

## 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.

A shell explosion on the U. S. S. Von Sheuben, which killed three men, was announced late Thursday by the Navy department. The shell exploded while being fired.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, has been wounded in action with the American forces in France, according to a cablegram that was received Thursday at the colonel's office in New York.

It is confirmed that the two American engineers captured by brigands in Northern Honan and held prisoner for ransom are E. J. Pursell, of Philadelphia or St. Paul, Minn., and G. A. Kyle, of Portland, Or.

A further extension of commercial relations between Argentina and France is provided for in an arrangement concluded by the French minister for the purchase in Argentina of a large amount of supplies.

Attacking over an 11-mile front on the coastal sector in Palestine, East Anglian, South Anglian and Indian troops have advanced to an average depth of three miles, according to an official statement issued by the London war office.

Philip Kirtland Glazebrook, Unionist member of Parliament for South Manchester and a major in the Cheshire Yeomanry, has been killed in action in Palestine. Mr. Glazebrook was born in 1880 and was first elected to Parliament in 1912.

By a vote of 42 to 30 the Maryland house of delegates late Thursday defeated the bill giving the women the right to vote at Presidential elections. The bill giving women the right to vote at municipal elections is expected to share the same fate.

Young men of Jewish faith continue to enlist in the Jewish battalion of the British army, which is to fight for the emancipation of Palestine from the Turk. A second contingent of recruits will leave New York for Canada and thence for England March 21.

Lord Rhonda, the food controller of England, speaking in London Thursday, said he hoped in April to be able to give those engaged in hard physical labor an increased meat ration of 50 per cent and those engaged in very hard physical labor double the ordinary ration.

According to a dispatch from Zurich, the German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts says the scandal in Germany connected with graft at the Daimler munitions factory, which the budget committee of the Reichstag is investigating, has caused a veritable panic in the Berlin stock exchange.

A member of the Mexican bandit gang which raided the East ranch near Laredo, Texas, last Thursday night, was captured by Mexican authorities near Guerrero, opposite Zapata, and confessed, declaring that all the bandits were Mexicans, organized and equipped on the American side of the Rio Grande.

The American forces northwest of Toul carried out an important raid on the German lines Monday night. The artillery preparation lasted 45 minutes, and the Americans entered the German defenses as far as the second line. They found a number of German dead from shell fire and some of those who were retreating were shot down.

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, said Tuesday that as soon as his Chicago engagement is completed, he will go to France to visit the trenches.

China, in response to an inquiry from Tokio, has signified her intention to co-operate with Japan in the protection of allied interests in the Far East.

Captain William Redmond has become a candidate for the parliamentary seat from Waterford, made vacant by the death of his father, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader. He is opposed by Dr. White, Sinn Feiner.

The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, says the majority parties of the reichstag intend to insist upon complete clearness regarding the status of the former Russian border states before ratification of the peace treaty with Russia.

## CALL SECOND DRAFT

800,000 to Join Colors This Year; 95,000 to Be Called Beginning Mar. 29—Equipment Is Ready.

Washington, D. C. — Eight hundred thousand men are to be called to the colors gradually during the present year, under the second army draft, which begins on March 29.

An announcement Wednesday by Provost Marshal General Crowder of the number to be called, was followed closely by an order for the mobilization of 95,000 men during the five-day period beginning March 29, some 15,000 of them to be assembled under the second draft.

Eighty thousand will be men of the first draft of 687,000 not yet summoned into service.

Details of how the second draft is to be applied, will be made public later, after congress has acted upon proposed legislation providing for the registration of youths and for basing state and district quotas on the number of registrants in class 1.

In his first official statement on the subject, however, General Crowder assures the country that no sweeping withdrawal of larger numbers of men at one time is contemplated, and that care will be taken to avoid interference with harvesting.

The 95,000 now called, it is understood, are needed at once to fill up other divisions or units scheduled for early departure, or to take the place of men transferred from other divisions to make up such deficiencies.

Newly organized regular divisions are particularly short of men and heavy drafts on National army divisions to make these good have been necessary, seriously interfering with training work of the National army divisions drawn upon.

The call for the new men makes it probable that no further transfers will be necessary.

The 800,000 men summoned this year represent the number necessary to fill up all existing divisions, to create all the army corps and field army troops to fill out the war machine for which the framework already exists, and to provide a quarter of a million replacement troops.

When they have been mobilized, which will not be completed before the first of next year, there will be more than 40 full infantry divisions of 27,700 men each, and all the additional units necessary.

The first purpose of the War department is to complete the first field army in France. Probably this will be composed of five army corps of six infantry divisions each. It has been estimated that with that force and its necessary auxiliaries at his disposal General Pershing would be able to hold a 100-mile sector of the battle front, relieving the strain upon French manpower during 1918 to that extent.

What that would mean to France may be judged from published statements of French officials that on January 1, 1918, the Belgian army held about 15 miles of the Western front, the British forces about 105 miles and the French about 350 miles.

The apportionment of Northwestern states is: Washington, 638 men; Oregon, 369; Idaho, 242; California, 1745; Montana, 521.

The War department is prepared to supply clothing and other equipment immediately for all the men to be called out.

## U. S. MAY EXTEND CONTROL

Express Companies Will Probably be Taken Over by Government.

Washington, D. C. — Government control probably will be extended shortly to the leading express companies, it was officially intimated Wednesday at the Railroad administration. The companies that would be affected are the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo, Southern, Great Northern, Northern, Canadian and Western.

Most express companies' earnings last year were far below the record of the year before, and some, notably the Adams, recorded an actual deficit in the latter months. Government operation and compensation on the basis of the average earnings for the last three years is sought by most companies. Some decision probably will be reached within 10 days.

## Russian Crews Gone.

London.—The whole Russian Baltic fleet is lying at Helsingfors, Finland, the Petrograd correspondent of the Times cables, but the crews have melted away, only a watch being left each ship. The dreadnoughts will soon sail for Kronstadt, but the remainder of the fleet will remain in Finland. The correspondent also says that all movable articles from the cruisers Aurora and Diana, lying in the Neva river, have been carried away by sailors.

## ALLIES WILL TAKE OVER DUTCH SHIPS

Million Tonnage Available in  
All Parts of the World.

## HOLLAND TO BE PAID

Besides Compensation U. S. Will Permit Export of Breadstuffs Which Holland Sorely Needs.

Washington, D. C.—A million tons of Dutch ships, now held in ports the world over, through Holland's fear of Germany's threat to sink them if they venture out, will be brought into the service of the United States and Great Britain on March 18.

Unless the Netherlands government braves the menace of Germany's pressure and voluntarily accepts an agreement under which the ships would be put in trade, the United States and Great Britain will take them over under international law, availing themselves of a sovereign right which Germany herself has hitherto exercised under the same authority.

Formal notice has been presented to The Hague by the American and British diplomatic representatives of the allied governments' intention. As a result, Saturday, the Netherlands minister, August Phillips, acting under instructions of his government, made a final personal appeal to President Wilson at least to modify the decision.

The Associated Press is able to say that the President saw no reason for altering the decision, and that unless the ships are turned over Monday a Presidential proclamation will be issued taking over the ships in American ports, of which there are about 80. Many more, however, are in British or other allied ports.

From the American official point of view, the action is one into which the allied governments have been forced by the German dross of Holland, which may now see her ships in trade again, and can point out to Germany that they were taken through no will of her own.

Coming at a time when the dire need of the allied cause is for ships, this acquisition of a million tons is of tremendous importance.

Every arrangement has been made for the compensation of the Netherlands for the ships.

They will be insured and armed, and if any be lost they will be replaced. Besides material compensation for their use, the United States will permit the export of breadstuffs and cattle foods, which Holland needs sorely for her own people, and in addition will restore the interrupted trade of Holland with her colonies by guaranteeing bunkers for her ships in that trade.

By this arrangement, officials point out, further responsibility for food shortage in The Netherlands, if there be one, will rest on Germany.

## CONGRESS TO SIT IN COUNCIL

War Department Invites Legislators to Keep in Touch With Fighting.

Washington, D. C.—The administration formally embarked Saturday on a policy of taking congress completely into its confidence as to the progress of war preparations and developments on the fighting front in Europe.

At the invitation of Acting Secretary Crowell, members of the senate military committee were in session at the War department for nearly two hours with the full membership of the War Council, and beginning next week will meet with that body every Saturday morning.

Members of the house committee will meet with the council and a similar arrangement for weekly meetings will be made with that committee. Probably a large room will be obtained later so that the committees of both houses may be received in joint session.

Thus the War department meets the insistent demand of congress for a greater share in the conduct of the war and removes the real cause which led the senate committee's prolonged investigation of the army with its attendant bitter criticism.

## Ukraine Grain Divided.

Washington, D. C.—According to an official dispatch received from Copenhagen Friday and quoting from the National Tidende, Germany and Austria will divide equally until July 31 the amount of grain available in Ukraine.

During the earlier portion of this period Austria will have two-thirds and Germany one-third of all grain obtained. During the second half the proportions will be reversed.

## 400 VESSELS YEARLY

Oregon and Washington Spokesmen Say Standardized Program Necessary—Plenty of Lumber.

Washington, D. C. — Oregon and Washington can furnish between 400 and 500 wooden ships a year, witnesses from the Pacific Coast told the senate committee, if the Emergency Fleet Corporation would furnish the lumbermen with a standardized program.

Fears of the Shipping Board that the lumber supply in the Northwest is inadequate were declared unfounded.

H. B. Van Dusen, of Oregon, declared the mills in his state had not reached their maximum capacity and said production of wooden ships on the West Coast could be accelerated. He praised the loyalty of Oregon lumbering men and asserted that there is no necessity for the commandeering of timber.

The car situation in that state, he said, was very bad, and he knew of several mills that will be compelled to close unless the situation improves. J. H. Bloedel, of Seattle, chairman of the fir production board, said he had just completed a survey of the lumber supply in Washington and had submitted the information to the Shipping Board. He said there must be a standardized schedule for ship timber, but believed one would shortly be prepared.

Sawmills in Washington, Mr. Bloedel said, have ample capacity to produce what timber the government needs for ships.

A law authorizing the government to commandeer timber was favored by I. N. Day, of Portland. He explained he did not think such powers were now necessary, but believed the government should be in position to take such action. Mr. Day opposed extending this power so as to enable the government to take over and operate sawmills, at least at present.

## WATCH OUT FOR WAR RUMORS

Administration Asks People to Avoid Repeating Stories.

Finding that Northwest communities are being fed up on falsehoods of various kinds, that the people here as elsewhere are repeating these stories for truth and are thus creating a morale that is injurious to the cause which brought the United States to declare war on Germany, the administration at Washington is asking the people of this state to refrain from passing judgment on the way the war is being won, or from saying and doing things that will destroy confidence.

A favorite story is to the effect that food and supplies gathered and sent forward to soldiers are being diverted; that articles are being sold and the money not accounted for. All such statements may be branded as false. In Portland more than 20 such rumors have been traced down and found to be unfounded.

They were probably started by German agents.

All war news will be given out at Washington.

## U. S. SOLDIERS AID IN RAIDS

Penetrate German Position to Depth of 600 Yards.

With the American Army in France, Sunday—American troops, co-operating with the French, have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were executed simultaneously Sunday night.

The Americans swept past the German first line and penetrated to the enemy's second line, 600 yards back.

The two simultaneous raids, one northwest and one northeast of — (deleted), were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours, in which the German positions were leveled. At midnight two forces, each one of — (deleted), with small French forces on their flanks, moved upon the German objectives behind a creeping barrage, each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first line the barrage was lifted so as to box in the German positions at both points.

The men dropped into the enemy's trenches, expecting a hand-to-hand fight, but found the Germans had fled. Continuing the advance, they went forward 600 yards to the second German line. All the time American machine guns were firing on each flank of the two parties to prevent the enemy undertaking flanking operations.

## Swiss Press Scores Huns.

Geneva — Physical reprisals against Germany are unanimously demanded by the allied portion of the Swiss press for the sinking of the steamer Sardinero, with 3855 tons of cereals destined for Switzerland. It has demanded that the Swiss government shall not send the usual harmless note of protest to Germany, but will order a 50 per cent diminution in the bread rations granted the German colony in Switzerland, numbering 230,000.

## ODESSA IS ENTERED BY TEUTON ARMIES

Germans Announce Capture of  
4th Largest City in Russia.

## MISSION IS TRAPPED

Allied Diplomats Are Said to Have Gone to Menaced City—Held in Quarantine Without Cause.

While the entente allies are "nibbling" at the German lines from the North Sea to Switzerland, but are making little or no serious attempts to break through or to bring about a culminating struggle, the Teutonic powers have taken another step in the exploitation of the East.

The advance guards of the Germans have entered Odessa, the greatest Russian port on the Black Sea and the center of a great agricultural section, the products of which are desired to feed the hungry peoples of the central empires.

The German advance through Moldavia and Bessarabia has been virtually unopposed. With Odessa safely in their hands the Teutons will have access to vast stores of wheat which can be transported overland or by sea to points where it can readily be shipped into Austria and Germany.

But the capture of Odessa will mean something more—an advance over the route to Persia and Afghanistan and possibly India, which is to be followed now that the British have severed the famous Berlin-and-Bagdad route to the East.

The congress of Russian soviets, which was to have convened at Moscow on Tuesday, postponed its meeting.

This gathering may be historic, as it will be asked to ratify or reject the peace forced upon the Bolshevik peace delegates by the Germans at Brest-Litovsk.

When the congress meets it is probable that the message of President Wilson to the Russian people will be read. It is expected to make a profound impression upon the assembly.

Berlin, via London—German troops have entered Odessa. This official announcement was made Wednesday night.

Odessa, the most important seaport of Southern Russia and the fourth city of Russia in population, was founded by Catherine II in 1794.

Its population numbers about 450,000, nearly one-third of whom are Jews. Normally there were several thousand German residents.

Among many other important institutions it contains the imperial new Russian university, founded in 1865.

Washington, D. C. — Members of the American and allied special missions to Roumania have left Jassy for Odessa under assurances of safe conduct from the king of Roumania. They had been held for quarantine.

Word regarding the missions came from Minister Vopicka, at Jassy, who said the Austrian authorities had attempted to hold the missions for 30 days. An investigation by members of the missions indicated there was no sanitary reason for their detention and protests were made which convinced the Roumanian government that some assistance should be given and provision made for them to leave immediately.

## Flies First Liberty Seaplane.

Washington, D. C.—America's first fighting seaplane equipped with Liberty motors has been tried out and accepted, it was learned Thursday, and a number of the craft are now being delivered for the use of the naval air service. They are the advance guard of a big fleet which will be added to the forces engaged in submarine hunting in the war zone.

A second type of fighting plane for the American army, known as the Bristol model, also has now reached the production stage and a considerable number will become available during the present month. Still another type, a two-seated machine, is being manufactured.

## Ship Sticks at Launching.

Seattle, Wash.—After being christened Culbulla, the second ship to be launched from the Sloan Shipyards Corporation plant, the vessel failed to complete its journey down the ways Wednesday and it will be launched later. Miss Florence Lister, daughter of the governor of Washington, broke a bottle over the prow and the craft moved about a foot and then stuck. All efforts to move it further proved futile.