

## 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.

Shoe manufacturers were asked Friday by the War Industries board to confine shades of brown shoes to two colors, medium and dark.

The mayor of Bordeaux, France, has proposed to the municipal council a plan for a permanent memorial of America's aid in the war.

The 1918 wheat crop in Kansas probably will total 102,000,000 bushels, according to a statement made public Friday by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Arctic heavens in the Dawson, Y. T., section were illuminated by a mammoth meteor at midnight Thursday night. The sky and land were lighted as bright as at midday.

Laverne W. Noyes, Chicago philanthropist, has given \$2,500,000 to the University of Chicago to be used in educating soldiers and sailors and their descendants after the war.

The main hangar and a dirigible balloon were destroyed and more than a dozen airplanes and several buildings were damaged by fire Friday at the naval air station at Norfolk, Va.

The "Pershing trot" and the "Rainbow," lively military dances, will hold sway next winter, according to the decree of the "inner circle" of the American College of Dancing, at a meeting in San Francisco Thursday.

Five children ranging in age from 2 to 12 years, were burned to death, one other received fatal injuries and seven were less seriously hurt in a fire which destroyed the Kent county, Michigan, Juvenile Home early Thursday.

Washington's state superintendent of schools, Mrs. Josephine Preston, has been asked in a resolution adopted by the state council of defense to use her influence in having the teaching of German eliminated in all public schools of the state.

Mrs. Myrtle Neal, 25 years old, of Cheyenne, Wyo., arrested in Omaha in men's clothing Thursday night, said she "rode the rods" of a freight train, holding her 3-year-old baby in one arm, part of the way to Omaha. She said her husband mistreated her.

J. L. Wilson, Alaskan mining operator, against whom Mrs. Ella Helm, of Oakland, Cal., won a judgment for a share of a \$6,000,000 fortune under a "grubstake" agreement, was denied a new trial by Superior Judge James M. Trout.

The losses to British and allied shipping due to enemy action or marine risk for the month of June totaled 275,629 gross tons. This was the lowest record for any month since September, 1916. The British losses totaled 161,062 tons and allied and neutral losses 114,567 tons.

On account of the scarcity of Class 1 men, Seattle draft officials, it was announced, have been authorized by the war department to cease giving deferred classification to shipyard employees on account of their work and also to discontinue releasing men to enlist in the navy and marines.

The treasury virtually has decided to hold the fourth liberty loan campaign in the three weeks' period between Saturday, September 28, and Saturday, October 19. The length of the drive will be reduced from the usual four weeks with the hope of avoiding the usual slump of interest in the middle of the campaign.

Following charges that he obtained over \$10,000 through the employment of girls to solicit for spurious charitable organizations, James J. Worthington, a printer, was arrested at San Francisco Tuesday.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Daily News says that additional evidence of a German-Irish plot has just come to hand in the form of extracts from censored private correspondence between persons in Ireland and America.

Secretary Daniels has asked the commandant of the First Naval District for a report as to the reasons for the failure of bombs to explode after they had been dropped by aviators who Monday attacked a submarine off the Massachusetts coast.

The war news received in London since Friday has put dealers on the Stock Exchange and the public in an excellent mood. Values had risen in virtually all cases before buyers appeared, and the execution of a number of orders caused a further hardening in prices.

## U. S. FORCE ARRIVES IN ITALY

First Large Body of Combat Troops  
Enthusiastically Received.

With the American Army on the Italian Front. — American fighting troops are now on the Italian front. They began arriving Saturday morning. They are being billeted with the Italians.

Heretofore the only combatant American troops were aviators, and the appearance of this large body of fighting men from the United States at the present moment has occasioned the greatest satisfaction.

Major-General Eben F. Swift, of the American military mission to Italy, was the first to greet the newly arrived Americans. He had already made arrangements for their comfort.

The Italians greeted them with enthusiasm and rejoiced at the splendid physical condition which the American soldiers showed.

The Italians appeared greatly astonished when the overseas men immediately sought out a bathing place and then started several games of baseball.

## 1,250,000 AT FRONT OR ON WAY THERE

Washington, D. C.—The United States has in France and on the ocean bound for great battle fronts abroad a total of 1,250,000 men. American fighting forces are reaching Italy.

With 50,000 troops sent last week, the number of American soldiers transported overseas during July is expected to reach a record of 300,000. Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, told members of the senate military committee.

Trained combat American troops from France have begun to arrive in Italy. General March has announced. Neither the number nor the place where they are to be used has been communicated to the war department, the general said.

Secretary Baker told the senators that he did not believe the torpedoing of the Justicia would interfere with the transporting of American troops.

Secretary Baker said so far 753 of the Haviland four airplanes have been completed in this country and more than 400 shipped to France. The last report from General Pershing said 67 had been received, but he had made no report regarding the number actually now in use on the American front.

Secretary Baker said General Pershing had criticized some of the Haviland machines, suggesting structural changes.

Five thousand heavy Browning machine guns, Secretary Baker said, have been completed, but have not yet been sent to General Pershing. Quantity production of both the heavy and light Browning, he added, is increasing.

Two additional American corps have been organized in France, General March announced. They are the Fourth and Fifth.

## BAN ON WHEAT IS RAISED

Washington, D. C.—Release of hotels, clubs, restaurants and dining-cars throughout the country on August 1 from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the present harvest, was announced Sunday in a cablegram received from Food Administrator Hoover, now in England. Public eating places, the food administrator said, will continue to comply with baking regulations and to serve "victory bread." Mr. Hoover congratulated the eating places upon their patriotic service and voiced confidence that the spirit shown will enable the American people to build up a great food reserve against the exigencies of the future.

Though exact figures have not been compiled, it is estimated by the food administrator that, through the voluntary pledge made by hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining-cars, there has been effected between October 1, 1917, and August 1, 1918, a saving of between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds of wheat and its products, 150,000,000 pounds of meat and 50,000,000 pounds of sugar. The action of the proprietors of public eating places, it was said, also has been of great educational value in carrying to the homes of the nation the necessity of food saving.

### Kaiser Reassures Troops.

Amsterdam. — Emperor William, who, according to his favorite correspondent, Karl Rosner, watched the battle of Rheims from a tower, which gave him a good view of a wide sector of the front, sent his troops from this vantage point, Rosner reports, the following telegram:

"His majesty informs his troops that he has arrived behind the front of the attack and shall watch the battle from a tower. His majesty's good wishes accompany his troops.

"His majesty's word to his troops is: 'With God for the emperor and the empire.'"

### Times Publisher Is Sued.

San Francisco. — Suit for \$100,000 damages was filed here Monday in the superior court against the Times-Mirror company, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, by Theodore Roche, one of the advisers of Mayor James Rolph, of San Francisco, in his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination.

The suit alleges that certain statements appearing in the Times of July 23 and relating to Roche were untrue and damaging.

## ALLIES CAPTURE BIG BOCHE SUPPLY BASE

Fere-en-Tardenois Falls; Ourcq  
River is Crossed.

## HUNS HARD PRESSED

Germans Make Strenuous Resistance  
to Prevent Advance of Franco-  
Yanks—Tanks Numerous.

Paris.—French advanced guards have reached the north bank of the Ourcq river, and allied troops have entered Fere-en-Tardenois, the great German supply base, which lies in the middle line of the Aisne-Marne sector.

The announcement of the war office Sunday night adds that the villages of Anthenay and Oilly-Et-Violaine on the east flank lying to the southwest of Rheims have been occupied.

In the Champagne a number of German attacks were repulsed by the French.

The text of the statement reads: "North of the Marne we have continued our onward march in the region of the Ourcq. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy who employed every effort to check our passage of the river, we succeeded in throwing advanced elements on the north bank. We have penetrated into Fere-en-Tardenois.

"Northeast of the forest of Ris we reached Champvoisy.

"On the right our troops have occupied Anthenay and Oilly-Et-Violaine and have approached appreciably the line of the road from Rheims to Dormans.

"In Champagne two enemy attempts in the region south of Monts were repulsed."

In a supplementary official statement issued Sunday afternoon the French war office says:

"Since the opening of the artillery bombardment on July 18, the day of the French counter offensive on the front between the Aisne and the Marne, our tanks have taken more or less part in the battle. After piercing the enemy lines and enabling the infantry to enter the break they have not ceased to accompany or precede the troops.

"Throughout the battle the tanks have given proof of their ability to maneuver and of their incomparable audacity. The crews drove the tanks into the hottest parts of the battle and recoiled from no obstacles. They attacked the centers of resistance and the batteries of the enemy under terrific fire from machine guns and special German cannon.

"Their gallantry attained the greatest results. One tank accounted for 15 or 20 German machine guns. Some of the tanks attacked the German batteries, putting the gunners out of action and insuring the capture of the cannon and material.

"The losses sustained by the Germans as the result of the tanks were very high, according to reports of prisoners. From July 18 to July 23 the tanks took part every day in the attacks. Most of them were in action twice and some returned to the fight four or five times in the same day. Some tank companies fought for three full days. Drivers operated their tanks for 30 hours in the two-day period of July 18-19."

## Germans Forage in Russia.

Washington, D. C.—The food situation between Germany and Russia has reached an acute stage, according to advices received Sunday at the state department. There is not enough food for both countries and the question as to who will get what provisions there are has reached a critical stage.

German soldiers with threshing machines are sent into the grain countries and the grain is requisitioned. The Russian peasants are allowed only such amounts as the soldiers decide they need.

The Germans were also said to be requisitioning cattle and horses in Poland and Lithuania and to be helping themselves to timber in those countries.

Information also reached the department that the reason for the refusal of the allied diplomats at Vologda to accept the Bolshevik invitation to move to Moscow was that the Soviet capital is already controlled by the German armed forces.

### Slayden Out of Race.

San Antonio, Tex.—James L. Slayden, for the last 22 years representative in congress for the fourteenth district, and candidate for renomination in the primaries, has withdrawn from the race following publication of a telegram from President Wilson which said: "The administration as between candidates equally loyal never takes part but in the light of Mr. Slayden's record no one can claim he has given support to the administration."

## SAYS FOOD CRISIS ENDED

Hoover in Address in London Delivers  
Reassuring Message.

London.—Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion house Wednesday, Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, gave a highly reassuring review of the food situation.

"We can say emphatically that all anxiety as to the great essentials of food is now past," Mr. Hoover declared.

Reviewing what already has been done in the way of increased production and saving in consumption by voluntary efforts and rationing, Mr. Hoover said the exertion of the American agricultural authorities and farmers had borne such fruit that "there will be no need during the next 12 months for any restriction on the volume of breadstuffs to be shipped to the European allies."

Continuing, Mr. Hoover said: "It will be the joint conclusion of my colleagues in the European countries that we can get along with a less moderate mixture of other cereals in the loaf and thus provide better bread for the 220,000,000 people who are opposed to Germany."

Mr. Hoover pointed out, however, that with restricted shipping the entente allies must face a reduction in fodder imports and thus a decrease in animal products until the submarine has been overcome and shipping restored. This degeneration in production, he added, would be continuous throughout the war.

Mr. Hoover added: "In seeking President Wilson's counsel as to the conference of food officials which now is in progress, I received from him this statement of our point of view in all our food negotiations:

"That the American people will gladly and willingly make any sacrifice in consumption and in the production of foodstuffs that will maintain the health, comfort and the courage of the people of the allied countries. We are, in fact, eating at the common table with them."

## U. S. TO TAKE OVER TELEGRAPH JULY 31

Washington, D. C.—Acting under the authority recently conferred by congress, President Wilson Wednesday issued a proclamation taking all telephone and telegraph lines under government operation at midnight, Wednesday, July 31.

Although congress empowered him to do so the president did not include wireless systems, because the navy already is in control of them.

He did not include ocean cables presumably because contracts the cable companies have with foreign governments on whose shores they land, contain clauses respecting government operation which raised involved questions. The navy is already in practical control of the cables through its censorship.

The president's proclamation placed administration of the wire systems with Postmaster-General Burleson and provided that until otherwise decided the present managements and employees will continue. Present financial arrangements also will continue with the approval of the postmaster-general.

In a statement accompanying the president's proclamation, Postmaster-General Burleson announced to the country that his policy would be one of the least possible interference with the wire communication systems consistent with the interests and needs of the government.

Press wire service, Mr. Burleson said, would be interfered with only to improve its facilities, and farmers' telephones would be interfered with only to facilitate their connection with the larger lines.

Postmaster-General Burleson will personally take charge of the administration of the wire communications and will be assisted by a committee of three composed of John L. Koons, first assistant postmaster-general, in subjects of organization and administration; David L. Lewis, former congressman from Maryland, now a member of the tariff committee, on subjects of operation; and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the postoffice department, on matters of finance.

### German Raider Off West Coast.

San Diego.—A German raider is reported operating on the west coast and American aircraft and warships have joined in the chase of the enemy vessel.

Following the report from the British consul at La Paz that the raider was cruising off the Mexican coast, all vessels in the 12th naval district were advised to observe special precautions of the submarine zone.

Airplanes from stations in the vicinity of this city and warships within call have been sent in search of the prowler, according to navy authorities.

### Industrial Survey Taken.

Washington, D. C.—An industrial survey to determine the nation's taxable resources as an aid to the ways and means committee in framing the income and excess profits sections of the new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill is under way.

Committee members said Wednesday they expect to raise approximately \$5,000,000,000 from excess profits and incomes. Some members still hope to raise \$6,000,000,000 by taxes on war profits and incomes.

## GERMANS RUSH UP RESERVE FORCES

Frantic Efforts Are Made to  
Evade Allied Trap.

## OUTLOOK IS CHEERING

General March Points Out Danger to  
Enemy Positions if Entente  
Continue Gains.

Washington, D. C.—Massed German reserves are keeping open the jaws of the trap General Foch has sprung in the Aisne-Marne region, in a desperate effort to stabilize their lines without the crushing of the forces withdrawing from the Chateau Thierry and Marne salients.

Official reports to the war department show the enemy has but a single railway to get material out of the pocket into which he has been forced.

The situation was graphically explained Thursday by General March, chief of staff, in a mid-week conference with newspapermen. For the last two days, General March said, the employment of probably 15 divisions of fresh German reserves on the Soissons jaw of the trap has practically steadied the line there. On the eastern jaw front the enemy has been crushed back more than a mile and a half on a ten-mile front, further imperiling his whole position in the salient from which he is endeavoring to extricate his troops.

"The railroad running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry now is either in our hands or under our fire," General March said. "The only way in which the enemy can get out now or get supplies over a railroad is by the remaining line from Nanteuil on the Ourcq to Basoches on the Vesle river.

"It was necessary for him, if he did not intend to be caught absolutely in a pocket, to keep troops from advancing and cutting off this road, which would put him entirely at the mercy of the allied forces."

Some officers here are of the opinion that General Foch was rushing forward masses of heavy artillery which, with airplanes, would pound the interior of the German positions from three sides.

They say the very strength of the German lines now established will make his losses great from the concentrated fire. The enemy forces occupy a wedge, the center of which is less than 15 miles distant from the hard pressing lines of the allies at any point. All his communication lines are within gun range, once the "heavies" get up behind the allied lines.

Lacking railway lines on which to maneuver, the enemy probably is making desperate efforts to get his biggest guns away safely. The attacking lines are backed by circling railways on which long-range weapons on railway mounts can be shuttled back and forth at will. It is recalled that the German attack on Chateau Thierry little more than a week ago was accompanied by the fire of big naval guns, shells from which fell 10 and 15 miles behind the lines.

The bitterness of the battle around Chateau Thierry and along that portion of the north bank of the Marne where the enemy still retains a footing probably is largely due to his determination to stave off Franco-American attacks from the south, at least, until big weapons have been dragged back to safety. The American advance reported through Chatelet forest and to the northeast of Epieds is beginning to menace seriously enemy positions further eastward on the Marne, which are covering his withdrawal within the salient.

It has been estimated that the Germans now have as many as 500,000 men in the limited salient they still hold. About 40 divisions are understood to have been identified there. The irregularly-shaped pocket is about 30 miles broad at its base, between Soissons and Rheims, while its greatest depth is around 20 miles.

Should the final rail connection northward come under direct gunfire, it is regarded as possible a veritable rout would result, as the massed forces of the enemy could not all be gotten away.

### Much Wheat Is Stored.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the food administration is informed. Details of the guarantees surrounding the 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian government has guaranteed 83 cents a bushel and to this the commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer. In Buenos Aires the cash price for wheat is \$1.44 a bushel.