

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.

At a meeting in Petrograd Saturday, representatives of the whole Petrograd garrison passed under the guidance and influence of the Bolsheviks, the radical pacifist group. There was great excitement in the city.

In the region of the Black Sea coast the Russians have driven the Turks from their first line and advanced in some places to the third line, the War office announces. Large quantities of arms and munitions were captured.

The first woman letter carrier, un-uniformed, but with a government badge, was seen in Washington Wednesday. She is on a light route, as an experiment for women substitutes for men, owing to the shortage of men.

Five ships with a tonnage of about 25,000 thus far have been placed by the American government at the disposal of Italy for the transport of supplies. Before the month is over another 75,000 tons, it is said, will have been turned over.

Convinced that pro-German agencies are at work to hinder the aircraft production program, officials believe a drastic campaign against agitators may be necessary, reaching to the spruce forests of the Northwest, where the wood for airplanes is being cut.

Hog cholera killed enough animals last year to have fed one million soldiers a meat ration for five and a half months, the department of Agriculture announced Tuesday. This enormous loss, the statement said, was unnecessary, as hog cholera to a large extent can be prevented.

Coal operators of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming have presented to the priority committee of the War Industries Board a request for a full car supply for mines in those states to meet urgent fuel requirements, both for industrial and domestic use in the intermountain section.

Because he opposed support of the government in its war policies and his congregation called for his resignation, the Rev. J. L. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist church, leading one of that denomination in Savannah, Ga., announced that he would leave his pulpit next Sunday night.

A dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says General von Berrer, commanding the Wurttemberg armies on the northeastern front, was killed Friday while visiting the trenches near Riga. General von Berrer had a prominent share in the capture of the Russian positions in this region.

Warren K. Billings, under sentence of life imprisonment for murder growing out of a bomb explosion in San Francisco, in July, 1916, which claimed ten victims, was refused a hearing by the state supreme court on his application for a new trial. The state appellate court recently denied his appeal.

Belated returns to the food administration Tuesday raised the total number of pledges received in last week's intensive food-pledge card campaign to well above 7,000,000. Complete reports are expected to send up the total to 10,000,000, the administration's goal, for the week, and extension of the campaign through this week in most of the states probably will carry it well beyond that figure.

Arrangements for supplying captured Americans with food and clothing in the German prison camps have been made through the Red Cross, which has a committee in Switzerland to send rations and other necessities at regular intervals. As the number of Americans in German hands increases it may be necessary to make further provision for them through the Spanish ambassador in Berlin, who is caring for American interests there.

The first arrests for smuggling under the embargo section of the espionage act and the President's proclamation in connection with it, were made Thursday, Frank Stolaroff, a Douglas, Ariz., merchant, and six Mexicans being taken into custody by customs officers. The officers confiscated two wagonloads of shoes and other merchandise.

OUTLINES PEACE VIEW

Chancellor States Position Regarding
Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium—
Annexation Not Desired.

Munich, Bavaria—The views of Count von Hertling, the Bavarian premier, regarding some of Germany's peace aims, were outlined by the premier in a speech delivered recently before the main committee of the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies. Regarding Bavaria's separate reply to Pope Benedict's peace note, he denied it meant Bavaria was pursuing an independent policy, declaring that the contrary was the case, the separate reply being sent to indicate Bavaria's full support of the policy of the German empire.

"In Belgium, we purpose to proceed with moderation and in full consideration of the wishes of the Belgian people," said Count von Hertling, in discussing peace conditions.

"The surrender of Alsace-Lorraine," he continued, "is under no circumstances to be thought of, and the majority of the population of the two provinces would not welcome such action. A decision in the matter of the form of government to be given Alsace-Lorraine cannot be arrived at in a hurry. A federated state cannot be created in a moment, like a shot fired from a gun."

Count von Hertling closed his speech with a promise of certain internal reforms for Bavaria. "I am planning," he said, "for a more intimate cooperation between the government and the Chamber of Deputies, and I am prepared to receive suggestions to this end."

In the Bavarian reply to the Pope which has been referred to in the German newspapers as having caused "some uneasiness," the assertion was made that:

"Nothing could lie further from the peace-loving German nation and the government than the thought of an attack on other nations and the effort to extend its territory by violence. For no victory and no gain of territory could in its eyes, even in the most distant degree, counterbalance the fearful horrors of a war and the annihilation of ethical and economical values necessarily connected with it.

"The policy of the German emperor and of the imperial government, which always had in view the preservation and assurance of peace, often to the very limit of what was compatible with German interest, therefore meets always with the fullest approval of the German nation and its chosen representatives."

WAR ON AUSTRIA NOW URGED

Defense Society Asks Wilson to Call
Special Session of Congress.

New York—Immediate declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary, the use of Austrian ships for the transport of American troops to Italy and the giving of all possible aid to Italy in the present war, are demanded in resolutions adopted here Thursday at a meeting of the American Defense Society.

The resolutions, which were sent to President Wilson, governors of all states and senators and representatives in congress, urge that the President call a special session of congress to take the measures necessary to render assistance to Italy.

The sending of an "overwhelming" force to France, because, the resolution says, "the more men we send, the fewer will be slain," it is counseled in the minute, which declares that, considering the great numbers of the men poured into the war in the last three years by England and France, the sending of as many as 10,000,000 from its population of over 100,000,000 would be no more than this country's proportionate share.

The minute urges that congress at its session be asked to declare that a state of war exists also between the United States and Bulgaria and Turkey.

The resolution further urges the transportation to Italy of a contingent of American troops and war material, using all ships possible, including seized Austrian ships, for the purpose. It sets forth that "the complete defeat of Italy's armies will endanger her national existence and imperil the issue of the war for democracy" and that "to preserve Italy's existence and to maintain her efficiency as a fighting force immediate moral and material aid from her friends is imperative."

Camouflage Skill Shown.

Washington, D. C.—Camouflage skill of the Army Engineer Corps was viewed Friday by President Wilson and Secretary Baker at a training camp near Washington. A camouflage company put on a special exhibition, showing how artillery, roadways, streams, and even troop movements are concealed. Many secrets of the game developed by the American forces were demonstrated for the guests, including several higher officers of the Army.

NEW WAR TAX RULING

Law Applies to Life Insurance, Theater Tickets, Stocks and Bonds, Public Utilities, Cigars and Cigarettes—Increased Postal Rates Also Are in Effect.

Three-cent letter postage went into effect Friday of last week, as an additional measure to increase the revenues of the United States during the war period. Postal cards double in price.

The postage on letters will be at the rate of 3 cents for every ounce or fraction thereof, excepting drop letters mailed for delivery from the office at which they are posted, which may be mailed at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction.

Postal cards are required to be prepaid 2 cents, and therefore 1-cent stamps must have a 1-cent stamp affixed to them in addition to the 1-cent stamp impressed on such cards.

Private mailing cards with written messages sent openly in the mails will be transmitted at the rate of 2 cents each, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender.

If less than 3 cents is prepaid on a letter or other first-class matter it will be returned to the sender, if known, for the deficient postage. If the sender is not known, it will, if prepaid at least 2 cents, be marked with the deficient postage and sent to its destination for collection of the amount due upon delivery.

The new rates are applicable to letters addressed for foreign delivery, as follows: The Bahamas, Canada, Cuba, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand and Panama.

With all of the above countries, by mutual agreement, the same rate of postage as that prevailing at home was charged for foreign delivery.

Postmasters have been instructed that the provisions of the order do not affect the rates applicable to letters to foreign countries other than those named, the rates for such remaining at 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional fraction.

On pleasures and necessities alike the war tax falls. It even applies to life insurance, theater parties, to stocks and bonds, to public utility facilities, and to the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

As a part of the war revenue measure the tax is designed to aid the liberty loan in financing the nation's struggle for democracy. The following provisions of the measure have been furnished by Milton A. Miller, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for Portland:

Individual Income Tax.
Reports to be made between January 1 and March 1, 1917, on income for entire year of 1916. Exemptions—Married persons, \$2,000; single persons, \$1,000. Collector can furnish blank about January 1.

Corporations Income Tax.
Reports to be made between January 1 and March 1, 1917, covering the calendar year 1917.

War Excess Profits Tax.
Reports to be made between January 1 and March 1, 1917, covering the calendar year 1917. Exemptions—Individuals and corporations, \$5,000; corporations, \$500. Blanks may be procured about January 1.

War Tax on Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Etc.
One-half of this tax became effective coincident with the passage of the act October 4, upon the floor stock of all dealers. It will be made as of that date and filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue at once. Forms may be procured at 219 Custom-house. On and after November 1 all manufacturers or importers must pay the full rate of tax on all such articles sold.

War Tax on Facilities Furnished by Public Utilities.
This tax becomes effective November 1, 1917. Monthly returns to be made thereafter showing amount of business transacted, and tax to be paid thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. Express companies are affected likewise and pay a tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents of the express charges. Also on passenger fares a tax of 3 per cent on the amount paid for such transportation, except for commutation season tickets on trips less than 20 miles, and on tickets costing less than 25 cents. Tax in every case to be paid by the party paying for such transportation.

War Tax on Life Insurance.
On life insurance a tax of 8 cents on each \$1,000 issued on and after November 1, 1917. On marine, inland, fire and casualty insurance on same date a tax of 1 cent for each \$100 of premium paid for such insurance.

War Excise Taxes.
On and after November 1, 1917, a tax of 3 per cent on the sale price of all automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons and motorcycles, all piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines and records; all jewelry, real or imitation; all tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker-boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games (except children's games and toys); a tax of 2 per cent on cosmetics, pills, powders, lozenges, etc.; 2 per cent on chewing gum; tax in all these cases to be paid by the manufacturer, importer, or producer, with a tax of one-half these percentages on stocks on hand October 4, 1917.

War Tax on Admissions and Dues.
A tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction thereof charged by any theater, moving picture show, etc., for admission, except in cases of theaters making a maximum charge of 5 cents. A tax of 10 per cent of the amount paid as dues or initiation fees in any athletic or social club, when such annual dues are in excess of \$10 per year. The tax becomes effective November 1, 1917.

War Tax Stamps.
Stamp taxes will apply to bonds, stocks, deeds, notes, entry of goods, wares, etc., passage ticket to foreign countries, power of attorney, and playing cards. Also a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents paid on parcel post shipments, beginning with November 1, 1917. These stamps may be purchased from the Collector of Internal Revenue or from the Postoffice.

War Estate Taxes.
A war tax on all estates, the tax being graduated and ranging from 1 per cent up to 10 per cent of the net worth of the estate.

MEAT CONTROL FIXED

Regulations Intended to Provide Fair
Profit for Packer and Protection
to Producer and Consumer.

Washington, D. C.—Appointment of J. P. Cotton, of New York, as head of the meat division, which, after November 1, will direct the license control of the nation's packing and slaughtering industries, was announced Wednesday night by the food administration. Mr. Cotton will make his headquarters in Chicago.

Every phase of the meat industry, as well as the consuming public, will be represented on advisory committees now being organized.

"Regulations under the license are being formulated," says a food administration statement, "on the basis of a fair profit to the packer and protection for the grower and consumer. The division is not to fix the price at which the farmer sells his stock. It has, however, the duty of directing export purchases of beef and pork products and proposes to use this power to stabilize the price, to support remunerative prices to the farmer and, by the excision of speculation, to protect the consumer."

Issue Bulletin on Potatoes.

North Yakima—A potato bulletin will be issued from this city by the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, beginning this week. It will be prepared by Robert L. Ringer, representative of the department, who arrived here Monday. The bulletin will be for free distribution and Mr. Ringer is co-operating with J. N. Price, county agent, to give it as wide circulation as possible.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse bluestem, forty-fold, White valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones sife, copper, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less; other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10.20; valley, \$9.80; whole wheat, \$10.40; graham, \$10.20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$33; middlings, \$41; rolled barley, \$56@57; rolled oats, \$54.

Corn—Whole, \$83 per ton; cracked, \$84.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$23@25; alfalfa, \$22.50@24; valley grain hay, \$20; clover, \$20; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 44@44½c per pound; prime firsts, 43@43½c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 48c; carloads, tons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 51@52c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 52c per dozen; candled, 54@57c; selecta, 58@60c.

Poultry—Hens, large, 18 @ 19c per pound; small, 17 cents; broilers, 10 cents; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 10@12c; turkeys, live, 20@25c.

Veal—Fancy, 15@15½c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 18@19c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 75c@\$1.75 per crate; cabbage, 1½@2c per pound; lettuce, 50@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c; peppers, 9@10c per pound; cauliflower, 90c@\$1.60 per dozen; sprouts, 10c per pound; artichokes, 90c per dozen; horseradish, 9c per pound; garlic, 6@8c; squash, 1½c; pumpkins, 1c; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; beets, \$1.50@1.75; turnips, \$1.50@1.75.

Potatoes—\$1.50@1.75 per hundred-weight; sweet potatoes, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Buying price: Oregon, \$2.35, country points.

Green Fruits—Peaches, 75@85c per box; apples, \$1@2; pears, \$1.75@2.25; grapes, \$1.25@1.65; casabas, 2c per pound; cranberries, \$13.50 per barrel; quinces, \$2.25@2.50 per box.

Hops—1917 crop, 25@27c per pound; 1916 crop, 17@20c.

Wool—Extra Oregon, fine, 50@60c per pound; coarse, 55@60c; valley, 55@60c; mohair, long staple, 55c.

November 6, 1917.

Cattle—Best beef steers, \$ 9.00@ 9.50
Good beef steers, 7.00@ 9.00
Best beef cows, 6.00@ 7.00
Ordinary to good, 4.00@ 5.00
Best heifers, 6.50@ 7.50
Calves, 7.00@ 9.50
Bulls, 4.50@ 6.75
Stockers and feeders, 4.00@ 7.25

Hogs—Prime light hogs, \$16.00@16.25
Prime heavy hogs, 15.85@16.00
Bulk, 15.85@16.00
Pigs, 14.00@14.50

Sheep—Yearlings, \$12.50@13.00
Wethers, 12.00@13.00
Ewes, 8.50@10.50
Western lambs, 14.00@14.50
Valley lambs, 13.50@14.00

WOMEN WIN NEW YORK; OHIO CLOSE

Tammany's Candidate Defeats
Mitchell for Mayor.

PROHIBITION GAINING

Wet Forces in Buckeye State Have
Slight Lead—New Mexico in Dry
Column by Safe Margin.

New York—The outstanding feature of the elections in the United States Tuesday was the apparently assured victory for woman suffrage in New York state by a majority of approximately 45,000. While the suffragists were winning in the East, early returns from Ohio indicated defeat for them in that state.

Two states, Ohio and New Mexico, voted on prohibition. Incomplete returns from Ohio showed that the contest in that state was very close, with the drys leading by a small margin. The prohibitionists evidently had carried New Mexico.

The entire Republican state ticket headed by Governor Samuel W. McCall, won an overwhelming victory in Massachusetts, while the Democratic state ticket headed by Westmoreland Davis for governor, was successful in Virginia.

Interest in the municipal elections centered upon New York, where John F. Hyland, Democrat, defeated Mayor John P. Mitchell, candidate for reelection, by a plurality of more than 140,000. The entire Tammany ticket also was elected. The Socialist vote showed a gain of more than 400 per cent over that cast in the municipal campaign four years ago. The bipartisan judicial ticket in Chicago, defeated by a plurality estimated at 80,000, Socialist candidates standing on an anti-war platform.

The attempt of Senator Penrose, backing the so-called town meeting candidates to oust the Vane brothers from control in Philadelphia on the face of returns up to midnight, appears to have been unsuccessful, but at that hour both sides claimed victory.

William A. Magee, ex-Mayor of Pittsburg, seemingly was defeated by E. V. Babcock, a wealthy business man. Both are Republicans. Harry L. Davis, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Cleveland. Charles W. Jewett, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Indianapolis. By electing George W. Smith Mayor of Louisville, the Republican party in that city scored their first victory in ten years. John Galvin, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Cincinnati.

George F. Buck, Republican, defeated Louis P. Fuhmann, the incumbent, for Mayor of Buffalo.

Schuyler Merritt, Republican, was elected to congress from Connecticut to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ebenezer J. Hill, Republican.

EX-QUEEN SHOWN TRAITOR

Kaiser Kept Informed and Assured of
Greek Co-operation.

Athens, Greece—Lengthy telegrams which passed between ex-Queen Sophie and Emperor William during December, 1916, and the early part of this year, similar in tone to others that have been deciphered, are now made public and show that the Queen again and again urged that the Germans take the offensive on the Macedonian front. Queen Sophie assured the emperor, her brother, of Greek co-operation.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, it appears, could not agree, however, on the time the attack should be made, while the blockade of the allies, causing a shortage of food and munitions in Greece, prevented Greece from acting.

On January 10 the Queen telegraphed the Emperor telling him of this food and ammunition shortage, and concluded:

"May the infamous pigs receive the punishment they deserve."

Airplane Raids Damage.

New York—What is believed to be the first summary of the results of fires due to German airplane raids over London during 1916 was received here by Robert Adamson, from the London County Council. This report says there were 128 such fires, resulting in loss of 36 lives and the injury of 26 persons. Throughout the year there were 3104 fires, causing 158 deaths, the summary says, and the property loss approximated \$4,500,000.