

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.

A tornado swept over the southern section of Baltimore Tuesday night, wrecking about a dozen dwellings and rendering others more or less uninhabitable.

The Zeitung Mittag, of Berlin, says the German chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter.

American batteries are continuing to shell German lines at regular intervals, the enemy following similar tactics. No further official communication has been issued, but there has been no special activity.

Russian soldiers who fraternized with Germans were fired on by Russian artillery Wednesday, says the official communication. On all fronts the situation is unchanged, the announcement says.

King Alfonso held conferences with various political leaders, but the solution of the cabinet crisis promises to consume several days. It is not expected the new cabinet will be announced immediately.

The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary force died Wednesday in an American field hospital. He was shot when he encountered an American patrol in No Man's Land in front of the American trenches.

Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, was captured September 21 off the Fijian Islands by Fijian constabulary, according to word brought by a steamer arriving at a Pacific Port Wednesday from a trans-Pacific port.

The new restrictions on the furloughs for German soldiers, necessitated by the growing problem of transportation, cut down by one-half the number for men in the field and eliminated furloughs for troops garrisoning the occupied regions except for urgent personal reasons or when leave is granted for pressing farm work.

Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the London Exchange Telegraph quotes General Verkhovski, minister of war, as rebuking "those who have talked of the disappearance of the Russian army." The war minister declared these persons had forgotten that the Russians hold on their front no less than 130 German divisions.

Profiteering by retail dealers in foodstuffs will be made impossible after November 1, the food administration announced Wednesday, under a plan to cut off supplies to those not satisfied with reasonable margins. Manufacturers, wholesalers and other handlers of foods, whose business will go under license, will not be permitted to sell to distributors who seek undue profits.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the house of commons Wednesday informed a questioner that the approaching inter-allied conference at Paris had been summoned not to consider war aims, but the conduct of the war. The question arose out of a report that the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates were sending a representative to the conference to discuss war aims.

The law making the National capital dry November 1 was held constitutional in the local Supreme court Thursday. The ruling dismissed attacks of liquor dealers.

Richard McColloch, president of the United Railways company of St. Louis, denied the request of the local Red Cross that soldiers and sailors be allowed to ride free on streetcars.

Co-operation of Pacific Coast candy manufacturers with the food administration's sugar conservation was pledged in a telegram received by the food administration from W. B. Ayer, Federal food administrator for Oregon.

President Menocal, of Cuba, issued a proclamation Thursday night warning all foreigners who instigate or encourage strikes in the sugar-producing region that they will be considered pernicious foreigners and expelled from Cuba.

ITALIANS IN RETREAT

Austro-German Troops Make Advance on Udine—Whole Isonzo Front Collapses Under Pressure.

Berlin, via London—The Austro-German troops invading Northern Italy are standing before Udine, where the Italian headquarters have been located.

The third Italian army made only a brief resistance to the advancing Teutonic forces, from Wippach to the Adriatic, and is now in retreat along the Adriatic coast.

Cormons has been captured, and the Austro-German troops are approaching the frontier of the Italian coast region. The number of prisoners is increasing.

The Italian front is yielding north of the broad sector which was pierced in the Teutonic attack, the weakening extending as far as Ploekken Pass.

The entire Italian Isonzo front has collapsed before the forces under General Otto von Buelow. The second Italian army is retreating towards the Tagliamento. All the roads are covered with columns in disorderly retreat, and the crowds comprising both soldiers and civil population.

Zurich—The military critic of the Vienna Reichspost says that thousands of tons of munitions and equipment for the offensive against Italy were brought to the front over a network of concealed roads; guns were placed in position at night time. The Italians observed nothing of these maneuvers, which were carried out with the aid of the most modern technical devices.

"Evidently," continues the writer, "the enemy was deceived by the absolutely unchanged appearance of the country—an impression which the advancing troops did everything to preserve."

A dispatch to the London Telegraph from Rome says it is reported from Berne that the Austro-Swiss frontier again has been closed and that the Germans are hurrying reinforcements to the Italian war front.

Rome—Italians are checking the advance of the Austro-German troops into the plains of Northern Italy, the War office announces.

Allies Will Help Italy.

Washington, D. C.—Lack of material, munitions and guns and unseasoned troops on the right wing in the face of overwhelming Austro-German forces coming from the Russian borders, are the causes assigned by technical experts of the Italian Mission here, for the Italian defeat in the Julian Alps.

There must be a reformation of the fighting lines, they say, and a resumption of the Italian offensive cannot be expected before next spring, the campaign meanwhile being of necessity on defensive lines.

Members of the mission are confident that relief and assistance will be forthcoming from Italy's allies. Men are not wanted. Italy has an abundance of men. Munitions, steel, coal, cannon and last, but not least, food, are what must be had at once.

SKIRTS UP AND SHOES DOWN

Winter Outlook for Women of U. S. Hard, According to Report.

St. Louis—Between the dictum of Mr. Hoover that skirts must be shorter and narrower and the decision of the Western association of Shoe dealers, which has just closed its convention, that shoes must be shorter, what is a poor girl to do, with a hard winter coming on?

Here, at one fell blow, in a manner of speaking, a considerable gap has been created, by official orders, between the shoe tops and the skirt bottoms, and nothing has been devised to cover the hiatus, if dimpled feminine knees can be designated as a hiatus.

In any event, the rubber-necking industry will grow by leaps and bounds and forthcoming cold, windy days will see much suffering, not to mention sundry adorable curves and shapely shanks.

The Western Association of Shoe Dealers decrees that "The Liberty shoe" shall be three inches shorter than those now worn. That is getting back to the days when women's shoes came just above the ankles. It is estimated that by this means the manufacturers can save one pair of shoes in every 10, and this is a big item in these days of conservation.

Jewish Fund is Needed.

New York—Jews from every important community in the United States attended a special assembly in this city Sunday called by the joint distribution committee of funds for Jewish war sufferers to plan the final drive in the campaign to raise \$10,000,000 before the year ends. A resolution pledging "undivided support to the Jewish citizenship and the making of every personal sacrifice in defense of the ideals of the Nation."

GERMAN INTRIGUE FURTHER EXPOSED

Teutonic Designs on Southern Brazil of Wide Scope.

AGENT WANTED SUBS

Diplomatic Plot Against Argentine and Brazil in Time of Peace Bared by Secretary of State Lansing.

Washington, D. C.—Two more of the notorious Count von Luxburg's messages to the German foreign office from Buenos Aires were made public Wednesday night by Secretary Lansing. They provide official confirmation of Germany's plan to control Southern Brazil, shed additional light upon Teutonic intrigue in South America generally and reveal that Luxburg appealed vainly for a squadron of submarines with which to awe some Latin-Americans and to flatter others.

These dispatches, like others that have gone before, were given out by Secretary Lansing without discussion of their contents. The only comment was in this statement attached to the copies:

"In view of the fact that the substance of certain telegrams addressed by Count Luxburg to the German foreign office has been published, the Secretary of State makes public the actual text of the telegrams."

The messages follow:

"No. 63, July 7, 1917: Our attitude towards Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people, under thin veneer, are Indians. A submarine squadron with full power to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether, after a rupture of relations, legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay, or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile."

"LUXBURG."
"No. 89, August 4, 1917: I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well, whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December."

"LUXBURG."
After the State department made public the "sink-without-a-trace" message, which caused Argentina to hand Von Luxburg his passports, the Argentine government sent to Washington a number of the former German minister's dispatches for deciphering. Whether the two now published were among them or were obtained by the United States at the same time it came into possession of other telegrams forwarded to Berlin through the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires is not disclosed.

Several days ago press reports from Buenos Aires said a sensation had been created there by the publication of a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying the Brazilian foreign minister had made known that translation of the Luxburg messages revealed a German plot to invade Southern Brazil. The Argentine newspapers demanded that their government either publish the dispatches or "authorize their publication by a foreign government."

"The reorganization" of South Brazil, referred to by Von Luxburg, is assumed here to refer to the activities of the Hamburg Colonization company, in connection with the large German element already located in that section. Several months before this dispatch was written there were reports of plans for a German insurrection.

The break between Argentina and Germany which Von Luxburg apparently was expecting in July, has not yet come and latest advices from Buenos Aires do not indicate an intention on the part of Argentina to join Brazil and other South American nations on the side of the allies.

Spirit Away Noted Preacher.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Herbert B. Bigelow, head of the People's church and prominent as a member and leader of the people's council, whose pacifist utterances brought about the raid on his office by federal authorities recently, was seized Wednesday night in front of the Odd Fellows hall in Newport, Ky., across the river from here, shoved into a waiting automobile, handcuffed and driven quickly away.

Weekly War Information

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

Women May Not be Called to Men's Places, Says Writer.

Discussing to what extent women will be called on "to take men's places" in industry during the war, Ruth Karr McKee, taking Canada as an example, says:

Canada has sent to the front one in 20 of her entire population. Not until America shall have sent five million or more men, will there be a like condition in the United States.

It is the consensus of thoughtful people that the war will not be a short one, that we must lay careful foundations, place our preparations on a level that we can hope to maintain for three years or even longer; yet no one expects for a moment that America will send such an army to France. We may expect then that there will be even less disturbance of the regular fields of men's and women's occupations here than in Canada.

The latest statistics available (about January, 1917) indicated that less than 10,000 women were employed in direct displacement of men in Canada. We can readily see then that there need be no elaborate preparation to don men's regimentals and go forth to do their peculiar work.

Even greater, more heroic, is the task ahead of us—to keep on doing much the same routine work we have always done, only do more of it, do it better and with a spirit of willingness and sacrifice that will make in every community for a high standard of patriotic, devoted loyalty to government in state and nation. Not the least of our service will be to find and give expression to the spiritual values which alone make this conflict endurable—not the least will be to send our loved ones into the conflict with a high courage that will make them invincible.

Food Conservation Drive to Start October 28.

Women's and men's organizations, municipal, county, state and nation, merchants' and commercial associations, schools and churches are enlisted in the drive for food conservation, announced for the week beginning October 28 and closing November 5.

Charles Heberd, of Spokane, working under the supervision of Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, is at the head of the campaign in the state of Washington. Mr. Heberd is asking the press of the state to publish short articles showing what is expected of committees, organizations and individuals.

Liberty Loan Literature Sent Out in Million Lots.

More than one piece of Liberty Loan literature for each man, woman and child in the United States will have been distributed before the drive now under way ends October 27.

Embracing this vast amount of advertising material are 7,000,000 posters, 42,000,000 poster stamps, 5,000,000 motor wind shield posters, 5,000,000 Boy Scout folders, 12,000,000 buttons, 8,000,000 Liberty Loan primers and 300,000 Boy Scout primers, 2,000,000 "source books" and about 10,000,000 copies of other kinds of literature.

More Postage Required on Letter Mail After November 1.

Three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof will be required as postage on all first-class mail other than "drop letters" after November 1. Drop letters, that is, letters mailed for delivery from the office at which posted, will require postage at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Postal cards must have two cents postage.

Bovine Mascot is a New Departure in Army Pets.

Members of one detachment of United States troops have a cow for a mascot.

The right of soldiers to keep cows was considered by the government, and a decision handed down gave permission to the troops to keep cows for the production of milk for the detachment mess, feed to be purchased with money from the ration savings.

Lumbermen Get Order for Airplane Fir.

Great Britain has placed with the West Coast Lumbermen's association an order for 8,000,000 feet of fir lumber for airplanes and the United States an order for 3,000,000. Italy recently placed an order for 30,000,000 feet for this purpose with a San Francisco corporation. It is uncertain whether the San Francisco corporation can fill such a large order, and if it cannot the West Coast Lumbermen's association will be asked to fill it.

U. S. TROOPS ENTER FRENCH TRENCHES

Americans Welcomed by French
With Great Enthusiasm.

FIRST SHELL IS FIRED

Sector is One of Quietest Along Front
Where Final Training in Actual
Warfare Will be Received.

With the American Army in France—American troops are in the first-line trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of the war at 6 o'clock on the morning of a recent day at a German working party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since.

A helmeted infantry marched in without the knowledge of the enemy on the same night through rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically. The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest on the front. It has not been taken over, being under the control of troops under the direction of the French.

The Americans have shelled German positions and troops, the enemy sending shell for shell. The first shell case will be sent to President Wilson.

The case is now in the possession of General Sibert. The shot was fired by a red-haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attempted by American and French artillerymen in celebration of the first American contact with the enemy.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75s. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position, which was located by sound, and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans who joined in the artillery duels.

All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions.

100,000 ITALIANS ARE TAKEN

Austro-Germans Pierce Northern Italy and Play Great Havoc.

Berlin, via London—The capture of 100,000 Italians and more than 700 guns is reported in the official communication from general headquarters Sunday night, which declares that the Italian second and third armies are in retreat. The statement reads:

"The Italian second and third armies are in retreat towards the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated."

Berlin, via London—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the plains of Northern Italy, capturing the town of Cividale, the War office announces.

Amsterdam—The occupation of Gorizia Sunday morning by Austro-German forces is announced in an official dispatch from Vienna. The Italians are said to have retired across the Isonzo.

Rome—Units of the Italian second army surrendered or retreated without fighting, permitting the Austro-German forces to break the Italian left wing on the Julian front and invade Italy, says Sunday's official report.

The Italians now are retreating in accordance with the plan prepared.

Italy Needs Medicines.

San Diego, Cal.—An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the immediate relief of the paucity of drugs, medicines and medical supplies vitally needed in Italy was authorized by telegraph by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the American National Red Cross, according to a statement at a Union church observance of national prayer day. An additional appropriation also will be authorized to establish an American ambulance on the Italian front.

Naval Battle is Brief.

London—A German torpedo boat destroyer was hit twice by shells from British and French destroyers during an engagement Saturday afternoon between six entente allied and three German vessels and 17 German airplanes off the Belgian coast, according to an admiralty statement issued Sunday. The three Germans were forced to seek safety under the land batteries.