

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.

General Haig began another drive on the Germans' west front Monday and captured many strong positions, including some fortified farms.

The city of Rawlins, Wyo., is facing a coal famine and unable to secure any relief, according to a telegraphic appeal from Mayor E. W. Emler, of Rawlins.

The French cabinet resigned Monday. President Poincaré, however, refused to accept the resignations on the ground that the chamber on Friday had voted confidence in the ministry.

One case of pneumonia and scores of tonsillitis developed among the students of the officers' reserve camp and the soldiers at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as a result of continued cold weather.

Negotiations under which the United States had agreed to purchase 5,000,000 Mexican silver pesos from the Mexican government, to be melted and coined into subsidiary silver, were declared off Tuesday.

Ed Drown, an employe of a cattle company at Dubois, near Idaho Falls, Idaho, was instantly killed by Bob Bogus, foreman of the company, in a gun battle on the company's ranch Monday, and Bogus died as a result of wounds inflicted by Drown.

Sixty-seven lives were lost when the army transport Antilles went down last Wednesday by the torpedo of a German submarine. The official list of casualties, cabled by General Pershing, shows 67 lost, total survivors 170, and one unaccounted for.

The Interstate Commerce commission has responded to the plea of Eastern roads for financial assistance by reopening the 15 per cent rate advance cases so far as these carriers are concerned. The first hearing was set for November 5, in Washington.

Bread prices in Portland took their first tumble Tuesday since the cost of living began striving for an altitude record simultaneously with the declaration of war. The announcement came from one of the largest companies that the present standard loaf of 13 ounces will go on sale at 8 cents. Ten cents has been the charge up to this time. This applies to unwrapped bread only.

Threats to poison or dynamite the 500 guests at the banquet to be tendered Representative Julius Kahn at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Wednesday night, were received by scores of the speakers and guests, which caused secret service operatives and city detectives to begin a thorough search for the plotters, who represented themselves on the anonymous cards sent out as being members of the L. W. W.

The first train Thursday crossed the recently completed Quebec bridge. It was a special containing guests of the builders.

Major Stone, constructing quartermaster at Camp Lewis, has received word from Washington to build a \$27,000 theater at the camp.

Snow fell for 40 minutes at Salt Lake City Thursday. This is the first snow of the season in the city, but there was a fall about three weeks ago on the mountains.

Two arrests were made Thursday in Kansas City by detectives and government agents following intimations that the \$750,000 fire which partially destroyed the Kansas City stockyards Wednesday morning was of incendiary origin. A discharged employe of the yards was taken into custody by detectives in the city and a second man was arrested by government agents in Oklahoma City.

Eight thousand tobacco workers and cigar makers returned to work in San Juan, Porto Rico, Friday, after four weeks of idleness. There has been a general increase in the wages of these workers.

The police courts swung back to the workhouse sentence policy Friday in dealing with militants of the Woman's Party picketing the White House. Four arrested were given six months, the heaviest sentence yet imposed on any.

FRENCH SMASH LINES

Attack Made Before Dawn, Preceded
by Terrific Barrage—7500 Prisoners
and 25 Big Guns Taken.

Paris—In one of the swiftest and most dashing blows of the war, the French troops Wednesday smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of more than two miles at one point, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured more than 7500 prisoners and 25 heavy guns and field guns.

Several important villages also fell into the hands of the French, according to the French War office announcement. The advantage is along a front of from eight to ten kilometers.

The text reads: "North of the Aisne the attack which we launched Wednesday morning at 5:15 developed under extremely brilliant conditions. Notwithstanding mist and rain, our troops attacked with admirable enthusiasm formidable organizations of the enemy which were defended by the best troops of Germany, supported by heavy artillery.

"In their first dash our soldiers captured the line indicated by the quarries of Fruty and Doherey. A little later Malmaison fort, in the center, fell into our hands.

"Pushing their advance still further, our troops, after a desperate engagement, in which they gave proof of their irresistible snap, drove the enemy from the quarries of Montparnesse, which had been partly crushed by our big shells.

"On the left our progress was continued with the same success, the villages of Allemant and Vaudesson remaining in our power, while on the right our troops carried the line onto the heights dominating Fargny-Filain.

"Finally, in the center, our troops drove fresh enemy reserves better-skilled and captured in a violent struggle the village of Chavignon. At this point our advance reached a depth of three and one-half kilometers (about two and one-fifth miles).

"The enemy losses in the course of the day were large, in addition to those inflicted on him by our artillery preparation. The number of prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 7500. In the enormous amount of material captured we have counted 25 heavy field cannon.

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, our aviators carried out with audacity the missions imposed upon them, their machines flying 50 meters above the lines.

The attack was made in the morning at 5:15 o'clock. After artillery preparations for several hours our troops assaulted the powerful German positions in the region of Allemant and La Malmaison, northeast of Soissons."

NO WOODEN SHIPS WANTED

French and British Serve Notice On
Builders in United States.

Washington, D. C.—The French and British governments, through their high commissions now in Washington, Wednesday sent word to representatives of various Pacific Coast shipyards to the effect that they are no longer in the market for wooden ships. The British announcement conveyed no explanation. The French mission explained that it would contract for no more wooden ships because of the government policy of commandeering, and because the Shipping board has forbidden wooden ships to navigate through the war zone.

At the Shipping board rooms the explanation was offered that the French mission has misinterpreted a recent ruling, which bars sailing vessels from the war zone. There has been no order barring wooden steamers from the war zone. It is true, however, that the Shipping board declines to waive its right to commandeer any and all ships built in the United States for foreign order, and this policy of the board seems to have put an end to the awarding of contracts by foreign buyers, and especially by the allied governments.

Representatives of Pacific Coast yards are hopeful of inducing the Shipping board to modify its ruling so that yards having no government contracts may take contracts from foreign governments, provided such work will not interfere with work on United States government contracts.

Child Thrown Into Fire.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Testimony that during the race riots here on the night of July 2, a mob threw a negro child into a burning house, was given at the congressional inquiry into the riots by Edwin Popkess, a reporter for a St. Louis newspaper. He said he also saw four or five National Guardsmen shoot and kill two negroes who ran from a burning house. Inquiry into political conditions in East St. Louis was continued.

Weekly War Information

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

German Food Experts Equal Their Diplomats in Mistakes.

It is to avoid a condition such as has been experienced by Germany that the department of Agriculture has suggested "save the sow" as both a slogan and a working plan for those who wish to prevent the threatened meat shortage.

When the lack of meats and fats became felt by the central powers, German food economy experts advised that the hogs be killed, assuming the feed and labor required to raise swine could profitably be diverted to other uses. Only a short time elapsed before the meat and fat situation became worse than before, and the food experts were forced to make a complete switch of policy and lay down stringent rules for the protection of what hogs remained.

Hogs furnish meat more quickly and more cheaply than any other stock; a shortage can therefore be met most readily by intensive swine production.

As breeding stocks are now being depleted throughout the United States and the situation will become very serious if the country continues to be drained of its meats, the department of Agriculture is suggesting that swine production be increased.

Food Administration Plans Canvass of 22,000,000 Homes.

A house-to-house canvass of the 22,000,000 families in the United States and the enrollment of every man and woman in the nation in a mighty food conservation army, will be conducted by the food administration from October 21 to 25.

"On the success of this canvass," says Herbert Hoover, food administrator, "will largely depend the issue of the war. 'Food will win the war,' is the battle cry.

"Nearly 2,000,000 women have taken the pledge to furnish the food our allies and armies require. The small amount each individual is asked to save through substitution and avoidance of waste, when multiplied by millions, becomes an effective total.

The foods that must be saved are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar; those that should be used generously are fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and all cereals except wheat.

Place for Small Investor in Second Liberty Loan.

The man of limited means has been considered in plans for the second Liberty Loan, subscriptions to which are now being received. The allotment is for \$3,000,000,000, and may be increased by one-half that amount in case of over-subscription.

Both coupon and registered bonds as low as \$50 will be issued. Payment may be made in full or in installments. Bankers and employes throughout the country have arranged plans whereby bonds may be purchased on easy payment terms. Particulars may be secured by applying to banks.

Bonds of \$5000 and under are subject to no taxes so long as the owners live. They may be sold or placed as security on short notice. They bear interest at 4 per cent, and the owners have the privilege of exchanging these bonds for those of the succeeding issue if the latter should allow a higher rate.

War Information Booklets Printed in German Language.

Two of the booklets bearing on the war issued by the committee on public information have been reprinted in the German language: "How the War Came to America," and "German Loyalty."

Booklets in English now being distributed are "How the War Came to America," "The War Message and Facts Behind It," "The Nation in Arms," "The Government of Germany," "The Great War" and "American Loyalty."

Any of these publications may be secured free of charge by application to Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Successful Candidates in Reserve Camps Exceed Expectations.

Of the 44,000 candidates attending the first series of officers' reserve camps, 27,000, or 70 per cent, won commissions. The first estimates placed the successful proportion at 25 per cent.

The French government has designated a sufficient number of experienced officers to supply at least one for each of the 16 cantonments camps and has already furnished specialists in aviation and artillery who are now doing instruction work at Washington, D. C.

11 SHIPS SENT DOWN

Big Convoy Bound From Norway to
England Attacked by Germans—
No Warnings, No Rescues.

Berlin, via London—A convoy of 13 vessels, bound from Norway to England, was attacked by German light naval forces on Wednesday with the result that all the ships of the convoy and the protecting vessels, including two British destroyers were sunk, with the exception of a small fishing steamer, says a German admiralty statement issued Saturday. The German forces suffered no loss. The text of the statement reads:

"On Wednesday light German sea fighting forces in the northern part of the North Sea, within territorial waters in the neighborhood of the Shetland Islands, attacked a convoy bound from Norway to England, consisting of 13 vessels, including by way of protection, two modern British destroyers, G-29 and G-31.

"All the ships of the convoy and the protecting vessels, including the destroyers, were destroyed, with the ex-



ception of an escorting fishing steamer. Our fighting forces returned without loss or damage."

London—Two German raiders attacked a convoy in the North Sea on Wednesday and sank two of the British escorting destroyers, it was announced officially Saturday by the British War office.

The British torpedo destroyers sunk were the Mary Rose and the Strong Bow.

The official announcement says that three merchant vessels escaped in the action but that five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels were sunk without warning.

Thirty raiders, which were heavily armed, showed anxiety to escape before they could be interrupted by British forces, adds the official statement, and made no attempt to rescue the crews of the sunken destroyers.

All the officers and men of the Mary Rose and Strong Bow were lost.

The statement declares untrue the Germany story to the effect that the attack occurred in the territorial waters of the Shetland Islands.

MEXICO ON VERGE OF BREAK

Papers Devote Much Space to Possibility of War With Kaiser.

Mexico City—Newspapers devote much space to discussion of a possible break in this country's relations with Germany, following the recent secret session of the senate, when the question was debated. The Universal says a simple declaration of benevolent neutrality would not be sufficient because, according to statements of several Senators and Deputies, this would leave in existence German propaganda, information bureaus and espionage.

The legislative bill proposed on the subject provides that a committee shall call on President Carranza and request him to make, officially, at least a solemn declaration of benevolent neutrality toward the entente allies, which expression is deemed necessary by the bills introduced for sustaining the government and re-establishment of universal peace and progress, as well as the life of the Mexican nation.

El Demokrata, a pro-German newspaper, says that Mexico, in breaking off relations with Germany would be going to war for the sake of making money and would bind its liberty under the yoke of the United States.

Yaqui Indians in Uprising.

Douglas, Ariz.—A force of 1500 Yaqui Indians is in the mountains near Conchi, west of Cumpas, Sonora awaiting arrival of a party of 150 Indians from the border with a supply of arms and ammunition, according to an American mining man who reached Douglas from that section Monday.

About 400 Yaquis in the army of Gen. P. Elias Calles, governor of Sonora, have deserted and are on their way to join the force in the mountains.

GERMANS LOSE 16 WARSHIPS AT RIGA

Two Dreadnoughts Are Victims
of Russian Navy.

OTHER BOATS SUNK

Ultimate Fate of Kaiser's Naval Force
Unknown, but at Least Six Torpedo
Boats Sink in View.

Petrograd—Two German dreadnoughts, one cruiser, 12 torpedo boats and one transport were put out of action by the Russians in the fighting around the islands in the Gulf of Riga last week, but their ultimate fate is unknown, says an official statement issued Tuesday by the Russian admiralty.

It has been established that at least six German torpedo boats were sunk in the fighting. The Russians lost the battleship Slava and a torpedo boat.

The admiralty staff, in its review of the fighting, says that the Russian units fought excellently against the superiority of the Germans. The statement reads:

"During October 21 important enemy naval forces, together with transports, were sighted by our outposts in the Gulf of Riga. In Moon Sound the enemy seemed to be clearing the water of obstructions which we laid down. There was no naval action during the day, but enemy submarines were discovered in the Gulf of Finland.

"As the naval operations in the Baltic isles have now ended, it is possible to review them. The task of our fleet in this region was, with the organized position of Moon Sound as a base, to prevent enemy attempts to seize the Gulf of Riga and Moon Sound. So long as the German fleet only employed in such an operation elements of minor importance, as in 1915, namely, two dreadnoughts, our naval forces could cope with them.

"In 1915, although our position in Moon Sound was organized incompletely, we repulsed successfully all attacks and the enemy during three days possession of the Gulf of Riga suffered losses so grave that he was obliged to depart. A similar attempt in 1916 with unimportant forces failed completely.

"In the recent operations the enemy employed the major part of his fleet and his overwhelming superiority enabled him to carry out debarkation rapidly and successfully. Our fleet only was able to do its best to hinder these efforts and to inflict maximum losses. With this object we delivered a series of attacks, using all the naval resources in our possession.

TIME FOR SELF-DENIAL HERE

Sugar Famine Reported in East While
West is Scantly Supplied.

Chicago—Formal warning was issued here Monday on instructions from the office of Food Administrator Hoover that a sugar famine is upon the country and that the moment of America's first self-denial in the matter of food has arrived.

Announcement that this "condition is serious enough in the West and Middle West, but in the East it has developed into a famine" was made by Henry H. Rolapp, president of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' association and treasurer of the sugar distributing committee of the food administration, on receipt of a telegram from George Rolapp, chief of the sugar division of the food administration at Washington. The telegram requests that the situation be made clear to all citizens of the United States and that the need for rigid economy for several weeks be explained.

Guard Officers Warned.

Washington, D. C.—A sharp order has gone out to all National Guard officers, forbidding them to communicate to state authorities any information as to movements of their own or other units of the Federal armies. Two recent instances where messages of this character have come from Europe, revealing facts which the government wished to be withheld from publication, prompted the action of the War department.

\$100,000,000 Not Enough.

St. Louis—Henry P. Davison of New York, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, said here Tuesday that the \$100,000,000 raised for the Red Cross last summer would not last longer than the early spring of 1918. The people, he said, should be prepared to make another large contribution within a few months.