

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.

M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper, *Bonnet Rouge*, in Paris, was executed Friday for treasonable actions against the government.

King George has awarded the Knight's Grand Cross of the Distinguished British Order of St. Michael and St. George to General Peyton M. March, chief of staff of the American army.

American labor has proposed to the Shipping board that Labor day this year shall be made a second Fourth of July in the launching of a record number of ships to help defeat Germany.

The abolition of meatless days in France after July 20 is ordered in a decree issued Friday. The restrictions on consumption in restaurants of milk and cheese are consequently to be abandoned.

Thomas J. Mooney left San Francisco Friday for the "death row" in San Quentin penitentiary, under sentence to be hanged August 23 for murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion.

Some 500 persons die of cholera daily in Petrograd, according to the London Exchange Telegraph company. At Saratov thousands of persons are suffering from the disease. The malady has spread to Finland.

General John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of The Bath. General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the supreme war council, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A Spanish steamship on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The ship flew the minister's flag. The diplomat and his family were rescued. The German government was notified of the minister's departure a week in advance.

Of the 637,929 American troops brought to Europe in the months of April, May and June, 350,958 were carried in British ships, according to a statement made in the house of commons by Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping.

The foundation for industrial peace created to administer the Nobel peace prize of \$40,000 donated by Colonel Roosevelt when he was president, was formally dissolved Friday at a meeting of the board of trustees. Congress already had passed a resolution to dissolve the foundation at the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt.

Drouth, early frosts and labor shortage in England threaten to reduce somewhat previous estimates of food production, according to cable advices received by the Food administration from the British food ministry. The food situation is described as better than last year, the message said, but the season of anxiety is not yet over.

Germany, one of the most widely circulated German language newspapers in America, printed in Milwaukee, Saturday in an editorial condemned the German government in connection with the origin and conduct of the war. It retracts previous utterances and admits that, parrot-like, it had repeated the utterances of the German government's newspaper organs.

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.

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.

STEEL SHORTAGE IS FEARED

Private Consumers of Metal May Be Required to Submit Inventories.

Washington, D. C.—Government demand for steel has reached such proportions, it was learned Wednesday, because of the growth of the war programme, that the War Industries board fears present sources of supply soon will prove inadequate.

At the meeting of the board manufacturers were warned that those who have obtained steel on priority orders for war work and later were found to be reselling it to non-war manufacturers would have their supply cut off. This practice has been in vogue, the board learned.

All private consumers of steel and steel products may be required to submit sworn inventories of their stocks on hand. It was found that many manufacturers had obtained large quantities of steel before the government took control of the entire output. By means of the inventories, J. Leonard Replegle, director of steel supply of the War Industries board, will be able to keep a close check on all steel in the country.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping board, conferred with officials of the War Industries board regarding the requirements for the shipbuilding programme. Production of ships is showing such a marked improvement that it may be possible to turn out five ships a year from each way in some yards, four ships in other yards, and lesser numbers elsewhere.

If efforts to bolster up the efficiency of the weaker new yards are successful, it is evident to officials that the size of steel plate mills must be increased or the shipping programme will be delayed by lack of material.

A shortage of steel already is being felt in some shipyards. Others have more steel than they need, which, officials believe, is the result of "cost plus" system of contracts, under which the builders felt free to expend large sums on materials not needed for many weeks.

FINNS MAY BALK AT WAR IN SIBERIA

London.—Finland intends to remain neutral if a serious conflict occurs in the Murman country, where entente allied forces have assumed control, says a Helsingfors dispatch by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin declares that Germany has sufficient forces in Finland to deal with the entente troops and the Red Guards.

A bill providing for the establishment of a monarchy in Finland has passed its second reading in the Finnish parliament by the narrow margin of four votes.

Republicans have started an energetic agitation against the bill and it is not improbable, the dispatch adds, that the Finnish government will have to resign, as the majority in favor of the bill is insufficient.

General Horvath, recently proclaimed ruler of Siberia, says a Pekin dispatch to the Times, has expressed willingness to facilitate the movement of Czechoslovak troops toward the Transbalkal region over the Chinese Eastern railway.

The Czechs purpose to reach Irkutsk and resume communication with their compatriots in western Siberia and will formally ask the Chinese government for permission to traverse Manchuria.

There are indications, the dispatch adds, that some Austrian prisoners are anxious to join the Czechs.

Five Hundred Seamen Perish.

Tokio.—The Japanese battleship *Kawachi* of 21,420 tons displacement, blew up and sank in Tokoyama bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.

The battleship *Kawachi* was built in 1912 and carried a complement of 960 officers and men. She was 500 feet long, of 84 feet beam and drew 28 feet of water. Her armament consisted of 12 12-inch guns, 10 six-inch guns, eight four-inch guns and 12 12-pounders. She also was equipped with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

An Atlantic Port.—The sinking at sea July 11 of the American steamship *Oosterdijk* after a collision with the American steamship *San Jacinto* was reported by a Swedish steamship arriving here Wednesday.

The *Oosterdijk's* crew was taken aboard the *San Jacinto*, which, although badly damaged, managed to reach an Atlantic port.

Both vessels, manned and officered by naval crews, carried army supplies. The collision occurred in North Atlantic waters.

The *Oosterdijk*, 8252 gross tons, was one of the Dutch ships requisitioned while in an American port.

Cripples to Be Cared For.

Washington, D. C.—The movement among private citizens for finding jobs for crippled soldiers is emphatically disapproved by the war department. Surgeon-General Gorgas declared Wednesday that the rehabilitation of the crippled men will be done thoroughly by the government. Recently Captain Archibald Roosevelt asked his father, Colonel Roosevelt, to find a job for one of his sergeants who returned from France, after having lost a hand.

ALLIED FORCES BEAT HUNS BACK

Great Offensive Between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry Meets With Victory.

CAPTURE THOUSANDS

Germans Forced to Recross Marne in Disorder—Brasles Falls While Americans Threaten Soissons—Big Rout Imminent.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The armies of the crown prince were retreating Sunday night while the allied forces of General Foch harassed their rear and continued their smashing drive along the German right flank.

It is expected that if the Germans succeed in extricating themselves it will only be at the cost of large numbers of men and of material and supplies.

London.—The French have taken the town of Brasles, one mile east of Chateau Thierry on the north bank of the Marne, according to advices received here.

The French line includes the heights north of Brasles, which gives them a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne.

West of Rheims, where the British were engaged Sunday, the present line leaves the enemy a strip of about four miles deep at the greatest depth on a front of about 13 miles in the Marne valley.

That is all he has to show for the big offensive of July 15.

Paris.—The Franco-American offensive between the Aisne and the Marne has yielded thus far 17,000 prisoners and more than 360 guns captured by the allies, according to the war office announcement.

The French have held their positions on the plateau southwest of Soissons and have made important advances at various points.

With the American Army on the Aisne.—The French and Americans squeezed the sack in which the Germans appear to be caught somewhat tighter Sunday. At midnight they had made an average gain of more than a mile along the line Chateau Thierry-Soissons, while another gain of a similar distance has been made south of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry. The advance along the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road has brought the allies within artillery distance of the junction of the railroad serving the Germans as a line of communication. The junction already is under fire and unless the desperate attempt which the Germans are making to hold is successful, thousands of the crown prince's men may be cut off and forced to retreat. The fighting is comparatively light east of Chateau Thierry, except at the river, where the most stubborn resistance of the Germans was unable to check the allies, who, at one point, moved forward half a mile.

Victories for the allied arms are multiplying. Over the entire 60-mile front running from Soissons to Rheims the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial.

The Germans are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the Americans and French. Practically all the gains of the German drive south of the Marne have been blotted out. Chateau Thierry, which represents

the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city broke through the German lines and at some points advanced more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken. The allies' machine guns literally mowed down the Germans.

To the north along the Ourcq valley the French are making progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Notre Dame, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops are now harassing those south-

ry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors the plight of the Germans in the southwestern portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient becomes increasingly hazardous.

It is not improbable when stock is taken, large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be found to have been taken by the allied troops.

Aviators continue to lend assistance, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns.

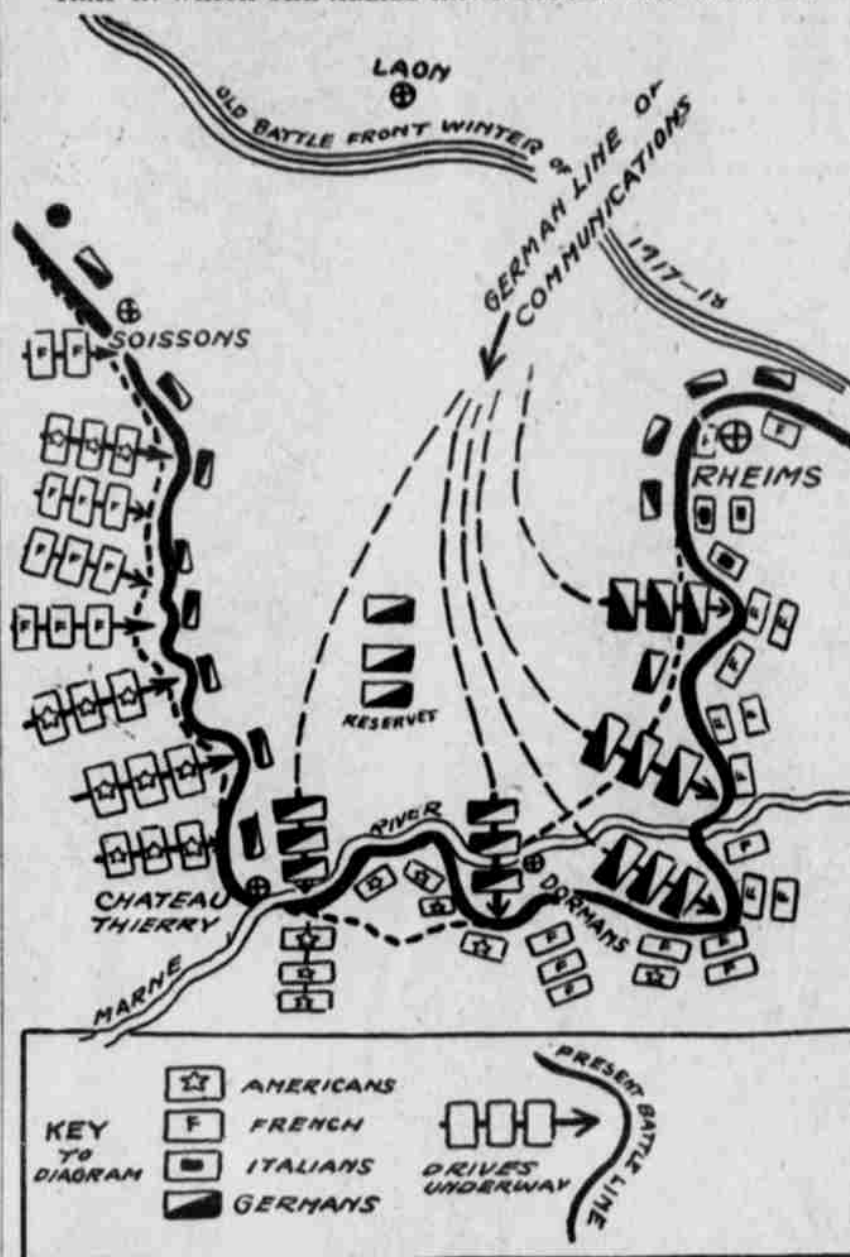
In none of the other theaters, except the Soissons-Rheims salient, is there any fighting of great moment in progress.

The British in northern France and Flanders are continuing their daily patrol encounters and taking prisoners, and the guns of both the Germans and the British are keeping up their reciprocal bombardments.

U-BOAT SHELL HITS NEAR MASSACHUSETTS SHORE

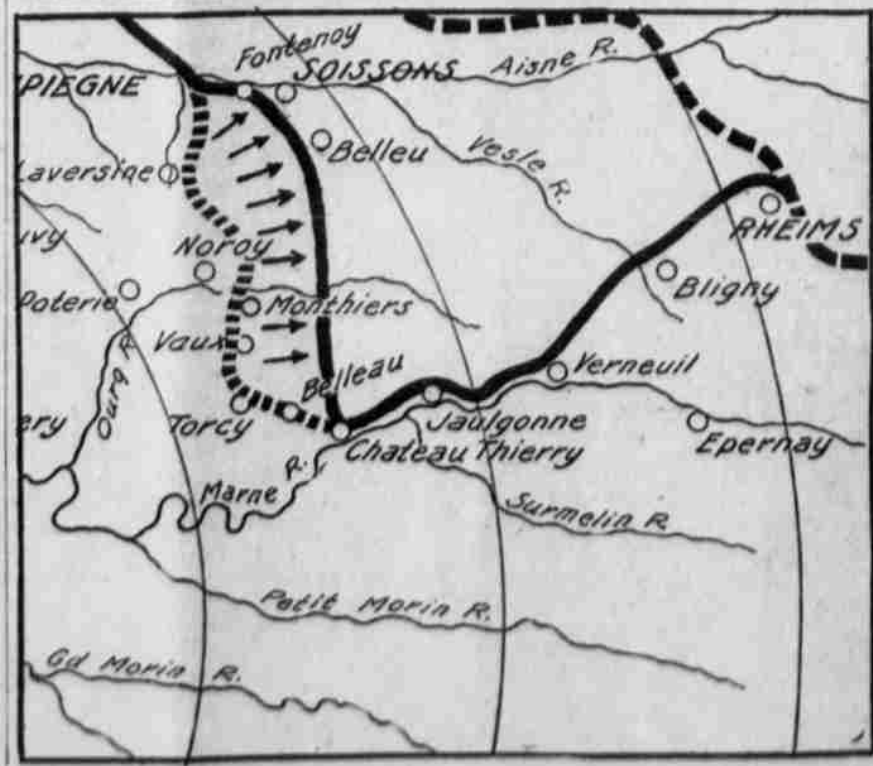
Orleans, Mass.—A shell from a German submarine landed Sunday within 100 yards of the shore here. This took place in the course of a one-sided fight between a giant U-boat and a tug and

TRAP IN WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE CAUGHT THE GERMANS.



The accompanying diagram shows the possibilities of a great allied victory which lie in the present battle between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans on May 27 started a drive for Paris between the points named, but were not only stopped but turned back.

WHERE THE AMERICANS ARE ADVANCING AGAINST BOCHE HORDES.



west of Rheims and the latter have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood, the Ardre valley and near St. Euphrase.

The number of British operating with the allied forces in this region is not known. The first announcement that they were in the action was made Saturday night and doubtless they represent a portion of the great reserves that everywhere are being brought up along the battle line, in an endeavor to make secure the victories already won and enlarge them.

With the capture of Chateau Thier-

its tow of four barges. Several residents reported shells falling on shore, but none of these stories could be verified. The nearest shell struck, so far as known, within 100 yards of the beach in Nauset harbor.

Most of those on board the vessels attacked and fishermen on shore agreed that the submarine was 400 feet long.

The submarine attacked the tug *Perth Amboy*, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and her four barges three miles off this town on the southeastern elbow of Cape Cod.

The one-sided battle lasted an hour and a half. The tug was burned to the water's edge by shell fire. The barges were sunk by gun fire.

The barges were bound from Gloucester for New York and one was loaded with stone.

EX-CZAR NICHOLAS' EXECUTION IS ANNOUNCED

London.—Former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been shot, a Russian wireless statement announces Saturday.

The former emperor's correspondence, including letters from the monk Rasputin, who was killed shortly before the revolution, written to the then emperor and his family, will be published in the near future, the wireless message declares.

The former emperor and the young Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent, have been sent to a place of security. The message announces that a counter revolutionary conspiracy was discovered, with the object of wresting the ex-emperor from the authority of the Soviet council. In view of this fact, the president of the Ural regional council decided to execute the former ruler and the decision was carried out on July 16.