

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.

Several Minneapolis flour mills will decline further orders until those on hand have been filled. The action is in accordance with a request from the food administration.

Mata-Hari, the Dutch dancer and adventuress, who two months ago was found guilty by a Paris courtmartial on the charge of espionage, was shot at dawn Monday morning.

The London taxicab drivers at a meeting recently decided upon a strike next Monday, owing to the refusal of the Home secretary to sanction a 50 per cent increase in fares.

Four banner carriers of the woman's party were arrested Tuesday in front of the White House. All four were in the group arrested 10 days ago and dismissed without sentence.

According to a Copenhagen dispatch, Germany has offered to supply a certain quantity of potatoes to Denmark. In exchange, however, Germany will expect Denmark to supply her with articles of which she is in need.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage party, will lead the woman's parade in New York City, planned for October 27, under the auspices of the New York state organization of the party.

An explosion in the nitro-starch dry-house at the Du Pont Powder Works at Gibbstown, N. J., resulted in the instant death of two workmen. A third man is missing and probably dead. Another man was seriously injured.

Germany and Turkey have made an agreement whereby Turkey is to issue paper money of the equivalent value of £50,000,000, against which the same amount of German exchequer bonds is to be deposited in Turkish banks, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

President Wilson saw American soldiers go through all the thrilling work of trench warfare, including "going over the top," cutting through wire entanglements and using the bayonet in the "enemy trench" Monday. The drill was carried out at the Washington barracks by American engineers in training there.

Two hundred and fifty lives were lost when the steamer Media was torpedoed September 23 in the Western Mediterranean, says a Reuter dispatch from Paris. The explosion of the torpedo detonated the munitions in the ship's cargo. There were more than 500 passengers on board the steamer including soldiers and prisoners of war.

Shipment of 5000 bags of flour for Serbians in Austrian prison camps, the first of a series of food purchases which the American Red Cross, in cooperation with the Serbian government, is making in this country for relief of prisoners was announced in Washington Tuesday. The Serbian minister has deposited \$500,000 to the credit of the Red Cross for the purpose.

Returns late Monday night from the Iowa special election to decide the question of prohibition by constitutional amendment in Iowa indicated a "dry" victory of 10,000 to 15,000. These figures, generally from districts favorable to the dries, began to shrink as late reports came in from cities in the eastern portion of the state and at midnight prohibition leaders claimed victory by 15,000. Des Moines went dry by 1410.

The Paris army medical service has awarded 11 silver-gilt, 50 silver and 75 bronze medals to workers in the American hospital in Neuilly. The recipients of the medals are 37 men and 99 women.

Ban Johnson, president of the American League and a member of the National Baseball commission, admits that he has volunteered for military service in France.

The London Daily Telegraph says it learned the Sultan of Egypt died at noon Tuesday. Hussein Kemal was chosen by Great Britain in 1914 to succeed his uncle, Khedive Abbas Hilmi, as ruler of Egypt simultaneously with the proclamation of a British protectorate.

11,000 CATTLE BURN

Big Kansas City Plant Destroyed in
Early Morning Fire—Vast Herds
Roam Downtown Streets.

Kansas City, Mo.—Reports that the fire which early Tuesday destroyed a large portion of the Kansas City Stockyards and resulted in the death of approximately 11,000 cattle and 3300 hogs was of an incendiary origin persisted, though discredited by officials of the corporation owning the yards.

Insurance adjusters place the loss at approximately \$750,000, of which \$200,000 represents the buildings, pens and chutes destroyed and \$550,000 the livestock yards.

Heavy insurance was carried both upon the buildings and upon the livestock.

George R. Collett, general manager of the Stockyards company, believes the fire to have resulted from natural causes and that the wind blew sparks from the first fire, starting the other two blazes. The work of clearing away the debris for the reconstruction of the destroyed pens and buildings began shortly after the fire had been extinguished.

Receiving and selling were resumed in the stockyards in the morning in all classes of livestock, except stockers and feeders in the cattle class, according to Mr. Collett.

There were 47,000 cattle in the yards at the close of business Monday, it was said, and while it was possible to liberate most of them, so rapidly did the flames gain headway that many were caught and burned.

Hundreds of freed cattle reached the downtown sections of both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

It was the third disastrous fire in the history of the Kansas City Stockyards. The origin of the fire has not been determined. The other two were caused by carelessly thrown cigarette stubs.

Cattle owners are having difficulty in identifying their animals from among the great herd which was liberated when the fire destroyed more than one-half of the Kansas City Stockyards. By 7 o'clock the fire had been extinguished.

WAR COST \$160,000,000 A DAY

53,000,000 Men Are Now Engaged in
World Conflict.

New York—Fifty-three million men are engaged in the war, which is costing the belligerent nations of the world at the rate of \$160,000,000 a day, \$6,500,000 an hour, and the United States is paying at least one-quarter of this staggering sum, according to estimates made Tuesday by the Mechanics' National bank of New York. The estimated daily cost at the beginning of the war was \$50,000,000 and a year ago it was \$100,000,000. This country's rate of expenditure is greater than any other nation, Great Britain being second and Germany next. By next August, according to the bank's figures, the total cost to the world will be \$155,000,000,000. Already expenditures have exceeded \$100,000,000,000, of which but a fraction has been translated into permanent national indebtedness. Interest on the public debt is now calculated to be more than 10 per cent of the normal income of the German people, as compared with less than one-half of 1 per cent in the case of the people of this country.

The developed national wealth of the allies is placed at \$600,000,000,000 by the bank, while that of the Teutonic powers is given as \$130,000,000,000.

About 53,000,000 men are today engaged in the war. To what extent the entente allies have gained superiority over Germany is shown by the bank in striking fashion.

With no more than 2,000,000 of American manhood enlisted, the total military strength of the allies is 23,000,000, against a total for Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey of 20,000,000. The population of 14 entente allies, from which the ranks of their armies may be replenished, is altogether 1,300,000,000, against a population of less than 150,000,000 in the central European nations.

Germany Calls Old Men.

Copenhagen—Germany has extended military service to men 47 years of age, and is calling up those who heretofore have escaped service on account of military unfitness.

The army already included a large number above the legal limit of 45 years on the ground that, although nobody above that age could be mobilized, yet no requirement existed for the discharge of a soldier reaching that age.

U-Boat Menaces America.

London—According to news from Berlin in an undated dispatch received by the admiralty by wireless press, Germany is expected shortly to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada and Cuba war zones.

Weekly War Information

Brief Stories Prepared Under the
Direction of the Committee on
Public Information and the State
Council of Defense.

General Pershing Praises Work of Red Cross in France.

The Red Cross commission to France has received the following letter from Adjutant General Benjamin Alvord, of General Pershing's staff:

"Our army is keeping a war diary which is to be the official record of the war here. I have received an official communication from the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces reading as follows:

"It is well to place on record the attitude of the management of the American Red Cross in France. From the beginning they have simply wanted to know what they could do to assist in the great work before the army. The gentlemen at the head of the American Red Cross in France are men of great experience in handling large affairs in the United States and they have exhibited wonderful resources in accomplishing everything they have been asked to do."

"A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the War department for transmission to the headquarters of the American Red Cross, by command of Major General Pershing."

Subscriptions to Liberty Bonds Close on October 27.

Subscriptions for the liberty bonds must reach the Treasury department, Washington, D. C., a Federal reserve bank or some incorporated bank or trust company in the United States (not including outlying territories and possessions) on or before the close of business October 27, 1917. The applications must be accompanied by a payment of 2 per cent of the amount applied for, and subsequent installments upon bonds allotted will be due as follows:

- 18 per cent on November 15, 1917.
- 40 per cent on December 15, 1917.
- 40 per cent on January 15, 1918.

On the latter date, accrued interest in the deferred installments will also be payable.

To Clear Up Misunderstanding in Regard to Pay in the Navy.

Starting at the very beginning it is possible for a young man by work and study to have continuous and frequent advancement with increase of pay. To his base pay there is always extra pay for special duties and with each enlistment his pay also increases. As an instance of this, a young man enlisting in the navy now receives the following pay: Apprentice seaman, \$32.60 a month; seaman second class, \$35.90 a month; and seaman \$38.40 a month. From this post he may become a petty officer, receiving a present war pay of \$41.70 for third class, \$46.50 for second class, and \$52.00 for first class. Rising to a chief petty officer, his present war pay is from \$61.00 to \$83.00, depending on his class of skilled work.

There are other and higher grades of pay, also several avenues open for promotion to commission.

Secretary Baker Speaks for American Boy on Field in France.

"If you want to sell bonds," said Secretary Baker, addressing the woman's Liberty Loan committee, "get into your mind the face of some plain homely country boy—an ordinary American boy—standing on a field in France, with the noise of battle going on about him like a perfect hell. Think of him there as the boy to whom you are bringing support and succor by co-ordinating back of him the financial strength of his country; and as he advances toward the front with his face high in the air representing our nation, we feel way down in our hearts: 'Yes, son; that is your part. The success will be largely yours, but the responsibility is common, and you will not find that the men and women of the country at home are leaving you unaided in that distant land.'"

Will Keep Card Index Record of Every Soldier.

The most comprehensive card-index system will be inaugurated by the War department following passage of the general deficiency appropriation bill supplying the necessary funds. Plans have practically been completed for the creation in the department of a "statistical division" with a foreign branch in Paris.

This division will keep a card-index record of every soldier of the United States, whether on duty in this country or on the battlefields of Europe. Every man in the army, whether officer or private, will be indexed by name and the records filed in alphabetical order for immediate reference should the names appear either in army orders or casualty lists. With the description of each soldier will be given the name of his next of kin with emergency address.

NATION WILL INSURE

Plans for Placing Policies Into Effect
for Fighting Men Will be Out-
lined—Ages Range 15 to 65.

Washington, D. C.—Samples of the insurance policy which the government will write for its soldiers and sailors were made public Monday night by the war risk insurance bureau of the Treasury department. Plans for placing the policies into effect will be outlined here soon at a conference of Treasury officials with representatives of the Navy and officers and enlisted men at the 32 cantonments.

Details of the policy disclose that risks will be written upon the lives of men and women between the age of 15 and 65 in all branches of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, naval reserve, national naval volunteers, nurses and "any other branches of the United States forces serving with the army and navy." Announcement was made also that "rates at ages higher or lower will be given upon request."

Premiums, computed on a monthly basis, vary between 63 cents per \$1000 at age 15 to \$3.35 per \$100 at age 65. Between 21 and 31 years the following premiums will be charged per \$1000 of insurance (the limit being \$10,000): Twenty-one to 23, inclusive, 65 cents; 24 to 25, 66 cents; 26 to 27, 67 cents; 28, 68 cents; 29 and 30, 69 cents; 31, 70 cents.

During periods of total disability the insurance will be paid, not in one lump sum, but monthly for 20 years, should the disability continue for that period. Should death occur before 20 years, the remainder of the policy will be paid at once to the beneficiary. At the age of 25 the monthly installment for the 20-year period would be \$5.75 per \$1000 of insurance.

Provision is made for family allowances, for wounded and cripples, for compensation in case of death or injury without cost and for insurance at very little cost.

In cases of partial disability, the amount of compensation is determined by a schedule to be based upon the extent of the impairment of earning capacity. Total disability payments are to be increased above the figures named in the policy where the insured has dependents.

"Where the injury or disease is caused by the willful misconduct of the man," the policy reads, "compensation will not be paid."

The policies will be issued in multiples of \$500, no policy, however, to be less than \$1000.

KERENSKY APPEALS TO NAVY

Germans Menaced by Holding Part of
Oesel Isle in Russia.

Petrograd—The German forces which landed on Oesel Island in the Gulf of Riga, under the cover of 90 war vessels, had occupied up to 10 o'clock Saturday morning the whole northern and eastern part of the island, were within 12 versts of Arensburg, on the southern shore, according to an announcement made by the Russian naval general staff. The Russians still occupy Serel Point and the Svorb Peninsula, on the southwestern coast.

It now develops that the Germans did not occupy the Dago Island, north of Oesel and at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

Premier Kerensky, in an urgent appeal to the Baltic fleet to defend the fatherland "in this hour of trial," divulged the fact that the garrison of Kronstadt, the chief fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet, 20 miles west of Petrograd, by its attitude already has weakened the defensive resources of the fortress.

Eight dreadnoughts, a dozen light cruisers, 40 torpedo boat and 30 minesweepers participated in the German landing in Oesel Island. The people of Petrograd received the news of the occupation calmly.

The newspapers publish interviews with some of the cabinet ministers and others who agree that while the operation seriously affects Russia's strategic position, it does not constitute an immediate menace to the Russian capital.

Premier Kerensky sent a telegram to the commander-in-chief of the national armies in which he said: "Tell the redoubtable Baltic fleet that the hour of trial has arrived. Russia expects for her safety a valiant effort by the navy and I, as generalissimo, demand that the sailors make sacrifices."

Russians Plan to Fight.

Petrograd—A military conference was held at main headquarters Sunday, at which Premier Kerensky presided.

A program was adopted providing for the systematic training of soldiers and the application on the whole Russian front of the technical military processes developed in the present war and the strict regulation of the soldiers' daily life so as to produce maximum efficiency.

GERMANS WIN NEW GROUND IN BALTIC

Oesel Island Capital Falls Into
Hands of Invaders.

ARENSBURG OCCUPIED

Sea and Air Fleets Used in Fighting
for Possession of Gulf Entrance
That Leads to Petrograd.

Petrograd—German battleships airplanes and troops are uniting in the attack upon the outer defenses of Petrograd, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

Fighting for the possession of Oesel Island continues. Arensburg, its capital city, has been occupied by the enemy.

Naval and air forces are energetically supporting the land operations and are attacking the north and the south of the island. The south squadron of enemy cruisers, torpedo-boats and trawlers attempted to force the entrance to Irbe channel. Its further movements into the Gulf of Riga are covered by Russian long-range artillery from the island of Oesel.

The northern group of German warships dispatched a squadron of torpedo-boats between the islands of Oesel and Dago which pressed back Russian patrol boats in the direction of the Moon-sund. Russian naval forces, reinforcing the patrol boats, accepted battle and the enemy retired.

A third group of enemy warships, consisting of cruisers and torpedo-boats, approached the southwestern coast of the Island of Oesel and bombarded part of the coast. German submarines were observed several times at different places in the Baltic.

The exodus from Petrograd, which has been noticeable since the fall of Riga, has greatly increased. Since Saturday the ticket offices have been besieged, many persons offering large premiums for tickets. The situation is aggravated by rumors which are branded officially as unfounded, that passenger traffic will be stopped shortly, in view of the expected evacuation by the government.

No extensive evacuation is looked for, as no immediate danger threatens the capital. The new front is still 300 miles distant, and roads are impassable. It is not believed a landing in Finland will be attempted, owing to the scarcity of supplies there, and to the fact that provisioning would be rendered difficult, with winter approaching, by the sea's freezing.

The central committee of the fleet has addressed to the sailors an appeal which has caused cessation of the meetings at Helsingfors. The semi-official news agency says the first naval engagements in the Oesel waters have shown that an appeal to the crews of the fleet may be counted on with certainty.

CHICAGO WINS WORLD SERIES

Americans Capture Sixth and Deciding
Game at New York.

New York—Like Lochinvar of old, the Chicago Americans came out of the west and won the world's series baseball championship Monday, defeating the New York Nationals, 4 to 2, in the sixth and deciding game of the 1917 diamond classic.

For the first time in almost a decade the world's championship banner will flutter over the fans in the Middle West metropolis next spring when the series pennant is raised at Comiskey park as evidence of the superiority of the White Sox in the great National game.

After winning the first two games on their home field and losing the next two at the Polo Grounds, the Chicago clan clinched the gonfalon with two straight victories, one at Comiskey Park and the other at the lair of the Giants.

The New York club did not go down to defeat Monday without desperate resistance. The battle was surcharged with sensational situations and thrilling plays, but the invading combination with the edge of a one-game lead was not denied.

Want Rabbit Fur for Hats.

Washington, D. C.—Five hundred thousand Oregon jackrabbits are doomed to slaughter, because the largest felt hat manufacturer in the United States after conducting a long series of experiments covering a period of more than a year, has found that selected Oregon rabbit fur is eminently adapted to his use. Representative Sinnott has been asked to procure and ship 500,000 jack-rabbit skins. The order has been forwarded to Mr. Sinnott at The Dalles.