

## 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.

Latest reports from Ohio elections  
show the wets in the lead by 3643.

The Australian government has de-  
cided to hold another referendum on  
the question of conscription.

Venice, Italy, is not alarmed over  
the invasion of the Austro-Germans  
and the shops are kept open for busi-  
ness as usual.

German prisoners being conveyed  
from Baltimore to the detention camp  
in Georgia, curse the United States  
and everything American.

West Texas cattle raisers and bank-  
ers have sought government interven-  
tion as a result of the long drouth  
which threatens the lives of thousands  
of cattle, sheep and goats.

Gaza, on the Mediterranean Coast  
in Palestine, has been captured by the  
British, and the column operating  
north of Beersheba has made an addi-  
tional advance of 11 miles.

Twelve British merchant vessels  
sunk by mines or submarines last week  
marks the minimum losses for any  
week since Germany began her unre-  
stricted campaign last February.

Announcement was made at the  
meeting of the Swedish Medical so-  
ciety Wednesday by Dr. Carl Kling,  
bacteriologist at the Carolinian Insti-  
tute, of the discovery of a serum for  
the treatment of scarlet fever.

The hunger strike of the militants  
of the woman's party in the Washing-  
ton jail spread Thursday to the ranks,  
Miss Rose Winslow, of New York,  
also was in the jail with Alice Paul,  
national chairman of the party.

Fifteen years in a Federal peniten-  
tiary was the sentence handed out  
Thursday to E. Wangerin, of St. Paul,  
in the first conviction by a general  
court-martial at the Camp Dodge, Ia.,  
cantonment. Wangerin refused to obey  
orders.

That aid by the allies is required—  
and in no unstinted measure—has been  
asserted in semi-official quarters in  
Rome. The Teutons are declared to  
have staked everything on their at-  
tempt to crush Italy, and the allies  
must rush up assistance with the ut-  
most speed if Cadorna is to check the  
enemy.

The quotas from various Western  
universities and colleges designated to  
enter the third series of training  
camps for commissions as second Lieut-  
enants were announced at headquarters  
of the Western department of the  
army in San Francisco Friday. The  
camps open January 5, 1918.

Telegraphic appeals from officials  
of the Electricians' union in San Fran-  
cisco Friday to Tacoma and other  
Northwestern locals asking that dele-  
gates again be detailed to California  
for conference met with prompt rejec-  
tion at a special joint meeting called  
in the Labor Temple at Tacoma.

The first dependent of an American  
soldier killed in trench warfare to re-  
ceive compensation under the govern-  
ment system will be Mrs. Alice Dodd,  
of Evansville, Ind., widowed mother  
of Private James B. Gresham, one of  
the victims of the German raid on  
American trenches in France Novem-  
ber 3. She will receive \$45 per month.

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.

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

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.

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 pul-  
pit next Sunday night.

## NEW WAR TAX RULING

Law Applies to Life Insurance, The-  
ater Tickets, Stocks and Bonds,  
Public Utilities, Cigars and Cigar-  
ettes—Increased Postal Rates Also  
Are in Effect.

Three-cent letter postage went into  
effect Friday of last week, as an addi-  
tional measure to increase the reve-  
nues 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 let-  
ters mailed for delivery from the of-  
fice 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 pre-  
paid 2 cents, and therefore 1-cent pos-  
tal cards must have a 1-cent stamp af-  
fixed 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 3 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 let-  
ters addressed for foreign delivery,  
as follows: The Bahamas, Canada,  
Cuba, Barbados, British Guiana, Brit-  
ish 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, to 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 meas-  
ure the tax is designed to aid the  
liberty loan in financing the nation's  
struggle for democracy. The follow-  
ing 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, 1918, on income for entire  
year of 1917. Exemptions—Individuals,  
\$2,000; single persons, \$1,000. Collec-  
tor can furnish blank about January 1.

**Corporations Income Tax.**  
Reports to be made between January 1  
and March 1, 1918, covering the calendar  
year 1917.

**War Excess Profits Tax.**  
Reports to be made between January 1  
and March 1, 1918, covering the calendar  
year 1917, by individuals, partnerships  
and corporations. Exemptions—Individuals,  
\$5,000; partnerships, \$10,000; corporations,  
\$20,000. 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 deal-  
ers. Inventory must be made as of that  
date and filed with the collector of inter-  
nal revenue at once. Forms may be pro-  
cured at 210 Custom-house. On and after  
November 1 all manufacturers or import-  
ers 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 there-  
after showing amount of business trans-  
acted, 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 passengers—Individuals,  
and on partnerships, a tax of 8 per cent on the amount paid for such  
transportation, except for commutation  
season tickets on trips less than 30 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 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 casu-  
ality insurance on same date a tax of 1c  
for each \$1 or fraction 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 automo-  
biles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons,  
and motorcycles, all piano players,  
graphophones, phonographs, talking ma-  
chines and records; all jewelry, real or  
imitation; all tennis rackets, golf clubs,  
baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all  
kinds, including baseballs, footballs, ten-  
nis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls,  
fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool  
tables, chess and checker-boards and  
pieces, chess, 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  
contribution fees in any athletic or social  
club, when such annual dues are in ex-  
cess of \$12 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.

## GERMAN DRIVE IN ITALY IS CHECKED

Italian Army Makes Stand On  
Lower Piave River.

### ALLIED AID PROMPT

Generals Foch, Wilson and Cadorna,  
Are Confirmed as Permanent War  
Council to Sit at Versailles.

Berlin — The Austro-Hungarian  
troops which are carrying out the new  
offensive on the Trentino front were  
attacked Sunday by strong Italian de-  
tachments, which pressed them back  
at one point, the war office announces.  
The Italians have made a stand on the  
lower Piave river.

The city of Belluno, on the upper  
Piave, has been captured by Austro-  
German troops.

Paris — Premier Painleve returned  
Sunday from his visit with French and  
British officials to the Italian front,  
and expressed confidence in the victory  
of the forces of freedom.

A meeting of the war council was  
held in the afternoon. After the cabi-  
net meeting a semi-official note was  
issued confirming the new establish-  
ment of a permanent inter-allied staff  
under Generals Foch, Wilson, and Ca-  
dorna, to sit at Versailles.

The note adds that nothing has im-  
pressed the Italian government and  
people more than the extraordinary  
celerity with which their allies arrived  
at this decision.

"It is the first time that unity of ac-  
tion on a united front has been truly  
realized," says the note. "Nothing  
will do so much to heighten the pres-  
tige of France."

The Matin says it was decided at  
the conference in Italy that France and  
Great Britain would increase the  
armed support already given to Italy,  
the effort to be shared equally by the  
two powers. The United States also  
has been considered, the newspaper  
says, in planning for future co-opera-  
tion.

A Havas dispatch from Rome re-  
ports large number of troops and great  
quantities of war materials continue  
to arrive in the Trentino and Tyrol.  
(The Tyrol being in Austria, this evi-  
dently refers to Austro-German rein-  
forcements).

### QUEEN LILIOKALANI IS DEAD

Last Hawaiian Sovereign Succumbs  
After Long Illness.

Honolulu, T. H.—Queen Liliouka-  
lani, of Hawaii, whose death had been  
expected for several days, passed away  
Sunday morning, "after a long illness."

In recent weeks Queen Liliouka-  
lani had shown striking patriotism for  
the United States. She subscribed lib-  
erally for the Red Cross fund and the  
Liberty Loan. When news first came  
that a state of war had been declared,  
she hoisted the Stars and Stripes over  
her residence in Washington Place, ad-  
vising her former subjects to support  
the government of the United States  
to the fullest.

With the death of Queen Liliouka-  
lani has passed the last vestige of royalty  
in the Hawaiian Islands. The eighth  
and last monarch to hold sway over the  
entire insular group, she reigned for  
only two years and that brief flicker  
of sovereignty was extinguished more  
than 20 years ago in a revolution  
which led to the annexation of the is-  
lands to the United States. But not-  
withstanding her effacement from pub-  
lic affairs, Queen Liliouka-  
lani never abandoned her regal pose nor lost  
the affection of her former subjects, and  
continued to her death a most interest-  
ing personality.

### German Air Pilot Killed.

San Jose, Cal.—Emil C. Jahnsen, of  
Santa Clara, was the first American  
air pilot to bring down a hostile raid-  
ing airplane over London according to  
letters received by his parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. H. H. Jahnsen.

Young Jahnsen said he was wounded  
three times and his machine was struck  
500 times by shots from the enemy's  
machine gun. He is recovering. The  
German pilot was killed and his ob-  
server captured.

### American Women Loyal.

Washington, D. C.—More than 10,  
000,000 American housewives, it was  
announced Saturday, now have pledged  
themselves to follow the food admin-  
istrator's conservation directions. The  
pledges were obtained in a two weeks'  
intensive campaign. The exact num-  
ber of pledges reported signed was 10,  
215,240, with returns incomplete.

## ARE HOARDING SUGAR

Oregon Individuals Accused and Food  
Administration Asks Washington  
Authorities for Instructions.

Portland — Several cases of sugar  
hoarding by individuals in this state  
have been reported to the officials of  
the Oregon food administration here,  
it was announced Wednesday. They  
have been referred to the national food  
administration at Washington, D. C.,  
with a request for instructions as to  
what action should be taken.

Food Administrator R. F. Bicknell,  
of Idaho, already has placed a limit of  
25 pounds of sugar per person, which  
he has asked the grocers of that state  
to observe pending instructions from  
Washington, local officials said.

Grocers at Ontario, Ore., across the  
Snake river from Idaho, are reported  
to be co-operating with the food ad-  
ministration of that state to prevent  
individuals, refused more sugar by  
grocers there from getting it in Ore-  
gon.

### State to Sell School Land.

Olympia — On the first Tuesday in  
February, 1918, the state will hold its  
next sale of state school lands, and it  
promises to be a record-breaker. There  
is unusual interest in agricultural  
lands, not only from various parts of  
the state of Washington, but from out-  
side points as well.

The sale ordinarily would be held on  
the first Tuesday in January. But the  
law, says Clark V. Savidge, state land  
commissioner, is that when the first  
Tuesday of a month falls on a holiday  
the sale must be put over for one  
month. This time the new year comes  
in on Tuesday, and as that occasion is  
a holiday it means no sale can be held.

## 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 Walla—  
Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones life,  
coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3 cents  
less. No. 3 grade, 6 cents less; other  
grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10.20.  
Millfeed — Spot prices: Bran, \$30  
per ton; shorts, \$33; middlings, \$41;  
rolled barley, \$55@57; rolled oats, \$54  
@55.

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

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

Butter—Cubes, extras, 44 @ 44½c;  
prime firsts, 43@44½c. Jobbing prices:  
Prints, extras, 48c; cartons, 1c extra;  
butterfat, No. 1, 51c shipping point;  
52c delivered.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current re-  
ceipts, 52c; candled, 56@57c; selects,  
58@60c per dozen.

Poultry — Hens, large, 19 @ 20c;  
small, 17 @ 17½c; springs, 19 @ 20c;  
ducks, 18@20c; geese, 10@12c; tur-  
keys, live, 20@25c.

Veal—Fancy, 15@15½c per pound.  
Pork—Fancy, 19@20c.

Vegetables — Tomatoes, 90c@1.75  
per crate; cabbage, 1½@2c per pound;  
lettuce, \$2.25@3 per crate; cucumbers,  
\$1.50@1.65 per dozen; peppers, 10c  
per pound; cauliflower, 90c@1.50 per  
crate; sprouts, 10c per pound; arti-  
chokes, 90c@1 per dozen; horseradish,  
9½c per pound; squash, 1½c; pump-  
kins, 1½c; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per  
sack; beets, \$1.50 @ 1.75; turnips,  
\$1.35@1.50.

Potatoes — Oregon, \$1.50 @ 2 per  
cwt.; sweet potatoes, 3@3½c per pound.  
Onions — Buying prices: Oregon,  
\$2.65, country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25 per  
box; pears, \$1.75@2.25; grapes, \$1.35  
@1.75; cranberries, 2c per pound; cran-  
berries, \$15@17.50 per barrel; quinces,  
\$2.25@2.50 per box; persimmons, \$2@  
2.25; pomegranates, \$2.75.

Hops—1917 crop, 24@25c per pound;  
1916 crop, 16c.

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

November 10, 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@16.15  
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

## REVOLT IN RUSSIA OUSTS KERENSKY

Cruiser and City Forts Bombard  
Winter Palace.

### MAXIMALISTS RULE

Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers'  
Delegates Issues Proclamations—  
Peace Declared First Aim.

Petrograd—Government forces hold-  
ing the winter palace were compelled  
to capitulate early Thursday morning  
under the fire of the cruiser Aurora  
and the cannon of the St. Peter and  
St. Paul fortress across the Neva  
river. At 2 o'clock in the morning  
the woman's battalion, which had been  
defending the winter palace, surren-  
dered.

The workmen's and soldiers' dele-  
gates are in complete control of the  
city.

Premier Kerensky has fled. He was  
reported to be at Luga, 85 miles south-  
west of Petrograd. Orders have been  
issued for his arrest. Five ministers  
of the Kerensky government have  
been arrested.

A call has been issued to all army  
corps to send delegates to a council,  
one delegate for every 25,000 men.

Late in the evening, after the govern-  
ment forces had been driven into the  
winter palace the palace was be-  
sieged and a lively fight of machine  
guns and rifles began. The cruiser  
Aurora, which was moored at the  
Nicolai bridge, moved up within  
range, firing shrapnel. Meanwhile the  
guns of the St. Peter and St. Paul  
fortress opened fire.

The palace stood out under the glare  
of the searchlights of the cruiser and  
offered a good target for the guns.  
The defenders held out for four hours,  
replying as best they could with ma-  
chine guns and rifles.

There was spasmodic firing in other  
parts of the city, but the workmen's  
and soldiers' troops took every means  
to protect citizens, who were ordered  
to their quarters. The bridges and the  
Nevsky Prospect, which early in the  
afternoon were in the hands of the  
government forces, were captured and  
held during the night by the work-  
men's and soldiers' troops.

Towards 5 o'clock in the afternoon  
the military review committee of the  
soldiers' and workmen's delegates is-  
sued a proclamation stating that Petro-  
grad was in its hands, thanks to the  
assistance of the garrison which en-  
abled the coup d'etat to be brought  
about without bloodshed.

The proclamation declares that the  
new government will propose an im-  
mediate and just peace, will hand the  
land to the peasants and will summon  
the constituent assembly.

Delegates from the three Cossack  
regiments quartered here declared they  
would not obey the provisional govern-  
ment and would not march against the  
soldiers' and Workmen's delegates,  
but that they were prepared to main-  
tain public order.

### New Power May Be Short-lived.

Washington, D. C.—Discouragement  
felt here over the news of the over-  
throw of the Kerensky government at  
Petrograd is tempered by the hope  
that the extreme radicals who have  
sized the capital may not be able to  
extend their control over the army or  
any considerable part of the country.  
However, it is feared that much blood  
must be shed and the nation further  
demoralized before any power rises  
above the turmoil strong enough to  
control the situation.

The suggestion that the new power  
at Petrograd may be short-lived is  
based to an extent upon the fact that  
the Cossacks, the best military force  
in Russia, always have been reckoned  
upon to support a strong conservative  
government. It was conceived in some  
quarters that if Kerensky, fleeing from  
the capital, should be able to bring to  
his support General Korniloff, the  
strong arm of the Russian army, with  
his Cossack backers, he might set up  
a new and stronger government at  
Moscow, where he could count upon  
the loyalty of a majority of the popu-  
lation.

### Espionage Act Violated.

New York — Pleas of guilty on a  
charge of violating the espionage act  
by conspiring to export tungsten, used  
for hardening steel, from this country  
without manifesting it as required by  
law, were entered in the Federal court  
here Saturday by Fritz Oerundal,  
steward on the Scandinavian-American  
liner United States; Waldemar Adams  
and Robert Collins, Swedish book-  
sellers.

Sentence was deferred.