

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

The wholesale price of flour is now quoted in Portland at \$7.80 a barrel.

Twenty-four Indians of the Coeur d'Alene district have qualified to become U. S. citizens.

Roumanians lose Constanza, an important port on the Black Sea, to the Germans and Austrians.

Seattle proposes to take over the power plants of the Puget Sound Traction company, at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000.

William G. Sharp, American ambassador to France, sailed on the American line steamship St. Paul, accompanied by his family, to return to his post.

Viscount Grey, secretary of England's foreign affairs, says allies won't talk peace, but declares objects of this war must be realized, as a guarantee of international peace of the future.

Spontaneous combustion caused the explosion of a 20,000-gallon tank of gasoline at the plant of the California Food Products company at San Pedro, which was partially destroyed by the fire which followed.

The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction of the three officials of the Western Fuel company, of San Francisco, who were convicted of defrauding the government by false weighing of dutiable coal. The men will now have to serve their respective prison terms.

A wreath of flowers entwined with an American flag was dropped from a height of 1400 feet by Johnny Green, an aviator, on the cemetery at Rome, Ga., in which Mrs. Ellen Wilson, wife of the President, is buried. The wreath was placed on Mrs. Wilson's grave as Rome's tribute to her memory.

Private Charles Callahan, of the headquarters company of the Fifth Ohio Infantry, stationed at El Paso, Tex., received a leave of absence in which to journey to Detroit to take possession of a fortune estimated at \$350,000, willed by his aunt, Mrs. Mary Callahan, who died in Detroit recently.

The Austrian premier, Count Stuerghk, who was assassinated while at dinner Sunday in Vienna, by Ludwig Adler, publisher, was shot three times. Count Stuerghk was dining at a hotel when the publisher attacked him. Three shots were fired, all of which took effect, the premier dying instantly.

Samuel Hill declares before a San Francisco audience, that Washington, Oregon and California should petition the government to build a highway along the oceanfront in these states, which could be used in time of war to carry materials necessary to the protection of the coast, or in peace times for the benefit of pleasure seekers, or for other legitimate purposes.

After killing Sheriff Stier, of Queens county, New York, with a shotgun, and keeping at bay a posse of police and deputy sheriffs who had surrounded his home, Frank Taft, 65 years of age, was shot and instantly killed by one of the besiegers. Taft shot Stier, who served him with a warrant after he had been adjudged in contempt of court for failing to appear as a witness.

Chief of Police White of San Francisco has abolished the police detinue system, under which persons are arrested and held incommunicado without any charge being placed against them.

S. A. Appold, a student aviator, who fell in a biplane near Los Angeles, died later in a hospital. His young wife saw him fall and helped take him from the tangled wreckage of his aeroplane.

The German Order Pour Le Merite has been awarded Lieutenant Commander Arnaud De La Perriere, commander of the submarine U-35, for his achievements in sinking 126 vessels, totalling 370,000 tons.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Rhodes estate bill, which would exclude Germans henceforth from enjoying scholarships at Oxford University under the Cecil Rhodes trust fund.

BIDS ARE CALLED FOR ON 2500 CARS BY UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Portland—The Union Pacific system Tuesday called for bids on 1000 automobile cars and 1500 box cars, requiring nearly 15,000,000 feet of lumber.

The specifications require that all the lumber be purchased from mills in Union Pacific territory—Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

It is probable that Twoby Brothers, of Portland, will bid on this contract as they are equipped to build cars as their East Side plant and have been eager to enter this field of activity for several months.

Judge R. S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific, will be in Portland this week and is expected to give some attention to the prospects of successful car building here. When questioned about it at his office in New York a few weeks ago Judge Lovett declared that, other things being equal, he would prefer to have the cars built on the Coast.

The advantages of building cars convenient to the place where the lumber is produced are obvious. The Eastern builders must pay freight on the raw lumber that goes into the cars even when it is carried by the railroad that buys them.

Trap Set by Villa; Vanguard of Pursuing Carranza Force Ambushed

El Paso, Tex. — Francisco Villa led the Carranza vanguard under General Carlos Ozuna into an ambush between Santa Ysabel and San Andres, on the western division of the Mexican Northwestern railway Friday, a report received by Mexican government agents here said.

According to this report, which was obtained by secret service agents for the Federal government, Villa retreated from a position outside of San Andres, 40 miles on the railroad west of Chihuahua City toward San Andres. This led the Carranza vanguard into the trap which Villa is said to have set for them, the government report said. The bandits, who were hidden in the rocky defiles along the railroad, poured a heavy fire into the Carranza troops from behind rocks. The same source of information claims to have confirmation of the report that the Carranza troops then retired to Santa Ysabel, thence to Palomas, and are in Fresno, the first station west of Chihuahua City.

Carranza officials here admit that there has been heavy fighting between Santa Ysabel and Chihuahua City, but General Gonzales, in Juarez, insists that he has received no details of the fighting. The report that General Ozuna had been killed is receiving credence here in official circles.

Baseball Training Wins War Honors.

Boston—"Bill" O'Hara, once a star left fielder of the Toronto International league team and a former scout for the New York National league club, has been recommended for the military cross in recognition of his bravery and skill in hurling bombs for the British army on the Somme battle front, according to advices received here from his home in Toronto.

When O'Hara played in the International league he was noted for his accurate throwing and strength. O'Hara, a lieutenant in a Canadian regiment at the front, is now hurling deadly bombs instead of baseballs.

Coffee Thefts Extensive.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador—Two arrests have been made in connection with the theft of coffee shipped from San Salvador, disclosed through complaints made by American merchants that 10 pounds of coffee were missing from each of many bags consigned to them.

The value of the coffee stolen approximates 300,000 pesos. The investigation, which began a month ago, has not yet concluded.

Zeppelin Stirrs Dutch Ire.

Amsterdam—Dutch newspapers are indignant over the report by the Handelsblad that on Sunday a Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Gorkum (Gorinchem), 22 miles southeast of Rotterdam. The Nieuws Van den Dag says: "If German airship commanders had not displayed supreme contempt for the protests of the Dutch government this deplorable incident, which only by accident lacked serious results, would not have occurred."

225 New U-Boats Built.

Geneva, Switzerland—Prince von Buelow, former German imperial chancellor, recently informed a neutral newspaper that since the beginning of the war Germany had constructed 225 submarines, says a dispatch from Constance.

The German naval authorities, the Prince is reported to have added, are paying more attention to submarines than to battleships, and Austria-Hungary is doing likewise.

CLASH NOT FEARED OVER FRENCH ACT

Seizure of Chinese Territory Does Not Alarm Washington.

LOCALITY IS MOST ROMANTIC

Tien-Tsin, With Practically no Trade, Develops Tremendously Under Influence of Foreigners.

Washington, D. C. — Seizure by French troops of an additional square mile of territory contiguous to the French concessions in Tien-tsin, in defiance of the Chinese foreign office, just reported in cable dispatches from Peking, brings to the front one of the most complicated and most romantic points of conflict between old China and the Western world.

Officials here indicated Monday that as an international affair little importance was attached to France's action.

Tien-tsin, back in the days when foreign ambassadors sought admission to China in vain, merely was a small, dirty town, with practically no trade.

In 1860, after the British and French had forced their way over the Taku forts and humbled the Manchus at Peking, the right of residence was granted to the subjects of the two countries.

The United States, an interested onlooker, won the same right soon afterward, and Germany entered into the arrangement in 1861. Separate sections for the four nationalities were set aside and small local centers of residence and trade grew up. In a few years, however, the American government abandoned its settlement, first, because it had no use for it, and no money to pay for it, and second, because, under the conditions it had become known as the "middle kingdom" between the German and British concessions, where all sorts of lawlessness prevailed.

Tien-tsin grew fast, and construction of the railroad in 1897 made Tien-tsin the premier city of that whole vast section. In 1900 came the boxer rebellion, when Tientsin became the base for the march of the nation on the capital.

In 1894 Japan secured a settlement in the city, and after 1900, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Austria obtained concessions on the left bank of the river, making nine foreign nations holding and administering small slices of territory.

German Airman Shot Down in Sunday Raid on British Coast

London—A hostile aeroplane appeared Sunday over the fortified seaport of Sheerness, at the mouth of the Thames. Four bombs were dropped. No casualties have been reported officially.

An official communication issued here says:

"A hostile seaplane was shot down and destroyed Sunday afternoon by one of our naval aircraft. The machine fell into the sea. Judging by the time, it probably was the seaplane which visited Sheerness Sunday."

The following official account of the attack was given out:

"A hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness at about 1:45 p. m. Sunday, flying very high. Four bombs were dropped, three of which fell into the harbor. The fourth fell in the vicinity of a railway station and damaged several railway carriages.

"British aeroplanes went up and the raider made off in a northeasterly direction. No casualties have been reported."

Sheriff Sent to Jail.

Columbus, O. — Sheriff Alonzo T. Swebston, of Ross county, vice president of the American Sheriffs' association and president of the Ohio Sheriffs' association, was sentenced to 40 days in the Delaware county jail by United States Judge John E. Sater here for permitting federal prisoners in his custody to take long automobile rides and have other liberties. He was released on \$500 bond pending a hearing of the case on error.

World Crop Falls Short.

Rome, via Paris—The total wheat harvest of the world is estimated by the International Agricultural Institute as 7 per cent below the average and 25 per cent below that of last year. The institute's report includes, for the first time, the crop of European Russia, which it estimates to be 20 per cent less than that of last year.

GREAT INFLUX OF GOLD PROMOTES EXTRAVAGANCE BY AMERICAN PEOPLE

Chicago—There is a marked contrast between the tendency of the American people and those of the Old World at this time in the matter of thrift. In America business has been so active and profits in many instances so large that the American people appear to be spending money in a reckless manner and to be indulging in extravagances, which, a few years ago, would have spelled ruin.

The whole world is spending money recklessly, but across the Atlantic the expenditures are confined chiefly to governmental agencies, while the people are paying the bills. It is this supply of money that has forced investors to dig deep into their strong boxes and bring forth certificates of American investment-bearing dates of a quarter century or more ago.

The tremendous influx of gold into this country, following the enormous inpouring of foreign trade, together with the inability of the American

Three New Generals.



Generals Francis H. French, Chas. G. Treat, Eben Swift.

The American army, which has the best educated officers in the world (with the possible exception of the German army), now has three new generals. Colonel Francis H. French of the Twenty-first infantry, has been promoted and will succeed General Granger Adams as chairman of the board to investigate rapid-fire guns, of which the United States will purchase \$12,000,000 worth. Colonel Eben Swift, stationed at the army service school at Fort Leavenworth, will succeed General John J. Pershing, who becomes major general in succession to the late Major Albret L. Mills. Colonel Charles G. Treat, of the field artillery, will become a brigadier to succeed General F. W. Sibley, retired. He is now of the general staff and vice president of the war college.

banking and currency system to adjust itself to these abnormal conditions, has tended to make money cheap.

Henry Baker, the special commercial attache of the American legation at Petrograd, gives the information that little or no gold or silver is circulating in Russia.

There is a tendency abroad, however, to conserve resources, while the tendency in America is to be more lavish in expenditures.

There is an element of thrift among the more conservative business men. Many large corporations have been buying bonds as the means of employing their accumulations of profit rather than allow these funds to remain in banks drawing the interest of the daily balance.

BREAK IN BUYING STOPS WHEAT RISE

Change in British Plans Relieves Panic Among American Bakers.

COMMANDEER CANADIAN CROP

Corn Becomes Big Sensation—Cash Bids Reach \$1 Per Bushel— Argentine Drouth Cause.

Chicago—While December wheat was surging up to \$1.71½ Saturday on the Chicago Board of Trade and the bakers were considering "seven-cent bread or failure," the British government took action which, it is believed, will have a bearish effect.

It notified the Raymond Pynchon company, stock brokers, with offices in London and Chicago, to accept no more buying orders of grain or wheat in the United States, and it commandeered all the wheat now stored in Canada and in transit from Canada which is owned by British grain men. Only about 25 per cent of the Canadian crop of last year is in the hands of the farmers, it is said.

Wheat for the second time threatened to reach the mark of \$1.85 set in '98 when "Joe" Leiter cornered the market. With the exception of that figure, it is said to be the highest price since the Civil War. December wheat ranged from \$1.69½ to \$1.71½, and reached the high price inside five minutes, though later it fell to \$1.70½. May wheat opened around \$1.69½ and sold up to \$1.71½ and then dropped to \$1.70½. If the bull movement does not stop, the bread makers say, it means "Seven cents a loaf or fail."

The big sensation on the board, however, was in corn, which advanced from 2½ to 5 cents a bushel. Weather conditions were blamed for the corn advance. The storm that fell upon Chicago extended generally over the corn belt, delaying harvesting and damaging the grain.

Cash corn sold at \$1 a bushel for No. 2 yellow, equaling the high price reached in 1892.

A world of wheat was sold on the advance by longs, who had profits, but the buying was even greater. The seriousness of the world shortage in wheat is daily becoming more potent and the situation more aggravated by the unfavorable weather in Argentina. Crop advices from the latter country were more alarming as drought continues. Wet weather and freezing temperatures have combined to delay the threshing and movement of wheat in the spring wheat country.

With this prospect ahead of them, Chicago bakers, having failed to get an audience with President Wilson when he was in Chicago, prepared to appeal to their congressmen for action. An embargo, or at least regulation of export of wheat to the warring nations of Europe, according to B. H. Dahlheimer, president of the Master Bakers' association, is the most effective solution of the bread situation.

British Seize Neutral Steamer in Neutral Waters and Remove Mail

Washington, D. C. — The Dutch steamer Arakan, bound from a Dutch port in Borneo to Manila, was held up on the high seas August 30 by a British war vessel and all her mail was taken off, according to advices reaching Washington. No official explanation has reached the state department, and an inquiry may be made as to why a neutral vessel, bound from one neutral port to another and far removed from the war zone, was submitted to such treatment.

Great Britain some time ago extended her censorship to vessels plying in the Far East, but so far as is known never before has seized mail outside British waters or on such a short local voyage. Several instances of seizures in Far Eastern waters, including the Chinese Prince and the Kafue cases, provoked such opposition here that the British foreign office finally made informal expressions of regret and agreed to change the policy.

300 Cars to Be Built.

Tacoma, Wash.—Milwaukee railroad officials here are awaiting the order for building 300 freight cars at the Tacoma shops. The order, it is said, already has been given in Chicago and work is expected to start here within two weeks.

As much of the material as possible will be purchased here. When the work is well started the output from the shops will be approximately ten cars daily.

Halifax to Hide in Dark.

Halifax, N. S.—All lights, except a few shaded ones in the west and the north ends, have again been ordered turned off in the streets of this city at night and all blinds must be drawn, according to orders just sent out from military headquarters.

Whether a visit from a trans-Atlantic Zeppelin or an attack from the sea is feared is not known.