

# 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 House of Commons, without division, passes the second reading of the bill giving women the right to sit in the House.

A new outbreak of lava occurred Wednesday on the north side of the Mount Kilauea fire pit. A lava lake has formed 10 feet from the rim of the pit.

Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians before the armistice took effect Monday are estimated now at half a million and the booty taken includes 250,000 horses.

The Cuban government has recognized the belligerency of the Czech-Slovaks. A presidential decree to this effect was published in the official Gazette Wednesday morning.

The Polish army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee, was recognized Tuesday by the United States Government as autonomous and co-belligerent.

Caesar Ritz, who established the Ritz system of hotels in prominent cities in Europe and the United States, died Tuesday night at a sanitarium in Lucerne, Switzerland, according to cablegram received in New York.

Private Marion Tucker, of the 166th depot brigade, was sentenced Tuesday to 25 years' imprisonment at the Alcatraz disciplinary barracks for desertion, following his conviction by the general courtmartial at Camp Lewis.

A Ukrainian delegation is leaving this week for the United States, according to a dispatch from Kiev to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, to enlighten the American public on the national and international positions of the Ukraine and to clear up misunderstandings.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its president, reported to the House Tuesday that it had expended \$7693 to defeat Senator Baird, in New Jersey; Senator Weeks in Massachusetts, and Mr. Moses in New Hampshire.

A demonstration was held before the Bismarck monument in Berlin on Sunday in favor of continuing the war and a resolution was passed protesting against the acceptance of a humiliating peace, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Evening Telegraph company, quoting the Tageblatt of Berlin.

The Bolshevik government of Russia, it is reported from Petrograd, has handed the neutral ministers a note for transmission to the entente nations asking for the opening of peace negotiations in order that hostilities between the allies and the soviet government may be ended, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The State department was advised Friday that the Germans are publishing in Guadalajara, Mexico, a story that the deaths in New York city from influenza have been so numerous that the victims are lying in heaps in the streets.

For the time being there has been a cessation of U-boat attacks on passenger steamers, Andrew Bonar Law announced in the house of commons Wednesday. But, he added, there have been attacks on other steamers during the last week.

"The German people shall be the freest people in the world." This declaration was made by Emperor William in addressing the new state secretary, October 21, according to a Berlin dispatch printed in the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen.

"In view of our desire for peace, our troops on Italian soil are evacuating occupied regions," says an official statement from Vienna.

Government plans for turning out quantities of airplanes and results achieved through cooperation of manufacturers are generally commended in the report of Charles E. Hughes on the aircraft investigation to be sent to President Wilson by Attorney-General Gregory and made public then.

## AUSTRIA QUITS AND TURKS SURRENDER

Paris, Nov. 3, 6:50 P. M.—Official announcement was made here this evening that an armistice has been signed with Austria.

Hostilities will cease at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The conditions of the armistice will be published on Tuesday.

Official announcement of the signing of Austrian armistice reached the premiers while they were in session in the apartment of Colonel House, President Wilson's personal representative, this afternoon, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public promptly.

London.—An armistice with Austria was signed Sunday afternoon by General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, according to an official announcement made here this evening. The text of the statement reads:

"A telephone message has been received from the prime minister in Paris saying that news has just come that Austria-Hungary, the last of Germany's props, has gone out of the war. The armistice was signed by General Diaz this afternoon and will come into operation tomorrow at 3 o'clock. The terms will be published on Tuesday."

London.—An armistice between the allies and Turkey has been signed by duly accredited plenipotentiaries and became effective at noon October 31.

The terms of the agreement include the free passage of the Dardanelles to the allied fleet, Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the house of commons.

Other terms, it is learned, comprise the occupation of the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the allied warships through the Bosphorus to the Black sea.

Another condition is the immediate repatriation of British war prisoners.

General Townshend, the British commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks, the home secretary announced, in order to inform the British admiral in command in the Aegean that the Turkish government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice.

A reply was sent that if the Turkish government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries Vice-Admiral Calthrop, the British commander, was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the allies would agree to stop hostilities and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros, island of Lemnos, in the Aegean sea, early last week, and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthrop on behalf of the allied governments.

The entire Turkish force which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured, it was officially announced.

It is estimated that the prisoners number approximately 7000.

## Peace Will Not Halt Shipyard Programme.

Washington, D. C.—Shipbuilders in American yards who may fear their efforts to provide an emergency fleet are limited by the necessities of war were assured that there would be plenty of work for them for years to come, in statements addressed to them today by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Director-General Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Every efficient yard will continue to have all the work it can do whether the war ends soon or not, Mr. Hurley said, while Mr. Schwab warned shipworkers that if Germany were not sincere in her peace overtures it could want nothing better than a slackening of efforts by American shipbuilders.

"The present programme calls for 15,000,000 tons of merchant ships," said Mr. Schwab in his statement. "Today we have built only about 2,500,000 tons and we will not have completed our programme until six times as much work has been done."

## Prisoner List is Huge.

Havre.—In the period between October 14 and 27, the total number of prisoners captured on this front was 18,293, of whom 331 were officers.

The Belgian army captured 7362 of these; the second British army 5354 and the French army 5577. Between September 28 and October 14, 12,000 prisoners were taken. Thus in one month the total number of prisoners reached more than 30,000. Material of all kinds was also captured.

## HOUSE AND SENATE ARE REPUBLICAN

Probably 11 Seats Are Gained in the Lower House.

CONTESTS ARE CLOSE

Champ Clark Appears to Have Been Beaten in the Race for Re-election in Missouri.

Washington, D. C.—Safe Republican majorities in both the Senate and House were claimed by the National Republican Congressional committee in a statement issued here at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning.

St. Louis.—On the face of early returns it appears Speaker Champ Clark has been defeated by 400 votes by B. H. Dyer, Republican.

Unofficial figures show that Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is 36 votes behind B. H. Dyer, Rep., in the Ninth Congressional District. Democrats claim that Clark has been elected.

New York.—At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning control of Congress was swerving between the Democrats and Republicans as belated returns threw the balance first one way and then the other.

Managers of both parties were claiming substantial working majorities in both the House and Senate.

At this hour, 340 Congressional districts had been definitely reported and there were 95 districts still to be heard from. Perhaps the outstanding surprise of the election was the defeat of Speaker Clark, who was supposed by politicians to be unbeatable in his home district, in Pike County, Missouri.

## REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS IN OREGON

Portland.—If the ratios indicated by the incomplete returns throughout the state are maintained it appears that Senator McNary will come up to Multnomah County with a majority over Oswald West of approximately 20,000 and that Governor Withycombe's majority over Walter M. Pierce will be upwards of 18,000.

Returns on the contested place on the Supreme Bench give the following incomplete totals from the state at large, including Multnomah County: Bennett, 1206; Campbell, 695; Cole, 1957; Olson, 1148.

A larger proportion of the count in the home counties of the several candidates is given than is represented in other counties. As a rule in counties not the home or within the judicial districts of any of the contestants Bennett and Olson are leading.

## HENRY FORD BEHIND ON EARLY RETURNS

Detroit.—Returns from 677 precincts out of 2282 in Michigan at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, showed for United States senator:

Truman H. Newberry, republican, 65,922; Henry Ford, democrat, 48,777. The figures do not include the Wayne county (Detroit) vote, which is being delayed by the counting of ballots on municipal contests.

Detroit.—According to returns from 182 out of 2282 precincts, Truman H. Newberry, republican candidate for United States senator, is leading Henry Ford, democrat, by a vote of 15,614 to 10,025.

Soldiers at Camp Custer, who voted by mail, favored Newberry two to one, according to Wayne county returns.

## Aviators Encounter Snow.

Washington, D. C.—The first touch of winter flying conditions in the air mail service between New York and Washington was encountered Tuesday by Ed Gardner, who left New York in a cold rain and later flew 40 miles through a snow storm at 7000 feet. The snow was so dense that he could not see the wings of his machine. Arrangements to combat winter flying conditions are being made by the post-office department.



## "OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

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CHAPTER XXIV—Continued.

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Just as he finished speaking, the welcome "pup-pup" of a machine gun in their rear rang out, and the front line of the onrushing Germans seemed to melt away. They wavered, but once again came rushing forward. Down went their second line. The machine gun was taking an awful toll of lives. Then again they tried to advance, but the machine gun mowed them down. Dropping their rifles and bombs, they broke and fled in a wild rush back to their trench, amid the cheers of "D" company. They were forming again for another attempt, when in the rear of D company came a mighty cheer. The ammunition had arrived and with it a battalion of Scotch to re-enforce them. They were saved. The unknown machine gunner had come to the rescue in the nick of time.

With the re-enforcements it was an easy task to take the third German line.

After the attack was over, the captain and three of his noncommissioned officers, wended their way back to the position where the machine gun had done its deadly work. He wanted to thank the gunner in the name of D company for his magnificent deed. They arrived at the gun, and an awful sight met their eyes.

Lloyd had reached the front line trench, after his company had left it. A strange company was nimbly crawling up the trench ladders. They were re-enforcements going over. They were Scotchies, and they made a magnificent sight in their brightly colored kilts and bare knees.

Jumping over the trench, Lloyd raced across "No Man's Land," unheeding the rain of bullets, leaping over dark forms on the ground, some of which lay still, while others called out to him as he sped past.

He came to the German front line, but it was deserted, except for heaps of dead and wounded—a grim tribute to the work of his company, good old D company. Leaping trenches, and gasping for breath, Lloyd could see right ahead of him his company in a dead-ended sap of a communication trench, and across the open, away in front of them, a mass of Germans preparing for a charge. Why didn't D company fire on them? Why were they so strangely silent? What were they waiting for? Then he knew—their ammunition was exhausted.

But what was that on his right? A machine gun. Why didn't it open fire and save them? He would make that gun's crew do their duty. Rushing over to the gun he saw why it had not opened fire. Scattered around its base lay six sill forms. They had brought their gun to consolidate the captured position, but a German machine gun had decreed they would never fire again.

Lloyd rushed to the gun and, grasping the traversing handles, trained it on the Germans. He pressed the thumb piece, but only a sharp click was the result. The gun was unloaded. Then he realized his helplessness. He did not know how to load the gun. Oh, why hadn't he attended the machine-gun course in England? He'd been offered the chance, but with a blush of shame he remembered that he had been afraid. The nickname of the machine gunners had frightened him. They were called the "Suicide club." Now, because of this fear, his company would be destroyed, the men of D company would have to die, because he, Albert Lloyd, had been afraid of a name. In his shame he cried like a baby. Anyway he could die with them, and, rising to his feet, he stumbled over the body of one of the gunners, who emitted a faint moan. A gleam of hope flashed through him. Perhaps this man could tell him how to load the gun. Stooping over the body he gently shook it and the soldier opened his eyes. Seeing Lloyd, he closed them again and, in a faint voice, said:

"Get away, you blighter, leave me alone. I don't want any coward around me."

The words cut Lloyd like a knife, but he was desperate. Taking the revolver out of the holster of the dying man he pressed the cold muzzle to the soldier's head and replied:

"Yes, it is Lloyd, the coward of Company D, but so help me God, if you don't tell me how to load that gun I'll put a bullet through your brain!"

A sunny smile came over the countenance of the dying man and he said in a faint whisper:

"Good old boy! I knew you wouldn't disgrace our company—"

Lloyd interposed: "For God's sake, if you want to save that company you are so proud of, tell me how to load that d—d gun!"

As if reciting a lesson in school, the soldier replied in a weak, singsong voice: "Insert tag end of belt in feed block, with left hand pull belt left front. Pull crank handle back on roller, let go, and repeat motion. Gun is now loaded. To fire, raise automatic safety latch, and press thumbpiece. Gun is now firing. If gun stops, ascertain position of crank handle—"

But Lloyd waited for no more. With wild joy at his heart, he took a belt from one of the ammunition boxes lying beside the gun, and followed the dying man's instructions. Then he pressed the thumbpiece and a burst of fire rewarded his efforts. The gun was working.

Training it on the Germans he shouted for joy as their front rank went down.

Traversing the gun back and forth along the mass of Germans, he saw them break and run back to the cover of their trench, leaving their dead and wounded behind. He had saved his company, he, Lloyd, the coward, had "done his bit." Releasing the thumbpiece, he looked at the watch on his wrist. He was still alive at "3:38."

"Ping!"—a bullet sang through the air, and Lloyd fell forward across the gun. A thin trickle of blood ran down his face from a little, black round hole in his forehead.

"The sentence of the court had been duly carried out."

The captain slowly raised the limp form drooping over the gun and, wiping the blood from the white face, recognized it as Lloyd, the coward of D company. Reverently covering the face with his handkerchief he turned to his "noncoms" and, in a voice husky with emotions, addressed them:

"Boys, it's Lloyd, the deserter. He has redeemed himself, died the death of a hero—died that his mates might live."

That afternoon a solemn procession wended its way toward the cemetery. In the front a stretcher was carried by two sergeants. Across the stretcher the Union Jack was carefully spread. Behind the stretcher came a captain and forty-three men, all that were left of D company.

Arriving at the cemetery, they halted in front of an open grave. All about them wooden crosses were broken and trampled into the ground.

A grizzled old sergeant, noting this destruction, muttered under his breath: "Curse the cowardly blighter who wrecked those crosses! If I could only get these two hands around his neck his trip West would be short."

The corpse on the stretcher seemed to move, or it might have been the wind blowing the folds of the Union Jack.

CHAPTER XXV.

Preparing for the Big Push. Rejoining Atwell after the execution I had a hard time trying to keep my secret from him. I think I must have lost at least ten pounds worrying over the affair.

Beginning at seven in the evening it was our duty to patrol all communica-

tion and front-line trenches, making note of unusual occurrences, and arresting anyone who should, to us, appear to be acting in a suspicious manner. We slept during the day.

Behind the lines there was great activity, supplies and ammunition pouring in, and long columns of troops constantly passing. We were preparing for the big offensive, the forerunner of the battle of the Somme or "Big Push."

The never-ending stream of men, supplies, ammunition and guns pouring into the front lines made a mighty spectacle, one that cannot be described. It has to be witnessed with your own eyes to appreciate its vastness.

At our part of the line the influx of supplies never ended. It looked like a huge snake slowly crawling forward, never a hitch or break, a wonderful tribute to the system and efficiency of Great Britain's "contemptible little army" of five millions of men.

Huge fifteen-inch guns snaked along, foot by foot, by powerful steam tractors. Then a long line of "four point five" batteries, each gun drawn by six horses, then a couple of "nine point two" howitzers pulled by immense caterpillar engines.

When one of these caterpillars would pass me with its mighty monster in tow, a flush of pride would mount to my face, because I could plainly read on the name plate, "Made in U. S. A." and I would remember that if I wore a name plate it would also read, "From the U. S. A." Then I would stop to think how thin and straggly that mighty stream would be if all the "Made in U. S. A." parts of it were withdrawn.

Then would come hundreds of limbers and "G. S." wagons drawn by sleek, well-fed mules, ridden by sleek, well-fed men, ever smiling, although grimy with sweat and covered with the fine, white dust of the marvelously well-made French roads.

What a discouraging report the German airmen must have taken back to their division commanders, and this stream is slowly but surely getting bigger and bigger every day, and the pace is always the same. No slower, no faster, but ever onward, ever forward.

Three weeks before the big push of July 1—as the battle of the Somme has been called—started, exact duplicates of the German trenches were dug about thirty kilos behind our lines. The layout of the trenches was taken from airplane photographs submitted by the Royal Flying corps. The trenches were correct to the foot; they showed dugouts, saps, barbed wire defenses and danger spots.

Battalions that were to go over in the first waves were sent back for three days to study these trenches, engage in practice attacks and have night maneuvers. Each man was required to make a map of the trenches and familiarize himself with the names and location of the parts his battalion was to attack.

In the American army noncommissioned officers are put through a course of map making or road sketching, and during my six years' service in the United States cavalry I had plenty of practice in this work, therefore mapping these trenches was a comparatively easy task for me. Each man had to submit his map to the company commander to be passed upon, and I was lucky enough to have mine selected as being sufficiently authentic to use in the attack.

No photographs or maps are allowed to leave France, but in this case it appealed to me as a valuable souvenir of the great war and I managed to smuggle it through. At this time it carries no military importance as the British lines, I am happy to say, have since been advanced beyond this point, so in having it in my possession I am not breaking any regulation or cautions of the British army.

The whole attack was rehearsed and rehearsed until we heartily cursed the one who had conceived the idea. The trenches were named according to a system which made it very simple for Tommy to find, even in the dark, any point in the German lines.

These imitation trenches, or trench models, were well guarded from observation by numerous allied planes which constantly circled above them. No German airplane could approach within observation distance. A restricted area was maintained and no civilian was allowed within three miles, so we felt sure that we had a great surprise in store for Fritz.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Isinglass From Fish Sounds.

Isinglass is made from the sounds or swimming bladders of fish. One ton of hake, says the Popular Science Monthly, will yield from 40 to 50 pounds of sounds. These are dried, soaked, cut in pieces, rolled into sheets and cut into ribbons. The ribbons are dried and wound on wooden spools. One ounce of isinglass will clarify from 200 to 500 gallons of wine and one pound will clarify from 100 to 500 barrels of beer. It is used for making cement for mending glass and pottery and for adhesive plaster and enters into the manufacture of many textiles and waterproof fabrics.

## Tea Plant Purposely Dwarfed.

In its wild state the tea plant grows to a height of from ten to twenty feet; in cultivating it its size is kept down to about three feet for convenience in picking. The tea of Japan is mostly of the green variety. Considerable black tea is exported, but is grown mainly on the island of Formosa. The seed is usually planted in terraces that extend from the bases of hills to their very crests, like giant steps that conform with the general contour of the hillsides. During picking time one may see large groups of tea-pickers (mostly women) gradually working their way downward from the top of a hill.



Over the Top in a Charge.