shot from the Teutonic peace propaganda artillery has been fired by Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. In an article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse he favors the idea of a league of nations.

For the army, navy and marine corps, the government, for the year ending June 30 next, will require 266,000,000 pounds of scoured wool, all of which is available, Brigadier-General Wood, acting quartermaster-general, said Wednesday.

Production of motor cars by the Ford Motor company has been suspended entirely, it was officially announced at the plant Tuesday. The move will enable the company to devote its entire facilities to government work, the announcement said.

Definite abandonment of President Wilson's plans for a transcontinental speaking tour for the Fourth Liberty loan was announced Tuesday at the white house. The original programme was for a swing around the country that would include the Pacific coast.

Brigadier-General Henry A. Greene, commander of the department of the Philippines, United States army, has picked Paranaque, six miles from Manila, P. I., as the site for the cantonment of 150,000 Philippine guardsmen, who will be subject to call November 1.

"Die Wacht Am Rhein," found in certain singing books used in the public schools, was summarily suppressed Wednesday when Chicago school officials stopped the sale to pupils of the songbook containing it, and ordered the elimination of the song from the books already in use.

An amendment to the espionage act designed to reach draft slackers and to punish disloyal talk was passed by the senate Wednesday and sent to the house. It fixes a maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, or both, for making false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the United States military or naval success.

Request of the National Council of Defense that Christmas giving this year be discouraged was rejected by the trustees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club Friday.

American shipping was increased by 33 wooden vessels during August, it was announced at Philadelphia by Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Flying Cadet G. M. Milliken, former Pittsburg National pitcher, died at Fort Worth, Texas, Thursday, from injuries received Wednesday when he dashed to earth in an airplane with Lieutenant Sidney Green.

Formation of a war donations and speakers' bureau to prevent unauthorized or unworthy war fund campaigns and collections and to stop personal profit in such movements was announced by the State Council of Defense at San Francisco Friday.

Two hundred were killed last Thursday in a battle which lasted all day at Pillar De Concho, southwest of Chihuahua City, between the federal command of General Ernesto Garcia and the forces of Francisco Villa.

A new food program, embracing plans for further war-time conservation of staple products, was discussed Friday by Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, and food administrators from all the states, called at Washington, D. C., for a two days' conference.

TORPEDO HITS TRANSPORT

Thirty-Five Killed by Explosion—Vessel Limpers into Port.

Washington, D. C.—Thirty-five members of the crew of the American Army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the vessel last Tuesday when she was 200 miles from the French coast, homeward bound. The passengers included Senator Lewis of Illinois, who was among those safely landed after the transport returned to a French port under her own steam.

Vice Admiral Sims reported the torpedo struck on the starboard side, flooding a fire room, but he did not state the extent of the damage. Navy officials assume, since the vessel was able to reach port under her own power, she was not badly damaged.

The men killed were firemen, engine-men and water tenders. The names of the western men include:

F. Hancock, Renton, Wash.

H. C. Plew, Malaga, Chelan county, Wash.

M. Stally, address not in Navy department records.

I. E. Tracy, Canyon City, Oregon.

Senator Lewis was returning home on the transport after a visit to Great Britain and France and the western front.

All "Near" Plants to Close.

Washington, D. C.—Manufacturers of "near" beers and other substitutes, it was officially explained Saturday, are affected by the decision to cut off brewing of beer. Millions of dollars have been invested in the business.

One of the largest breweries in the country recently erected an additional million dollar plant for the brewing of this beverage only.

The principal uses breweries can be converted to are the manufacture of ice, cold storage, making of yeast for baking, rolling of barley and grinding of grains for mill feed. All these purposes would likely be considered essential to the war or civil population.

Delay in final passage of the emergency agricultural bill with its rider providing for national prohibition after next July 1, was indicated when the house sent the measure to the agricultural committee for a report.

The senate resolution empowering the president to establish prohibition zones around coal mines, shipyards and other war industries, was favorably reported to the house by the judiciary committee.

English Bomb Hun City.

London.—British air squadrons heavily bombed the chemical works at Mannheim early Sunday, after fighting a terrific engagement with large fleets of German planes, which vainly attempted to block their progress, according to an official communication issued by the air ministry.

The air battle was fought over the 70 miles separating the British from their objective and was continued on the trip back to the British base. The statement reads:

"On the morning of September 8 our squadrons attacked the railways at Ehrang (four miles northeast of Treves, Prussia), and the chemical works at Mannheim. Good bursts were observed on and beside the railway lines at Ehrang.

"Fierce opposition was met with in the raid at Mannheim, but despite this the object was reached and successfully bombed. Eight direct hits and many other good bursts were observed on the chemical works. Our squadrons fought largely superior numbers of enemy airplanes both before and after reaching the objective. One squadron had a hard continuous fight for a distance of 70 miles before reaching its objective and the fight continued for another 70 miles on the way back. Over two tons of bombs were dropped on Mannheim.

"As a result of the fighting one enemy airplane was destroyed and two more were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing."

Turk Thinks Peace Near.

Amsterdam.—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, in an interview published in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, said he firmly believed that peace would come before winter. He said the war had exhausted itself and its achievements and that its continuance was manifestly useless. "Our enemies, not excluding America," says Talaat Pasha, "shortly will recognize there is no sense in continuing hostilities."

With the American Army in France.—The American troops in Alsace Monday penetrated deeply into the German trenches and inflicted severe casualties. The raid was made after heavy artillery preparation of 20 minutes.

The Germans attempted a raid in force in the Woerwe region, sending over a contingent of 100 men at Flirey and Limey, but they were driven off after one had been killed and several wounded.

24 BILLION TAX MEASURE UP

Largest Bill of Kind Ever Proposed by Any Nation.

Washington, D. C.—Without evidence of political division, congress Saturday began work on the greatest revenue measure in all history, providing for the raising of \$24,000,000,000—\$8,000,000,000 in taxes and twice as much in bonds—to pay America's share of the cost of the war next year and for loans to its co-belligerents.

In the house, Democratic Leader Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the draft of the bill, while hearings on it were begun by the senate finance committee.

Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee, after hearing Mr. Kitchin's statement, said he hoped the bill could be a law by the middle or last of October.

"This bill marks an epoch in revenue legislation of the world," Mr. Kitchin told the house. "It levies twice as much as any nation since the beginning of time has tried to collect from its people."

The taxes, the chairman admitted, would be hard to pay, but he asserted that they would be borne "without injury to any industry or individual" and that not a protest against the bill had been made by American business.

American business, he declared, is too patriotic, too loyal, too big, to think of shirking the financial burdens of the war.

The war revenue measure, Mr. Kitchin declared, is designed to bring to the government the funds absolutely necessary for the war on Germany, places the burden equally and equitably and the committee hopes it will meet with the approval of the administration and the treasury.

COUNT VON HERTLING, CHANCELLOR, QUILTS

London.—Count George F. von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, giving bad health as the cause for retirement, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express, quoting a dispatch received in Geneva from Munich, Bavaria.

Amsterdam.—In urging the constitutional committee of the Prussian upper house to fulfill the emperor's pledge for reform of the franchise, Chancellor von Hertling said that, in his honest conviction, "with this serious question the protection and preservation of the crown and dynasty is at stake."

Count von Hertling's address was delivered at the opening of the Prussian franchise reform question.

"The government," said the Chancellor, "considers that its task is to bring to fulfillment the royal pledge expressed in the July message."

"As all the sons of the fatherland are defending the fatherland, there now is no question of social discrimination at the next election."

"The object is one which I undertook to achieve when I accepted office and upon which I intend to stand or fall. My honest conviction is that with this serious question the protection and the preservation of the crown and the dynasty are at stake."

"Therefore, endeavor to find a road that leads to an understanding. The government sees no possibility of approving the bill in the form in which it came from the lower house."

"I fully appreciate the scruples regarding the introduction of general, equal suffrage, but at the present time these scruples must give way to greater tasks, namely, the protection of the most precious treasures of our political life—the dynasty and the crown. The government will exercise no pressure on you."

Lenine's Condition Weaker.

London.—The condition of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, against whose life an attempt was made last week, is weaker, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here from Moscow.

His temperature is higher as the result of effusion of blood in the pleura and shoulder.

Amsterdam.—Dora Kaplan, who last Friday attempted to assassinate Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, is in a critical condition at a hospital in Moscow, as a result of rough handling by a mob after the attempt, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, of Essen.

Hun Plots Anger Chile.

Santiago, Chile.—The attempts of German crews to destroy their interned ships in Chilean harbors Tuesday night have caused a wave of indignation to sweep through Chile. The plot to destroy the ships apparently was carefully planned, as crews in three different ports acted simultaneously, using dynamite to destroy the machinery of their vessels.

The German steamers interned in Chilean ports number 32, while the total number of sailing vessels is 57. The tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels aggregates 230,000.

U. S. to Get Hun Captives.—Washington, D. C.—Publication Monday of orders providing for a substantial increase in the corps of interpreters of the army revived reports of plans for bringing to America large numbers of Germans captured on the western front.

In this connection it is known that the shipment of civilian goods on returning army transports and supply ships recently was sharply curtailed by the military authorities.

"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey

Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

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WAR IS CRUMBLING THE WALL OF CASTE THAT HAS STOOD SO LONG IN BRITISH ARMY.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. Exciting experience on listening post detail. Exciting work on observation post duty. Back in rest billets Empey writes and stages a successful play.

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

—15—

The game is honest and quite enjoyable. Sometimes you have fourteen numbers on your card covered and you are waiting for the fifteenth to be called. In an imploring voice you call out, "Come on, Watkins, chum, I'm sweating on 'Kelly's Eye.'"

Watkins generally replies, "Well, keep out of a draft, you'll catch cold."

Another game is "Pontoon," played with cards; it is the same as our "Black Jack," or "Twenty-one."

A card game called "Brag" is also popular. Using a casino deck, the dealer deals each player three cards. It is similar to our poker, except for the fact that you only use three cards and cannot draw. The deck is never shuffled until a man shows three of a kind or a "prize" as it is called. The value of the hands are, high card, a pair, a run, a flush or three of a kind or "prize." The limit is generally a penny, so it is hard to win a fortune.

The next in popularity is a card game called "Nap." It is well named. Every time I played it I went to sleep.

Whist and solo whist are played by the highbrows of the company.

When the gamblers tire of all other games they try "Banker and Broker."

I spent a week trying to teach some of the Tommies how to play poker, but because I won thirty-five francs they declared that they didn't "fawney" the game.

Tommy plays few card games; the general run never heard of poker, euchre, seven up, or pinochle. They have a game similar to pinochle called "Royal Bezique," but few know how to play it.

Generally there are two decks of cards in a section, and in a short time they are so dog-eared and greasy, you can hardly tell the ace of spades from the ace of hearts. The owners of these decks sometimes condescend to lend them after much coaxing.

So you see, Mr. Atkins has his fun mixed in with his hardships and, contrary to popular belief, the rank and file of the British army in the trenches is one big happy family. Now in Virginia, at school, I was fed on old McGuffey's primary reader, which gave me an opinion of an Englishman about equal to a "76 Minute Man" backed up by a Sinn Feiner's. But I found Tommy to be the best of mates and a gentleman through and through. He never thinks of knocking his officers. If one makes a costly mistake and Tommy pays with his blood, there is no general condemnation of the officer. He is just pitted. It is exactly the same as it was with the Light Brigade at Balacava, to say nothing of Gallipoli, Neuve Chapelle and Loos. Personally I remember a little incident where twenty of us were sent on a trench raid, only two of us returning, but I will tell this story later on.

I said it was a big happy family, and so it is, but as in all happy families, there are servants, so in the British army there are also servants, officers' servants, or "O. S." as they are termed. In the American army the common name for them is "dog robbers." From a controversy in the English papers, Winston Churchill made the statement, as far as I can remember, that the officers' servants in the British forces totaled nearly two hundred thousand. He claimed that this removed two hundred thousand exceptionally good and well-trained fighters from the actual firing line, claiming that the officers, when selecting a man for servant's duty, generally picked the man who had been out the longest and knew the ropes.

But from my observation I find that a large percentage of the servants do go over the top, but behind the lines they very seldom engage in digging parties, fatigues, parades or drills. This work is as necessary as actually engaging in an attack, therefore I think it would be safe to say that the all-round work of the two hundred thousand is about equal to fifty thousand men who are on straight military duties. In numerous instances, officers' servants hold the rank of lance-corporals and they assume the same duties and authority of a butler, the one stripe giving him precedence over the other servants.

There are lots of amusing stories told of "O. S."

One day one of our majors went into the servants' billet and commenced "blinding" at them, saying that his horse had no straw and that he personally knew that straw had been issued for this purpose. He called the lance-corporal to account. The corporal answered, "Blime me, sir, the straw was issued, but there wasn't enough left over from the servants' beds; in fact, we had to use some of the 'ay to 'elp out, sir."

It is needless to say that the servants dispensed with their soft beds that particular night.

Nevertheless it is not the fault of the individual officer, it is just the survival of a quaint old English custom. You know an Englishman cannot be changed in a day.

But the average English officer is a good sport. He will sit on a fire step and listen respectfully to Private Jones' theory of the way the war should be conducted. This war is gradually crumbling the once insurmountable wall of caste.

You would be convinced of this if you could see King George go among his men on an inspecting tour under fire, or pause before a little wooden cross in some shell-tossed field with tears in his eyes as he reads the inscription. And a little later perhaps bend over a wounded man on a stretcher, patting him on the head.



Meeting a Gas and Infantry Attack.

Empey, questioning a German prisoner, finds he's from New York. The interesting interview is related in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Theory May Yet Be Proved. According to one theory, primitive man came to America by a land bridge from the tablelands of Asia, in search of new hunting grounds. "It is not to be inferred," says Professor Wislizer, "that the new world native is a direct descendant of the present Asiatic Mongolian, for the differentiation is evidently remote." Is it not possible we shall find that it was the American type that diverged into strains that passed to Asia?—Chicago Examiner.