

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

Chief of Police White of San Francisco has abolished the police detinue system, under which persons are arrested and held incommunicado without any charge being placed against them.

S. A. Appold, a student aviator, who fell in a biplane near Los Angeles, died later in a hospital. His young wife saw him fall and helped take him from the tangled wreckage of his aeroplane.

The German Order Pour Le Merite has been awarded Lieutenant Commander Arnaud De La Perriere, commander of the submarine U-35, for his achievements in sinking 126 vessels, totalling \$70,000 tons.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Rhodes estate bill, which would exclude Germans henceforth from enjoying scholarships at Oxford University under the Cecil Rhodes trust fund.

An Italian government decree increases the price of sugar from 30 cents a pound to 24 cents. The reason for this action, it is said, is the urgent necessity of limiting national consumption, in view of the increase in overseas freight rates.

Not a single death from infantile paralysis was reported in New York City Friday by health authorities, for the first time since the last week in June, when the epidemic began. Total deaths since then were 2375. Six new cases were reported.

Because John Slocum mistook him for a burglar and fired a bullet at him inflicting a flesh wound in his hand, J. J. Hancock obtained judgment against Slocum for \$100 by a jury in the superior court at Seattle. Hancock sued Slocum for \$7500 damages.

Orders for more than 200 aeroplanes have been placed by the U. S. war department as the first step in expansion of the aviation service under the army reorganization act and contracts for about 100 additional machines of various types probably will be awarded in the near future.

Six inmates of Sing Sing prison, New York, drove past a guard in a prison automobile truck and made their escape about noon Friday. The finding of the abandoned truck a half hour after the escape gave the first intimation that the men, all of whom were serving sentences of from 15 years to life, had fled.

The first indictment in San Francisco for the alleged offense of shipping whisky into dry territory under false labels was returned by the federal grand jury against the Well-Weisbaum company. Two barrels of whisky, according to the true bill, were shipped by the firm to Pendleton, Or., in boxes labeled "household goods."

Government officers were perturbed Friday when informed unofficially but confidentially, and from a trustworthy source, that Russia probably will prohibit the importation into Russia of a long list of commodities, with a view to conserving cargo space for war munitions. The effect of this on trans-Pacific trade is regarded as harmful.

The Volks Zeitung of Cologne says: "German submarines will operate in the future in the western Atlantic. They will visit the well-known shipping routes around the eastern point of Nantucket Island and will sink British merchantmen after giving the crews an opportunity to save themselves." The newspaper believes this activity will influence the supplying of food, especially grain, bacon and lard, to England.

A small strike in the plant of Thomas A. Edison spread until 600 men, including 300 in the phonograph department, were idle. They demand the reinstatement of the secretary of the Edison Employees' Protective association, who was discharged automatically under an Edison rule limiting the period of an employee's absence without valid excuse. This is said to be the first serious strike which the inventor has ever confronted.

Loss of the German submarine merchantman Bremen virtually was conceded by ranking Teutonic diplomats in a position to be familiar with the movements of the vessel. The Bremen is now one month overdue. It was admitted that German officials not only in this country, but in Berlin, were without information as to the fate of the Bremen.

The keel of the superdreadnought California, building at the Mare Island navyyard, will be laid October 25, the navy department has announced.

The Labor Temple, the largest log building in Alaska, built last winter by the Alaska labor union, was destroyed Tuesday night by fire caused by a defective fuse. The loss is \$12,000.

After several hours' struggle with the heaviest sea in months, the coast-guard crew from Manatee, Mich., succeeded in rescuing P. T. Dally, a contractor, and eight workmen, who were carried out into Lake Michigan on a derrick some while earlier in the day broke from its moorings here during a fierce storm. The nine men were nearly eight miles out in Lake Michigan when the coastguard reached them.

GREAT INFLUX OF GOLD PROMOTES EXTRAVAGANCE BY AMERICAN PEOPLE

Chicago.—There is a marked contrast between the tendency of the American people and those of the Old World at this time in the matter of thrift. In America business has been so active and profits in many instances so large that the American people appear to be spending money in a reckless manner and to be indulging in extravagance, which, a few years ago, would have spelled ruin.

The whole world is spending money recklessly, but across the Atlantic the expenditures are confined chiefly to governmental agencies, while the people are paying the bills. It is this supply of money that has forced investors to dig deep into their strong boxes and bring forth certificates of American investment-bearing dates of a quarter century or more ago.

The tremendous influx of gold into this country, following the enormous pouring of foreign trade, together with the inability of the American

Three New Generals.



Generals Francis H. French, Chas. G. Treat, Eben Swift.

The American army, which has the best educated officers in the world (with the possible exception of the German army), now has three new generals. Colonel Francis H. French of the Twenty-first infantry, has been promoted and will succeed General Granger Adams as chairman of the board to investigate rapid-fire guns, of which the United States will purchase \$12,000,000 worth. Colonel Eben Swift, stationed at the army service school at Fort Leavenworth, will succeed General John J. Pershing, who became major general in succession to the late Major Albert L. Mills. Colonel Charles G. Treat, of the field artillery, will become a brigadier to succeed General F. W. Stebbins, retired. He is now of the general staff and vice president of the war college.

banking and currency system to adjust itself to these abnormal conditions, has tended to make money cheap.

Henry Baker, the special commercial attaché of the American legation at Petrograd, gives the information that little or no gold or silver is circulating in Russia.

There is a tendency abroad, however, to conserve resources, while the tendency in America is to be more lavish in expenditures.

There is an element of thrift among the more conservative business men. Many large corporations have been buying bonds as the means of employing their accumulations of profit rather than allow these funds to remain in banks drawing the interest of the daily balance.

Railroads Are Helpless.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce commission made public Monday a report of its inspectors on the car famine in Nebraska, saying that the railroads are furnishing all the cars they can supply to meet an unprecedented demand, but that it is impossible for them to furnish a sufficient number under the circumstances. The only way the situation can be improved is to provide considerable locomotive and car equipment and to increase the capacity of railroad facilities by several hundred per cent.

CLASH NOT FEARED OVER FRENCH ACT

Measure of Chinese Territory Does Not
Alarm Washington.

LOCALITY IS MOST ROMANTIC

Tien-tsin, With Practically no Trade,
Develops Tremendously Under
Influence of Foreigners.

Washington, D. C.—Seizure by French troops of an additional square mile of territory contiguous to the French concessions in Tien-tsin, in defiance of the Chinese foreign office, just reported in cable dispatches from Peking, brings to the front one of the most complicated and most romantic points of conflict between old China and the Western world.

Officials here indicated Monday that as an international affair little importance was attached to France's action. Tien-tsin, back in the days when foreign ambassadors sought admission to China in vain, merely was a small, dirty town, with practically no trade.

In 1860, after the British and French had forced their way over the Taku forts and humbled the Manchus at Peking, the right of residence was granted to the subjects of the two countries. The United States, an interested on-looker, won the same right soon afterward, and Germany entered into the arrangement in 1861. Separate sections for the four nationalities were set aside and small local centers of residence and trade grew up. In a few years, however, the American government abandoned its settlement, first because it had no use for it, and no money to pay for it, and second, because, under the conditions it had become known as the "middle kingdom" between the German and British concessions, where all sorts of lawlessness prevailed.

Tien-tsin grew fast, and construction of the railroad in 1897 made Tien-tsin the premier city of that whole vast section. In 1900 came the boxer rebellion, when Tien-tsin became the base for the march of the nation on the capital.

In 1894 Japan secured a settlement in the city, and after 1900, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Austria obtained concessions on the left bank of the river, making nine foreign nations holding and administering small slices of territory.

German Airman Shot Down in Sunday Raid on British Coast

London.—A hostile aeroplane appeared Sunday over the fortified seaport of Sheerness, at the mouth of the Thames. Four bombs were dropped. No casualties have been reported officially.

An official communication issued here says:

"A hostile seaplane was shot down and destroyed Sunday afternoon by one of our naval aircraft. The machine fell into the sea. Judging by the time, it probably was the seaplane which visited Sheerness Sunday."

The following official account of the attack was given out:

"A hostile aeroplane approached Sheerness at about 1:45 p. m. Sunday, flying very high. Four bombs were dropped, three of which fell into the harbor. The fourth fell in the vicinity of a railway station and damaged several railway carriages."

"British aeroplanes went up and the seaplane made off in a northeasterly direction. No casualties have been reported."

Armed Steamer Delayed.

Philadelphia.—The departure of the British steamship Missouri from this port in Baltimore was delayed Monday owing to the fact that the vessel, being engaged in a coastwise trip, carried a gun on her after deck. Clearance papers which were held up on orders from the Treasury department at Washington, were later granted when formal assurances that the vessel was armed for defense purposes only were made to the State department. The Missouri arrived at this port from London, carrying merchandise.

Sheriff Sent to Jail.

Columbus, O.—Sheriff Alonso T. Swenson, of Ross county, vice president of the American Sheriffs' association and president of the Ohio Sheriffs' association, was sentenced to 40 days in the Delaware county jail by United States Judge John E. Sater here for permitting federal prisoners in his custody to take long automobile rides and have other liberties. He was released on \$500 bond pending a hearing of the case on error.

World Crop Falls Short.

Rome, via Paris.—The total wheat harvest of the world is estimated by the International Agricultural Institute to be 7 per cent below the average and 25 per cent below that of last year. The institute's report includes, for the first time, the crop of European Russia, which it estimates to be 20 per cent less than that of last year.

BREAK IN BUYING STOPS WHEAT RISE

Change in British Plans Believes Peace
Among American Dealers.

COMMANDER CANADIAN CROP

Corn Becomes Big Sensation—Cash
Bids Reach \$1 Per Bushel—
Argentine Drought Cause.

Chicago.—While December wheat was surging up to \$1.71 1/2 Saturday on the Chicago Board of Trade, and the bakers were considering "seven-cent bread or failure," the British government took action which, it is believed, will have a bearish effect.

It notified the Raymond Pynchon company, stock brokers, with offices in London and Chicago, to accept no more buying orders of grain or wheat in the United States, and it commandeered all the wheat now stored in Canada and in transit from Canada which is owned by British grain men. Only about 25 per cent of the Canadian crop of last year is in the hands of the farmers, it is said.

Wheat for the second time threatened to reach the mark of \$1.85 set in '98 when "Joe" Leiter cornered the market. With the exception of that figure, it is said to be the highest price since the Civil War. December wheat ranged from \$1.59 1/2 to \$1.71 1/2, and reached the high price inside five minutes, though later it fell to \$1.70 1/2. May wheat opened around \$1.60 1/2, and sold up to \$1.71 1/2, and then dropped to \$1.70 1/2. If the bull movement does not stop, the bread makers say, it means "Seven cents a loaf or fall."

The big sensation on the board, however, was in corn, which advanced from 2 1/2 to 5 cents a bushel. Weather conditions were blamed for the corn advance. The storm that fell upon Chicago extended generally over the corn belt, delaying harvesting and damaging the grain.

Cash corn sold at \$1 a bushel for No. 2 yellow, equaling the high price reached in 1892. A world of wheat was sold on the advance by longs, who had profits, but the buying was even greater. The seriousness of the world shortage in wheat is daily becoming more potent and the situation more aggravated by the unfavorable weather in Argentina. Crop advices from the latter country were more alarming as drought continues. Wet weather and freezing temperatures have combined to delay the thrashing and movement of wheat in the spring wheat country.

With this prospect ahead of them, Chicago bakers, having failed to get an audience with President Wilson when he was in Chicago, prepared to appeal to their congressmen for action. An embargo, or at least regulation of export of wheat to the warring nations of Europe, according to B. H. Dahlheimer, president of the Master Bakers' association, is the most effective solution of the bread situation.

British Seize Neutral Steamer in Neutral Waters and Remove Mail

Washington, D. C.—The Dutch steamer Arakan, bound from a Dutch port in Borneo to Manila, was held up on the high seas August 30 by a British war vessel and all her mail was taken off, according to advices reaching Washington. No official explanation has reached the state department, and an inquiry may be made as to why a neutral vessel, bound from one neutral port to another and far removed from the war zone, was submitted to such treatment.

Great Britain some time ago extended her censorship to vessels plying in the Far East, so far as is known never before has seized mail outside British waters or on such a short local voyage. Several instances of seizures in Far Eastern waters, including the Chinese Prince and the Katus cases, provoked such opposition here that the British foreign office finally made informal expressions of regret and agreed to change the policy.

Teutons Disarm Poles.

London.—A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, to the Wireless Press, says: "Germany's Polish legion has collapsed. After long efforts and coercive pressure Germany and Austria-Hungary succeeded in enrolling 18,000 Poles. They were divided into six brigades. Four brigades mutinied at the beginning of October, and they were disarmed and imprisoned in the Brest-Litovsk barracks. The remnants of the legion were sent to the interior of Austria, the troops being considered unreliable."

300 Cars to Be Built.

Tacoma, Wash.—Milwaukee railroad officials here are awaiting the order for building 300 freight cars at the Tacoma shops. The order, it is said, already has been given in Chicago and work is expected to start here within two weeks.

As much of the material as possible will be purchased here. When the work is well started it is output from the shops will be approximately ten cars daily.

Mailbox to Hide in Dark.

Halifax, N. B.—All lights, except a few shaded ones in the west and the north ends, have again been ordered turned off in the streets of this city at night and all blinds must be drawn, according to orders just sent out from military headquarters.

Whether a visit from a trans-Atlantic Zeppelin or an attack from the sea is feared is not known.

VILLA HAD HUNDREDS OF FOLLOWERS; THIRTY POPULATION STARVING

El Paso, Tex.—Villa's attack on Cuernavaca is described by survivors in an article printed by El Democrata of Chihuahua, an accompanied by horrors without parallel in the history of the recent revolution.

Women and children as well as men fell in the massacre, and the survivors told of the case of a woman, who, because she had nursed the wounds of General Garza, was said to have been shot, wounded, and with her newborn child, was soaked with petroleum and burned to death. Villa is represented as turning a deaf ear to all supplications for mercy.

"We are informed," says the paper, "that the people in the section are frightened to such an extent that they do not sleep in their houses, but seek refuge in the woods or in the interior of mines."

Copies also reached El Paso of a printed appeal for aid from the charity society of Zacatecas. Verifying the stories of disease and starvation there the appeal said typhus and inanition caused 2000 deaths in the past four months. It declared that owing to typhus the fields were not cultivated and there would be no crops, while corn is beyond the means of the poor classes—\$250 in paper money for a hectolitre, or less than three bushels of corn—and there is absolutely no work. The population, the appeal concluded, with winter coming on, was threatened with extinction.

Carranza Makes New Promises.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the United States army, appeared Tuesday before the American members of the Mexican-American joint commission. Later it was intimated that the discussion by the joint commission of the various schemes for border control would not be forced by the Americans until a sufficient time had elapsed for General Carranza to show the efficiency of his latest punitive expedition, relative to which new assurances were given the commissioners by Ambassador-Designate Arredondo, through Louis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican commission.

Mr. Cabrera said his government would begin at once an "intensive" campaign against Villa.

The Americans were told that "thousands of the best troops in the country were being taken into Chihuahua and Durango for an extensive campaign, which it is expected will become evident shortly in a series of movements that will lead either to Villa's isolation in the mountains without a force of any size or to his destruction."

El Paso, Tex.—Passengers arriving at Juarez from Chihuahua City said a report was current there that a force of 1000 Carranza soldiers left their base at Santa Isabel Saturday to operate against Villa, only to meet a serious reverse at the hands of the bandits on the road to San Andres.

Arrivals here over the Mexican Northwestern railway say that Villa's men are in possession of Namiquipa.

U. S. Warship Rushes Out.

Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 15.—The abrupt recall of a liberty party from the destroyer McDougall and the ship's subsequent departure at full speed today, suggested important developments in connection with the warship's neutrality patrol. Early this afternoon the vessel put in here from Eastport and gave shore leave to a party of her sailors. Four blasts of the ship's whistle soon recalled them, and the last boatload had hardly reached the destroyer's side when she steamed out of the harbor.

The wild coast line in this region, with its innumerable coves, has long been one of the favorite regions picked out by rumor for hidden wireless stations and secret submarine bases.

Tragedy Bared in Ashes.

Flaeshar, N. D.—That P. B. Wilkinson, a farmer, shot and killed his daughter, Gladys, and then set fire to the family home near here and killed himself was the conclusion reached by authorities Tuesday with the finding of the two bullet-riddled bodies in the ruins of the house. A shotgun was the weapon used.

Domestic difficulties, it was said by neighbors, prompted Mrs. Wilkinson and another child to quit the home two hours before the fire was discovered.

Retrial Is Begun.

San Francisco.—The second trial of six men under indictment in the so-called Oregon land fraud case began Wednesday morning in Federal Judge Dooley's court.

Nat. C. Coghlan, chief attorney for Norman D. Cook, one of the defendants, cannot be present on account of an engagement at Los Angeles, but his absence is not expected to delay the hearing. The jury disagreed at the first trial four months ago.

Explosive Cache Bared.

East Machias, Me.—An explosion which shook this village early Saturday has revealed that a building at the head of navigation on the East Machias river has been used secretly as a storehouse for some powerful explosive. Efforts to ascertain the ownership of the explosive were unsuccessful. Reports that boats had been heard passing up the river during a heavy storm Friday night and Saturday morning could not be confirmed.

Two-Cent Mail Extended.

Washington, D. C.—Conclusion of a convention providing for a 3-cent letter rate between the United States and New Zealand is announced by the postoffice department. New Zealand is approximately 7000 miles from the eastern coast of the United States.

RAIN WROUGHT BY GALE AND QUAKE

Gulf Coast and Southern States Suffer
From Tropical Hurricane.

ONE DEAD; MANY BOATS LOST

Earth Shocks Sway Office Buildings,
Driving People into Streets—
Wind Reaches 114 Miles.

Atlanta, Ga.—The south was racked by earthquakes and swept by storm at the same time Thursday. While a tropical hurricane was flaying the Gulf coast, earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened away many people from their homes in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

The earthquake did little damage, but a wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from houses at Pensacola, Fla., and sank several vessels in the harbor. One life was lost.

Mobile reported that it had been touched more lightly, although the wind blew 110 miles an hour. Two small buildings were destroyed and a negro woman was killed by a live wire. Shipping at Mobile had been warned and apparently suffered little harm. Two river steamers were sunk, a schooner and a steamer were driven ashore and small boats were lost.

The earth shocks were felt shortly after 4 o'clock and were severe in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., where swaying office buildings were emptied within a few minutes. In these towns chimneys were destroyed and articles were hurled from shelves in residences and shops. Elsewhere no damage was reported.

The earthquake was felt as far north as Louisville, Ky., and east of Augusta, Ga. Its duration was about three minutes and there were two shocks. The hurricane had been sweeping northward from Yucatan and hit the coast early in the day. It then moved into the interior with decreased intensity.

Mobile was struck early in the day and wire communication went down in a short time. Soon Pensacola, too, was cut off, and not until night was it possible to reach that city. Estimates put the damage in Mobile at \$15,000, but no estimates had been made of the loss at Pensacola. New Orleans escaped the storm.

Everywhere the high wind was accompanied by a torrential downpour of water. At Burwood, La., there was a fall of nearly 11 inches during the day. Montgomery, Ala., was swept by a heavy wind and there was a heavy rainfall, but little damage. Houses were damaged at Opp, Ala., and there was damage at other small towns throughout Alabama. Houses and stores were unroofed at Troy, in these sections there was no report of loss of life.

Reports coming in from many small towns in Alabama indicated that damage in rural districts might reach many thousands of dollars. Traveling salesmen reaching Montgomery told of buildings blown down and unroofed and of thousands of acres of timber being damaged throughout Alabama. Virtually the same district on the Gulf coast suffered heavy damage in the great July hurricane. Then shipping sustained the most serious loss ever known in a Gulf storm, and in scores of cities and towns the damage went into the thousands of dollars.

A short time later millions of dollars of damage was done by a storm in the two Carolinas.

Birmingham Feels 3 Shocks.

Birmingham, Ala.—Birmingham felt three sharp earth shocks, separated by brief intervals Thursday. Little damage was done other than to windows and chimneys, but the quakes caused great excitement.

Thousands poured from office buildings and downtown structures. A massive audience at a theater rushed for the exits. All the county courts adjourned in alarm.

The main central telephone exchange set a new record by handling 25,000 calls within an hour.

Berlin Curbs Taxicab Use.

Berlin, via The Hague to London.—Berliners in the near future must endeavor to arrive at the theaters in time for the play without the use of taxicabs. It is planned to forbid the use of these vehicles for trips to and from places of amusement. The taxicabs, it is hoped, will be available for a more important purpose. At the beginning of the war there were 2600 taxicabs running in Berlin. This number has been reduced to 800.

Turkish Transport Taken.

Petrograd, via London.—The Russian submarine Tula, October 12, after an engagement near the Bosporus, captured the Turkish 400-ton armed war transport Rodito, says a Russian official statement. The transport, which was commanded by German officers, was taken to Sebastopol.

Dividend Is 700 Per Cent.

Pittsburg.—Directors of the Conker Oil & Gas company, the producing end of the Pure Oil company, have declared a dividend of 700 per cent. The dividend is payable at once.