

## 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.

American expeditionary forces in France have ordered 1,000,000 watches from Swiss firms.

Oswald Kunhardt, ex-German consul-general in Boston, was Wednesday ordered interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

After burning over 65 square miles of grazing and brush land, the Cohasset ridge fire in the Lassen national forest, 35 miles northwest of Chico, Cal., has been finally extinguished.

Three aviators attached to the training school at Pensacola, Fla., were killed late Monday in a collision of their planes above the clouds. A fourth student in the plane escaped death.

Directors of the Canadian Pacific railway have declared a 2 per cent dividend on preferred stock for the half year ending June 30, and a dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock-holders for the quarter ending June 30.

Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, who, since her deportation from Ireland, had been detained in Holloway prison, has been released. The English authorities informed her that she must not return to Ireland without their permission.

A 10 per cent tax on all soft drinks sold by manufacturer, producer, bottler or importer and a tax of from 1 to 2 cents on soda fountain drinks were written into the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill by the house ways and means committee.

The long range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris, has now been silent for two days. This may be explained by the allied advance toward Noyon and Guisard, whence the recent firing is said to have been proceeding.

Canada will be represented by a military unit of approximately 4000 men in the expeditionary force which the allied governments will send to Siberia. This was announced by the Dominion government, which promised a more detailed statement within a short time.

Recent orders of the war and navy departments suspending voluntary enlistment and applications of civilians for officers' training camps do not apply to the enrollment of physicians in the Medical Reserve corps of the army and the reserve force of the navy, it is announced by Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

The supreme court was asked Wednesday to review federal court decrees convicting Johann Klattenhoff and Paul Wierse on charges growing out of the sinking of the German steamer Liebenfels in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., when the United States broke relations with Germany. Klattenhoff was master of the steamer.

Lewis B. Franklin, national director of the government war loan organization, spoke to 250 fourth federal reserve district Liberty loan chairmen at Cleveland, O., Saturday. "Of every \$5 earned in this country this year \$2.30 will be needed by the United States government to pay its war bill, and the government has got to get it," Mr. Franklin said.

The method by which the federal government plans to aid drouth-stricken farmers in Montana to the extent of \$3 an acre, was not satisfactory to the farm bureau presidents and bankers who attended a conference in Helena, Mont., Tuesday, at which G. H. Christie, assistant secretary of agriculture, and D. G. O'Shea, president of the Spokane land bank, explained the plan.

Fire Thursday afternoon destroyed six small buildings and two powder magazines at the Western Cartridge company, in East Alton, Ill., with damage estimated at \$100,000. No one was injured.

Marco Fidel Suarez was inaugurated president of Colombia Thursday, with imposing ceremonies. It is reported that there is an increasingly favorable sentiment toward the allies throughout Colombia.

Sick and wounded soldiers landed in the United States from the American expeditionary forces and sent to various army hospitals during the week ended August 2 numbered 159, the surgeon-general announced.

A call for men not registered in the draft, and draft men who have been given deferred classifications, to enlist in the 472d Engineers, was sent out by the western department of the army at San Francisco Thursday.

## LUXURY TAX 10 PER CENT

Impost of 20 Percent Proposed on  
Clothing of Various Kinds.

Washington, D. C.—A luxury tax schedule was adopted, an official tax advisory board for the treasury created, the tax on corporation capital stock doubled to produce an additional \$30,000,000 and a provision was accepted making liberty bonds security for all government contracts by the house ways and means committee Saturday in framing the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill.

The luxury proposal was submitted by a sub-committee. It levies 10 per cent tax on all jewelry, to be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer. Covering approximately 1200 items of jewelry, it supplants the present low tax of 3 per cent on the manufacturer, producer or importer.

The 10 per cent tax is also to be levied on art objects, pianos and pipe-organs, furs, cash registers, typewriters, photographs and tapestries.

In view of the wide public demand for a tax on the price paid for certain other articles, not deemed luxuries by reason of their nature, above a certain price, the subcommittee proposed and the full committee accepted a limited number of other groups of such articles, with suggested basic prices paid for them by the consumer, above which a 20 per cent tax is to be assessed against the seller to the consumer or user or to a person not for "re-sale."

This second group and the amount excess over which will be taxed follows:

Men's and young men's suits or overcoats, \$50; men's and women's hats, bonnets and hoods, \$25; women's and misses' dresses, \$40; women's and misses' suits, cloaks and coats, sold at over \$60; boots, shoes, pumps and slippers for men, women and children, \$10; men's and boys' hats, \$5; men's and boys' caps, \$2; picture frames, \$7.50; carpets and rugs, fiber, 35 per square yard; umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, \$4; men's shirts, \$3; house or smoking jackets and bathrobes, \$10.

The luxury schedule provides that articles taxed under one of these general groups shall not be taxed under the other group.

## MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN

London.—An official communique issued Saturday evening says that 17,000 prisoners and between 200 and 300 guns have been captured on the Somme-Ancre front.

The Canadians, the advices state, have taken the town of Beaufort, two and a half miles south-west of Rosieres. The Australians are fighting farther north, along the Somme.

Small parties of Germans are reported to be still in Rosieres, three and one-half miles west of Chaulnes, but the British are all around them and their life as fighting men probably will be short.

The figure of 17,000 prisoners taken embraces the number that had been counted. Of these the French reported that they had taken more than 4000 while the British total at noon was more than 13,000. The French have been doing good work on the south of the new drive and probably have taken many additional prisoners there.

Most of the prisoners and guns captured by British troops have been taken in the narrow triangle between the Roye and Peronne roads. British tanks advanced with great rapidity up these highways. They were followed promptly by infantry, and thousands of Germans within the triangle found themselves well behind the British line when the attack reached them, so laid down their arms.

The triangle contained some of the best German gun positions in the whole front facing Amiens.

Paris.—The official communication from the war office says that the British and French troops continued their advance Saturday and won new victories after breaking the enemy's resistance. The French troops took 4000 prisoners besides a great quantity of war materials, and captured several important towns on the southern end of the battle zone.

With the British Army in France.—It is reported that a German divisional general has been captured in the drive.

Allied airmen have blown up many of the bridges over the Somme river and the enemy's retreat is seriously embarrassed. The British cavalry has rounded up many prisoners, but the larger part taken were captured by Australians and Canadians.

## Passports Are Denied.

London.—Arthur Henderson, Charles W. Bowerman, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, and other members of the House of Commons have applied for passports to Switzerland to confer with Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, regarding letters received from Socialists in enemy countries. The War Cabinet declined to grant them passports. The parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and the executives of the labor party protested this refusal strongly.

## SCORE OF VESSELS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Survivor of Kate Palmer Tells  
Submarine Raids.

## SPREAD POISON GAS

Six Atlantic Coast Guardsmen Over-  
come—Administration Fears Fish  
Supply is Reduced.

An Atlantic Port.—The number of fishing vessels destroyed by a German submarine in its raid on the fleet of George's Banks last Saturday night was nearer a score than the nine already reported, according to men from one of the vessels brought here Tuesday.

Andrew St. Croix, mate of the Kate Palmer, says from the crossbeams of his vessel he saw the sinking of seven other schooners by bombs and that before the submarine came into view he had counted 11 other explosions at intervals of 15 minutes or half an hour. Reckoning that one bomb was used for each vessel, the mate believes the 11 explosions represented the sinking of that many vessels. The submarine did not use its guns as far as he observed.

According to the mate there were from 25 to 30 swordfishing vessels operating on the banks and the greater number were sunk. He estimated that at least 40 boatloads of men were set adrift as a result of the raid. St. Croix and his two companions were picked up by a motorboat after they had rowed and sailed about 150 miles.

Boston.—Intimation that the fish supply might be reduced because of the operations of a German submarine off George's Bank was sent to the fisheries division of the food administration at Washington by James J. Phelan, assistant food administrator of this state.

Washington, D. C.—Gas from oil discharged on the water by the German submarine operating off the middle Atlantic Coast overcame six men in the coast guard station and lighthouse on Smith's Island, North Carolina, Saturday evening, the navy department was advised by the commandant of the sixth naval district.

If the gas attack was deliberate, as most officials believed, it constitutes a new and ingenious form of "frightfulness," and, so far as has been reported, was the first direct effort of the German raiders to harm persons or property on American shores.

The gas was said by the commandant of the coast guard station to have much the same effect as the mustard gas used by the Germans on the western front. The men were laid out for more than half an hour, but apparently suffered no serious after-effects.

## HEARST'S PAPERS BARRED

University Club of San Francisco  
Unanimous in Decision.

San Francisco.—By unanimous vote the directors of the University Club, of San Francisco, have barred Hearst's Examiner and all his other daily newspapers from the institution because of alleged disloyalty both before and after the United States entered the war against Germany.

The club has a membership of over 700 college graduates and is one of the most widely recognized organizations of its kind in the United States.

It is said that the members have long felt aggrieved over Hearst's alleged pro-Germanism, and the formal edict of throwing out the Hearst papers by the management is the culmination of general anger and dissatisfaction over that newspaper owner's conduct since the great war began in July of 1914.

The University Club is the second big institution of its kind in San Francisco to bar the Hearst publications. The Pacific Union Club, by unanimous vote of its directors, took similar action several months ago.

The action of these two clubs is of especial significance. San Francisco is Hearst's home city. He began his newspaper career here with the Examiner. In addition Hearst is a university man. Harvard is his Alma Mater.

## Knitting Needles Halted.

Washington, D. C.—Hand knitting for the soldiers and sailors is to be checked until the war industries board can survey stocks and ascertain whether there is enough woolen and worsted in the country for winter uniforms and overcoats. The board Monday directed spinners to discontinue manufacturing woolen and worsted yarns for hand knitting and the shipment of yarns or wool until further notice.

## AUTO MAKING ORDERED CUT

Plants Advised to Equip for 100 Per  
Cent War Work.

Washington, D. C.—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles were advised by the War Industries board Saturday to convert their plants to 100 per cent war work as rapidly as possible and to place them on that basis not later than January 1, 1919, in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In no other way, the letter stated, could they be assured of the continuance of their industry or the preservation of their organizations.

The letter was in response to a proposal made by Hugh Chalmers on the part of the manufacturers voluntarily to curtail the passenger car industry 50 per cent. The War Industries board declared that the present situation regarding steel and other materials needed for war work gave little assurance of material required for the manufacture of passenger automobiles, even after providing for war requirements.

Pending receipt by the board of sworn inventories of materials on hand requested last July 16, no materials will be permitted passenger car manufacturers.

## BOLSHEVIK REGIME IN RUSSIA TOPPLES

London.—The passing of the Bolshevik government into history appears to be near. Monday's advices tend to confirm previous reports that the fantastic structure with Lenin and Trotsky balancing on its summit is toppling to the final crash.

Lenine and Trotsky are reported to have fled Moscow. Helfferich, the German am' usador to Russia, has likewise found the Russian capital to be an unsuitable place for his embassy and he will go to Pskov.

Lenine and Trotsky have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin, and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

The Bolshevik government will shortly follow the two leaders to Kronstadt, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states.

Officers and counter revolutionists who are under imprisonment also will be taken to Kronstadt, according to this plan.

Amsterdam.—Dr. Helfferich, the German ambassador to Russia, has informed the Soviet government that he will move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov, because he fears for the personal safety of his staff, says an official telegram from Berlin. Conditions at Petrograd are almost as bad as at Moscow.

## START SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND

The next drive for war funds in Oregon will take place September 15th to 21st, 1918, and will be for the War Service work of the Salvation Army. The Oregon State Council of Defense has approved the quota for the state for Fifty Thousand dollars, half of which amount is to be raised outside of Portland. Portland's quota was raised last spring.

The committee in charge has headquarters in 228 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, and consists of the following members: Dr. William Wallace Youngson, General; O. C. Bortz-meyer, Office Manager; Mayor Geo. L. Baker of Portland, Chairman of the Executive Committee; William M. Ladd, Treasurer, and John M. Linden, Campaign Manager.

Field representatives for this fund are now busily at work. Prof. E. S. Hammond of Salem has charge of western Oregon, and Mr. and Mrs. William S. Dixon of Chicago have charge of eastern and central Oregon. It is to be hoped that in each county the Councils of Defense and kindred organizations will put on the drive and raise each county quota, and already many responses have come to the executive office, stating that assistance will be freely given by the war fund committees of the various communities.

## Allies' Envoys Arrested.

London.—Robert H. B. Lockhart, acting consul-general in Moscow, and six Britons attached to his staff and several French diplomatic agents have been arrested in Moscow by the Bolsheviks, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper attributes to the foreign office a statement that there is no reason to believe it is true that the British at Archangel shot representatives of the Soviet and adds:

"There was some shooting before Archangel incidental to the landing operations but this could not have been in reply to shots fired at our forces by the Bolshevik forces. The arrest of Lockhart is, of course, an act of hostility in international law and will be so regarded by us. It is possibly a reprisal for our landing at Archangel and in the Murmansk region."

London.—The Evening News says that J. O. Wardrop, the British consul at Moscow, was arrested with R. H. B. Lockhart. Messrs. Lockhart and Wardrop remained in Moscow when the diplomatic staff went to Archangel.

## ENEMY IN FLIGHT: TANKS PURSUING

British and French Continue  
Advancing on Somme.

## TAKE GUNS, STORES

Transports and Men Streaming East-  
ward—In Full Retreat—High Ger-  
man Officer Is Killed.

With the British Army in France.—The British and French divisions have gained more ground Saturday in the great battle raging in the Amiens-Somme district. The latest reports appear to show that the Germans are retiring in great haste.

The scenes on the battleground over which the allies already have passed gave evidence of this haste in abandoned guns, stores, and even regimental and artillery maps and papers. Aerial observers report large streams of transports and men hurrying eastward in full retreat.

Beaucourt fell to the allied forces and Lequesnel also was taken after hot all-night fighting.

The cavalry is working far back toward the Somme and is still rounding up villages, while tanks and armored cars are running over the country clearing a way for the troops or killing horses drawing heavy enemy supplies. The drivers of motor trucks and lorries are chasing parties of Germans and either scattering them or running them to earth.

The details of some of the work of these armored cars show that they have performed valiant services. One of them ran into a town while a German corps was having lunch. It turned its guns through the corps' quarter windows, killed some of the staff and then chased others who escaped from the house. At Rosieres another car set an enemy train on fire.

A group of cars met, far inside the enemy lines, a German supply column and halted it. Four mounted German officers came up to see what the trouble was and were shot from the cars, which then proceeded to make quick work of the column.

At Framerville the cars engaged a train loaded with the enemy and finally set it afire. Tanks entered this town soon afterwards, helped the armored cars clean it up and then hoisted flags on the roof of the building which had been German corps headquarters. One car met a high German officer riding in an automobile along the road. The officer was killed and his machine captured.

All along the line snipers and isolated machine gun billets were extremely busy, but these were being silenced one by one as the advance proceeded.

It is reported that two regimental commanders have been captured in one sector.

## ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY SHUT OFF

Washington, D. C.—Voluntary enlistment in the army and navy will be suspended completely to prevent disruption of industry pending disposition of the bill proposing to extend draft ages to include all men between 18 and 45 years.

Orders were issued by Secretaries Baker and Daniels directing that no voluntary enlistments be accepted after August 8 until further orders.

The orders also exclude civilians from appointment to officers' training camps until further notice.

The orders were issued after a conference between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and were made public after President Wilson had visited the offices of both secretaries.

It is not known whether his visit had to do with the enlistment situation, but just before he conferred with the cabinet officers there was no indication that a step of such drastic nature was anticipated.

It was explained that the view of the government is that many of the older men are indispensable in their present occupations, but the natural result of the debated draft age question is certain to lead to a rush to the recruiting offices.

It is regarded as essential that men greatly needed at home should be prevented from rushing into the army under the mistaken idea that they are certain to be drafted anyhow and prefer to join the service voluntarily.

## Big Gun Plant Ordered.

Washington, D. C.—Approval of plans for a big gun reining plant to be built in France at a cost of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 was announced Saturday by the war department. It is said engineering work for the great project, which will compare in size to the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, were completed and orders for equipment actually issued within 30 days after conception of the plan by the ordnance officers.