

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.

Hugh Cameron, a Scotch painter of figure subjects and portraits, died in Edinburgh Monday. He was born in 1835.

Ten thousand persons in San Juan, Porto Rico, have been ill of a three-day fever within two weeks, according to the sanitary service.

The bombardment of Paris with German long-range guns began again Monday afternoon, according to a London Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

A generally favorable national situation in Italy with unusually good harvest prospects was reported to the State department Tuesday in dispatches from Rome.

The Austro-Hungarian war minister, says a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, announces that more than 500,000 Austrian war prisoners already have returned from Russia.

Three hundred enlisted men were commissioned as second lieutenants in the Marine corps Wednesday upon completion of a three months' course of training at the Marine corps' training camp at Quantico, Va.

Major E. A. Rich, orthopedic inspector, is at Camp Lewis inspecting the camp for foot trouble. He reports 37 per cent of men in the entire draft for the national army reported affected with foot trouble are now available for the army.

The summer vacation of congress began Monday. Both houses met for routine business. The senate adjourned until Thursday under the agreement for Monday and Thursday sessions only until August 24. House leaders had a similar plan.

Having established working relations with the California State Railroad commission earlier in the day, William G. McAdoo, federal director-general of railroads, began a series of conferences late Tuesday with chiefs of the national railroad administration.

J. H. Kirby, of Houston, Tex., has been appointed lumber administrator of the Emergency Fleet corporation to administer all activities of the ship-building programme connected with the production and storage of lumber. Mr. Kirby will also assume control over all logging operations.

A petition for a writ of probable cause, designed to keep Thomas J. Mooney out of the penitentiary until his case could be acted on by Governor Stephens was denied by the supreme court at San Francisco Monday. Mooney is under sentence to hang for murder in connection with a bomb explosion.

"The general situation Tuesday morning is regarded as satisfactory," says a war department statement based on dispatches from General Pershing and General Bliss, confirming press accounts of the fighting Monday. Warning is given, however, that great pressure of reserves is still looked for.

German aviators at 11 o'clock Monday night dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy, France. Two enlisted men were killed and among the personnel nine persons were wounded. Miss Jane Jeffery, an American Red Cross nurse, was among those wounded, though her injuries are not serious.

The period for subscribing to the eighth Hungarian war loan, which was to close on July 12, has been extended until July 24, according to advices from Basel.

Eugene V. Debs Thursday notified the socialist county committee at Terre Haute, Ind., that he would decline the nomination for congress of offered him a week ago.

Prevention of the threatened shortage of harvest labor in the western wheat belt and the probable saving of every acre of the crop is announced by the federal employment service.

The air superiority of the entente allies on the Austro-Italian front is indicated by the figures made public Thursday dealing with the ten days' offensive of the Austro-Hungarians last June.

A British submarine was slightly damaged and one officer and five men killed when the craft was attacked by German seaplanes off the east coast of England July 6, according to an admiralty statement.

Major James B. McCudden, British star aviator, who is credited with bringing down 54 German machines, was accidentally killed while flying from England to France Tuesday. He fell on the French coast.

REPORT HINDENBURG DEAD

Aged Field Marshal Said to Have Succumbed to Stroke of Apoplexy.

Amsterdam.—The death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is announced in Les Nouvelles, a French language newspaper published at The Hague.

Von Hindenburg's death, which is said to have occurred after a stormy interview with the German emperor at great headquarters at Spa. The emperor and the field marshal are declared to have had serious differences of opinion concerning the German offensive toward Paris.

The violent interview between von Hindenburg and Emperor William took place on May 16 Les Nouvelles says. It was followed by an apoplectic stroke.

The newspaper says its information was obtained "from good sources in the occupied district of Belgium."

In the last six months there have been several rumors of the death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and there have been many reports that he has been in poor health. German newspapers were not permitted to mention the rumor.

Keeping step with reports of the field marshal's health have been dispatches indicating that the field marshal and the emperor had had disagreements concerning the German offensive in the west.

At the outbreak of the war Field Marshal von Hindenburg was a general in retirement. He was credited with evolving and carrying out the campaign against the Russians in east Prussia which resulted in the serious Russian defeat at Tannenberg, for which he was promoted to field marshal.

PORTLAND TO TURN OUT MORE VESSELS

Portland.—Through the arrival in Portland Saturday of the Emergency Fleet corporation officials, led by Charles M. Schwab, director-general, it was decided that the Oregon district should produce during the next year a fleet of steel and wooden steamers with a contract valuation of \$200,000,000.

The enlargement of some plants and the duplication of at least one steel yard is depended on to produce much of the extra tonnage, while established yards are to be given all contracts they can complete through maximum production. Besides making such headway in a survey of the construction possibilities here, Mr. Schwab made a most favorable impression among those he met personally at shipyards and at luncheon.

They both went on record for keeping both steel and wooden plants crammed with orders. They also pointed out any laggards in the plants would find themselves without business or means of assisting in the war. It is a business trip.

But they are not on the Pacific coast to scatter cheer alone. They are optimistic about the final outcome of the war as regards the ability of the American shipbuilders to meet the 100 per cent demands placed on them for tonnage, also they tell that every ounce of muscle and energy now devoted to the cause must be doubled if possible.

With them it is an open season on ships as well as Germans, only they are scoring every ship floated as winning a percentage of the war just as every German put out of combat is credited as a loss to the Kaiser.

HUN PROPAGANDA FINANCED IN U. S.

New York.—The Busch family, of St. Louis, bought \$1,000,000 worth of the German war bonds which the government believes were sold in this country for propaganda and for the purchase of the New York Evening Mail and other newspapers, according to a statement issued by Alfred L. Becker, deputy state attorney-general.

Mr. Becker added that probably more than \$100,000,000 worth of the bonds had been sold in the United States.

Mr. Becker emphasized the point that while the United States was still neutral the imperial German government established a fund "to seduce part of the American press with good American gold, exchanged for mere scraps of paper."

Many Americans, he said, invested in the German bonds before this country went to war in the same manner that they are now buying liberty bonds, thinking that the money was to be used legitimately for the purchase of munitions and war supplies, and not suspecting that their dollars were to be used against their own country.

Woman Soldier Is Dead.
Douglas, Ariz.—Mrs. Hazel Carter, who last fall went with an infantry regiment from Douglas to France, disguised as a soldier, died at Lordsburg, N. M., Friday.

Mrs. Carter's husband was a corporal in the regiment with which his wife went to Europe and still is in France. Her identity and sex were not discovered until shortly before the ship bearing the troops reached its destination, and she was sent back to the United States on a returning transport.

YANKS CRUSH HUNS AS DRIVE STARTS

Counter Attack Hurls Teutons Back Across Marne.

CAPTURE PRISONERS

New Onslaught Begun Where Allies Expected—Weather Unfavorable to Germans—Situation Good.

With the American Army on the Marne.—The German prisoners captured in the counter-attack by the Americans at the bend of the Marne number between 1000 and 1500. They include a complete brigade staff.

Paris (Monday).—The first big day of the offensive was a big defeat for the enemy, says the Havas correspondent on the French front. On the entire attacking front the enemy was not able to break through the allied positions. The slight advance made, he adds, may be considered as nothing, on account of the efforts displayed and the losses sustained. A general impression of confidence reigns within the French lines.

French aviators were very active in harassing the enemy and destroyed two bridges loaded with German troops.

For once the Germans are not favored by the elements. The sky is overcast, the weather is unsettled and, most important, the wind is southwest. This is a vital gain for the defense, for it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the Germans to make extensive use of gas.

When troops are muzzled for long hours with masks, officers cannot communicate orders and each man is thrown on his own resources. As a result, weight of numbers, which is always on the side of the attacking army at the beginning, becomes the deciding factor.

Another advantage the allies have had is that the attack was expected just where it developed. It was considered logical, even unavoidable, that Von Gallwitz' army, the only one not yet used in this year's offensive, should be chosen to carry out these operations.

BRITISH TROOPS SENT TO SIBERIA

Washington, D. C.—News of the dispatch of British reinforcements to Siberia to support the Czecho-Slovaks and Russians controlling Vladivostok and a long stretch of the trans-Siberian railroad, was received here Sunday through official channels.

Apparently whatever may come of plans for allied and American military intervention in Russia on a great scale, the hard-fighting Czecho-Slovaks are to be given by the allies the aid necessary to prevent them from being crushed by Bolshevik forces operating with released German prisoners.

Just what British forces have been dispatched is not known, nor is it clear whether the movement is part of a general plan of action determined upon in the absence of American approval and co-operation in an intervention program.

British, American and Japanese marines and bluejackets are already ashore at Vladivostok guarding war stores.

There is nothing to indicate that President Wilson had changed his view that a military expedition to Siberia could not be undertaken without weakening the front in Europe. Until he is satisfied on this point, he is expected to commit the United States to nothing beyond the extensive plan for economic aid.

Final decision to put this scheme into operation is said to have been what officials meant last week when they said the period of waiting was over.

Diplomat Leaves Service.

Washington, D. C.—Edward I. Williams, chief of the division of far eastern affairs, has resigned, effective next September 1, to accept a professorship at the University of California. The name of his successor has not been made known. As charge d'affaires in Peking when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, Mr. Williams recognized for the United States the new Chinese republic. He has spent 22 years in the service of the State department.

War Declared By Haiti.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—The council of state, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian constitution, has unanimously voted the declaration of war on Germany demanded by the president of the republic.

Haiti is the twenty-second nation to declare war on Germany. Seven other countries have broken diplomatic relations.

HARVEST AT WALLA WALLA

Hot Weather and Winds Rapidly Ripen Fields of Grain.

Walla Walla.—Temperature of close to 100 degrees in the field, with a north wind blowing, has rapidly ripened the wheat this week and many outfits will take the field to commence harvest. The lack of rain in the last few weeks has prevented the grain from filling out. This is especially true of spring grain.

Estimates made by farmers are that the yield will be about the same as last year for spring wheat or possibly a little less.

Fall sown wheat will yield fairly well, however. There will be lots of wheat harvested in the valley, but the grain will not be as well divided among the farmers as last year, when nearly all obtained a good percentage of their crop. This year spring sown grain was badly pinched.

By the last of this week the harvest will be well started, it is believed.

Plow Beet Fields in Fall.

Yakima.—As it has been demonstrated this year that fall plowing is of distinct advantage to farmers who expect to grow sugar beets successfully, and is of benefit to the preparation of the ground for any crop, the officials of the reclamation and Indian services have decided to change their regulations regarding the shutting off of irrigation water and have assured the farmers they can make their arrangements this fall not only for fall plowing, but for fall seeding as well. Indian Agent Don M. Carr is also working to have the terms of Indian leases lengthened from three to eight years that farmers may plan their work to better advantage. It is shown conclusively in the valley this year that beets sown early on fall plowed ground have not blighted and will make a very heavy tonnage.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bulk basis, Portland for No. 1 grade: Hard wheat—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen Galgulus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse Bluestem, Fortyfold, 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 Fife, Coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grains handled by samples.

Flour—Patents, \$10; valley, \$9.60; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$11 per barrel; rye flour, \$11.50; cornmeal, \$10.60@11.40; corn flour \$11.70.

Millfeed—Net millfeed prices, carlots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$32; mixed cars and less than carloads 50c more; rolled barley, \$74@75; rolled oats, \$69.

Corn—Whole, \$73; cracked, \$74 per ton.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$32@33 per ton; valley timothy, \$27@28; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$24@26; clover, \$21; straw, \$9@10.

Butter—Cubes, extra, 45c; prime firsts, 44c; prints, extras, 47@48c; cartons, 1@2c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 47@51c per pound delivered Portland; 2@3c less at stations.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 37c; candled, 41c; selects, 42 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 26@27c; broilers, 30@32c; ducks, young, 30c; geese and turkeys, nominal.

Veal—Fancy, 19c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 23c per pound.

Fruits—Cherries, 5@12c per lb.; peaches, 65@140; new apples, \$2.25 @2.50 per box; loganberries, \$1.75 per crate; raspberries, \$3 per crate; plums \$2.25@2.50 per box; apricots, \$1.75@2 per box.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2@3.00 per crate; cabbage, 2 1/2@3 1/2c per pound; lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25@2 per dozen; garlic, 7c; peppers, 25@40c per lb.; peas, 8@10c per pound; beans, 12@12c per pound; celery, 1.25@1.50 per dozen.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$2 per sack; turnips, \$2@2.25; parsnips, 1.25; beets, \$2.25.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, \$1.50@2 per hundred; new, 3 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Yellow, \$2.50 per sack; red, \$2 per sack.

Hops—1917 crop, 13@14c per pound; contracts, 16@17c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 35@56c; mohair, Oregon, new clip, 55c per lb.

Cattle—

July 13, 1918.
Prime steers.....\$12.00@13.00
Good to choice steers... 11.00@12.00
Medium to good steers... 9.00@10.00
Fair to medium steers... 8.00@ 9.00
Common to fair steers... 5.00@ 8.00
Choice cows and heifers... 8.50@ 9.00
Med. to good cows and hf... 6.00@ 7.50
Canners..... 3.00@ 4.50
Bulls..... 6.00@ 8.00
Calves..... 8.50@11.00
Stockers and feeders... 7.00@ 9.00

Hogs—

Prime mixed.....\$17.25@17.50
Medium mixed..... 16.75@17.25
Rough heavies..... 16.25@16.50
Pigs..... 15.75@16.25
Bulk..... 17.25

Sheep—

Lambs.....\$13.50@14.00
Valley lambs..... 13.00@13.50
Yearlings..... 9.00@10.00
Wethers..... 8.00@ 9.00
Ewes..... 5.50@ 8.00

PEACE SMASH OF GERMANY FUTILE

Washington Ignores Speech of Chancellor von Hertling.

HUN MOTIVE IS SEEN

President Believes Germany Willing to Give Up on West Front If She Can Get Control of Russia.

Washington, D. C.—Germany's latest peace offensive, the crest of which has apparently been reached in the speech of Von Hertling before the main Reichstag committee has apparently caused only a slight ripple of interest in the official world here.

Team work on the part of Austria is indicated in an official dispatch Sunday from Switzerland, which says reports of the repulse by allied legations in Berne of an alleged Austrian peace emissary have been confirmed by the Journal of Geneva.

According to the reports, an Austrian from the pacifist party of Professor Lammasch presented himself at several legations of the allied powers at Berne, but in no case was he received.

Professor Lammasch on several former occasions is said to have made peace overtures to representatives of the allied countries.

No official cognizance is being given here to the latest peace speech of German Chancellor von Hertling.

The chancellor's statement that his willingness to discuss peace was shared by the chief of the army administration was regarded as the first peace expression attributed to the military leaders. More definite peace proposals from the German government would not be unexpected.

President Wilson is known to believe that Germany is bent on gaining control of Russia and would willingly give up everything on the western front to accomplish that purpose.

Amsterdam.—A semi-official telegram received here Sunday from Vienna says:

"There have been many rumors lately that Austro-Hungarian agents in Spain and Switzerland have been seeking to establish contact with entente emissaries with a view to making overtures for peace. All such rumors are unfounded."

VETO \$2.40 BUSHEL WHEAT

President Wilson Declares Farmers' Loyalty Is Above Price.

Washington, D. C.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the president informed congress that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The president said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country."

He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

Congress was informed that the president did not believe that such inelastic price-provisions as contained in the bill could be administered in a way that would be advantageous to the producer and consumer, because they established arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions.

The administrative method in fixing prices, he said, has been entirely satisfactory and should be continued.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the president said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$387,000,000 this year on the consumers.

Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country by the allied governments and affecting practically the entire world.

Yukon May Get Food Controller.

Dawson, Y. T.—Representations are being made by officials to Ottawa that a food controller should be appointed for the Yukon Territory, or that special provisions should be made for this country as has been done for Alaska by the United States. It is said that many regulations applicable to the rest of Canada are impracticable here and distance from Ottawa causes confusion in efforts to conform local conditions to general food regulations.