

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.

France Friday was given a loan of \$200,000,000 by the treasury, bringing the total credits to France to \$2,065,000,000.

Several bombs were dropped in the Paris region late Thursday night by German airplanes, says an official statement. There were only a few victims.

"Work or fight" orders have been promulgated for the state of Sonora, Mexico, by General P. Elias Calles, constitutional governor, to curb lawlessness.

Eight inches of snow covered Mount Shasta Thursday, and it was found that there were four inches of snow below the timber line. Mount Eddy also got four inches of snow.

The health of King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, who is at Nauheim, suddenly has become worse, according to a dispatch received in Geneva from Munich. His condition now is considered critical.

An official dispatch received in Geneva from Frankfurt, Germany, says that Monday morning at 9 o'clock that city was attacked by allied aviators who dropped 26 bombs, killing 12 persons and injuring five others.

Twenty-two German airplanes were destroyed and six driven down out of control Thursday according to the official communication on aerial operations. Fifteen British airplanes are missing as a result of the air combat.

President Wilson has written an autograph appeal on behalf of the fourth liberty loan, to be published in full-page newspaper advertisements and shown on moving picture screens September 24, the opening day of the three weeks' loan campaign.

Shortage of by-production coal, essential to steel production, including the smokeless variety essential to the navy, has reached such alarming proportions, it was learned Friday, that the government may curtail further so-called lesser industries.

A record in ship construction is claimed by the Great Lakes Engineering Works in delivering to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, complete in every detail, the 3500-ton steel freighter, "Crawl Keys," 30 days after its keel was laid in the yards at Ecorse, Mich.

The proportion of the German losses to those of the allies since those of August 8 is greater than at any other period of the war, it was announced in London Friday. It is said that the total allied casualties probably will not be as large as the number of Germans taken prisoner.

The case of Fred Wick, charged with disturbing the peace of Rev. A. A. Bosche, pastor of the German Evangelical church at Napa, Cal., is to come up in the justice court next week. The charge is the result of a fight between Wick and the preacher on the front porch of the pastor's home.

Canada's wheat crop this year is 232,800,000 bushels, or 1,742,850 bushels less than last year's crop, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, compiled from returns of correspondents. Oats are expected to yield 416,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels over last year.

Albert Metin, former minister of labor in France and minister of blockade, died at a Pacific port Thursday night from a stroke of apoplexy. M. Metin arrived in this country only Wednesday with General Paul Gerard Pau, noted French military leader, and party. Elaborate entertainment had been planned for them.

American expeditionary forces in France have ordered 1,000,000 watches from Swiss firms.

Oswald Kunhardt, ex-German consul-general in Boston, was Wednesday ordered interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

After burning over 65 square miles of grazing and brush land, the Cohasset ridge fire in the Lassen national forest, 35 miles northwest of Chico, Cal., has been finally extinguished.

Three aviators attached to the training school at Pensacola, Fla., were killed late Monday in a collision of their planes above the clouds. A fourth student in the plane escaped death.

Directors of the Canadian Pacific railway have declared a 2 per cent dividend on preferred stock for the half year ending June 30, and a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on common stockholders for the quarter ending June 30.

FOCH SPOILS HUN'S PLANS

Foe's Work of Four Months Undone
In Three Weeks.

With the French Army in France.—The situation since the battle of the Avre shows a change, which for rapidity and extent has rarely been approached in military history. Marshal Foch's strategy and masterly tactics have in three weeks wrested from the Germans what required four months for them to obtain at a cost variously estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men.

The immediate results of the counter offensives which will have the greatest bearing on subsequent operations are the clearing of the Chateau-Thierry pocket, ending the menace to Epernay and Paris; the liberation of Montdidier, ending the menace to Amiens; the freeing of the important eastern railroad line from Paris to Chalons and the equally important northern line from Paris to Amiens, restoring to the allies means of communication which give them enormously greater ease in future movements of troops.

These successes render impossible any rupture of the line which would separate the French armies of the center from those to the east, or a rupture of the junction between the French and British.

The most disastrous consequence to the Germans, aside from the heavy losses they sustained in men and material, is the collapse of their plan to drive wedges into the allied lines and the subsequent widening and joining which would have threatened general dislocation.

Marshal Foch's strategy in reducing the salient wedges wrested the initiative in operations from the Germans, at once obliging them either to order a general retreat to a strong line such as the Somme or to engage reserves. The enemy adopted the second alternative which, having failed, makes eventual retirement immensely more difficult.

The first phase of the battle of the Avre finds the French with a footing upon Thiescourt plateau, west of Noyon, which has vital importance in future operations. The Germans must either capture this at high cost, if they can, or abandon Noyon, which means the fall of Roye and Lassigny, which already are under imminent menace of capture.

The disaster which menaced General von Hutier's army has been averted for the moment. The few narrow passages which now are open for the withdrawal of his stores are so harassed by the bombs of aviators and the fire of heavy artillery that prompt escape is impossible, rendering probable a desperate effort by the Germans to cling to their 1914 lines.

TROTSKY ASKED TO EXPLAIN WAR TALK

London.—Action suggestive of an ultimatum to the Bolshevik government is reported to have been taken by the allied powers. This move, which is referred to in Moscow advices by way of Berlin, has taken the form of a demand for an explanation of the war talk recently attributed to Premier Lenine.

The diplomatic representatives of the allies are said to have handed a collective note to War Minister Trotsky demanding within three days an explanation of Premier Lenine's threat that Russia would "declare war against Anglo-French imperialism."

It was reported on Monday that Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotsky had fled from Moscow to the naval stronghold of Kronstadt, and that the Bolshevik government would follow them there.

Owing to the difficulties of communication with Russia, it seems probable that the above dispatch has been delayed in transit and refers to an event of several days ago.

Lenine's declaration was made prior to August 9, when American Consul Poole at Moscow informed the state department at Washington that Lenine had told a gathering of soviets that a state of war existed between the Russian government and the entente.

Anna Held, Actress, Dead.
New York.—Anna Held, the actress, died here Monday after an illness of several months. Miss Held had been ill since April of a rare malady known as myeloma, a disintegration of the spinal marrow, and her condition was reported several times as critical. She rallied repeatedly, however, and until attacked by pneumonia a few weeks ago was regarded as on the road to recovery.

Japan Defied by Lenine.
London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the Petrograd newspaper Pravda, organ of the Bolsheviks, announces that following a stormy meeting of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies, Premier Lenine sent an ultimatum to Japan concerning Japan's intervention in Siberia.

972 Officers Discharged.
Washington, D. C.—Secretary Baker informed the senate Monday that of 16,971 national guard officers, 972 have been discharged since the guard was called into federal service. Of that number 464 were discharged upon the recommendation of efficiency boards and 476 were discharged because of physical unfitness. Thirty were court-martialed and two deserted.

MEXICO PERSISTS IN OIL TAX POLICY

Answer to British Shows Obnoxious Nature.

U. S. INTEREST IS HIT

Carranza Announces He Declines to Recognize Right of Foreign Nations to Enter Protests.

Washington, D. C.—The Mexican government has made an unsatisfactory reply to the protest of Great Britain against taxes on oil properties.

So far from mitigating the severity of the original decree of February 27 last, imposing new taxes and restrictions upon the foreign owners and operators of oil properties in Mexico, the reply of the Mexican government to the British protest against that decree has, in the opinion of officials here, only added to its obnoxious nature.

Some time ago American interests, with the knowledge and sympathetic support of the state department, sent representatives to Mexico with the purpose of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the grave issues arising from the determination of the Mexican government to enforce this new oil decree.

It was hoped that in this unofficial way, if the Mexican government was disposed to be at all fair in its treatment of the Americans who had invested so heavily in the development of Mexican oil properties, it would be possible to arrange a new scale of taxation that would be profitable to the Mexican government without being confiscatory.

Following discouraging reports from these personal representatives of the oil interests, the letter of Secretary Aguilar, in answer to the British protest, is taken as conclusive evidence that the Mexican government has not in any degree changed its original purpose to carry out the decree, not only as to English properties, but as to American and all other foreign interests.

Regarding the contention in the Mexican note that the decree applies equally to Mexicans, as well as to foreigners, it is pointed out that this is only technically true, as nearly all the oil properties are foreign owned, and Mexicans consequently are unaffected by the decree, which amounts to 100 per cent increase in the tax, beside containing features that look to the actual confiscation of a large proportion of the foreign-owned oil lands.

AUGUST 24 IS SET AS REGISTRATION DAY

Washington, D. C.—Registration on Saturday, August 24, of all youths who have reached the age of 21 since the second registration last June 5 was ordered Wednesday by Provost Marshal-General Crowder under a proclamation by the president. The purpose is to add quickly to the almost exhausted class 1 to meet army draft calls in September.

About 150,000 young men will register. Most of them will qualify for class 1 and therefore will join the army probably within a month after their names are recorded.

It was announced that the suggested date, September 5, would not be the day for the registration of men from 18 to 45, even if congress passes the bill, because several of the largest states in the union hold primary elections on that date.

There will be no new drawing to establish the order of liability of the new registrants. The provost marshal-general's office announced that the 1200 numbers drawn for the June 5 registrants would be sufficient to cover the August 24 registrants in the largest district in the country.

BOLSHEVIKI VIOLATE ALLIES' CONSULATES

Washington, D. C.—Official dispatches from American Consul-General Poole in Moscow lifted the curtain for a moment and revealed an amazing train of events in that city.

Consul-General Poole, after witnessing the violation of the French and British consulates and the arrests of the consul-general and their staffs, destroyed his code book and papers and turned the affairs of the American consulate over to the Swedish consul, at the same time demanding safe conduct from the country for himself and his associates.

French and British citizens have been arrested and the Bolsheviks have announced they would hold them as hostages because of the attack on the Soviet government by British and French troops at Archangel.

Members of the French and British military missions stationed in Moscow were refused permission to leave the country, in spite of a previous promise of safe conduct.

AUTO MAKING ORDERED CUT

Plants Advised to Equip for 100 Per Cent War Work.

Washington, D. C.—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles were advised by the War Industries board Saturday to convert their plants to 100 per cent war work as rapidly as possible and to place them on that basis not later than January 1, 1919, in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In no other way, the letter stated, could they be assured of the continuance of their industry or the preservation of their organizations.

The letter was in response to a proposal made by Hugh Chalmers on the part of the manufacturers voluntarily to curtail the passenger car industry 50 per cent. The War Industries board declared that the present situation regarding steel and other materials needed for war work gave little assurance of material required for the manufacture of passenger automobiles, even after providing for war requirements.

Pending receipt by the board of sworn inventories of materials on hand requested last July 16, no materials will be permitted passenger car manufacturers.

BOLSHEVIK REGIME IN RUSSIA TOPPLES

London.—The passing of the Bolshevik government into history appears to be near. Monday's advices tend to confirm previous reports that the fantastic structure with Lenine and Trotsky balancing on its summit is toppling to the final crash.

Lenine and Trotsky are reported to have fled Moscow. Helfferich, the German ambassador to Russia, has likewise found the Russian capital to be an unsuitable place for his embassy and he will go to Pskov.

Lenine and Trotsky have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin, and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

The Bolshevik government will shortly follow the two leaders to Kronstadt, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states.

Officers and counter revolutionists who are under imprisonment also will be taken to Kronstadt, according to this plan.

Amsterdam.—Dr. Helfferich, the German ambassador to Russia, has informed the Soviet government that he will move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov, because he fears for the personal safety of his staff, says an official telegram from Berlin. Conditions at Petrograd are almost as bad as at Moscow.

START SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND

The next drive for war funds in Oregon will take place September 15th to 21st, 1918, and will be for the War Service work of the Salvation Army. The Oregon State Council of Defense has approved the quota for the state for Fifty Thousand dollars, half of which amount is to be raised outside of Portland. Portland's quota was raised last spring.

The committee in charge has headquarters in 228 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, and consists of the following members: Dr. William Wallace Youngson, General; O. C. Bortz-meyer, Office Manager; Mayor Geo. L. Baker of Portland, Chairman of the Executive Committee; William M. Ladd, Treasurer, and John M. Linden, Campaign Manager.

Field representatives for this fund are now busily at work. Prof. E. S. Hammond of Salem has charge of western Oregon, and Mr. and Mrs. William S. Dixon of Chicago have charge of eastern and central Oregon. It is to be hoped that in each county the Councils of Defense and kindred organizations will put on the drive and raise each county quota, and already many responses have come to the executive office, stating that assistance will be freely given by the war fund committees of the various communities.

Allies' Envoys Arrested.

London.—Robert H. B. Lockhart, acting consul-general in Moscow, and six Britons attached to his staff and several French diplomatic agents have been arrested in Moscow by the Bolsheviks, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper attributes to the foreign office a statement that there is no reason to believe it is true that the British at Archangel shot representatives of the Soviet and adds:

"There was some shooting before Archangel incidental to the landing operations but this could not have been in reply to shots fired at our forces by the Bolshevik forces. The arrest of Lockhart is, of course, an act of hostility in international law and will be so regarded by us. It is possibly a reprisal for our landing at Archangel and in the Murmansk region."

London.—The Evening News says that J. O. Wardrop, the British consul at Moscow, was arrested with R. H. B. Lockhart. Messrs. Lockhart and Wardrop remained in Moscow when the diplomatic staff went to Archangel.

SCORE OF VESSELS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Survivor of Kate Palmer Tells
Submarine Raids.

SPREAD POISON GAS

Six Atlantic Coast Guardsmen Overcome—Administration Fears Fish Supply is Reduced.

An Atlantic Port.—The number of fishing vessels destroyed by a German submarine in its raid on the fleet of George's Banks last Saturday night was nearer a score than the nine already reported, according to men from one of the vessels brought here Tuesday.

Andrew St. Croix, mate of the Kate Palmer, says from the crosstrees of his vessel he saw the sinking of seven other schooners by bombs and that before the submarine came into view he had counted 11 other explosions at intervals of 15 minutes or half an hour. Reckoning that one bomb was used for each vessel, the mate believes the 11 explosions represented the sinking of that many vessels. The submarine did not use its guns as far as he observed.

According to the mate there were from 25 to 30 swordfishing vessels operating on the banks and the greater number were sunk. He estimated that at least 40 boatloads of men were set adrift as a result of the raid. St. Croix and his two companions were picked up by a motorboat after they had rowed and sailed about 150 miles.

Boston.—Intimation that the fish supply might be reduced because of the operations of a German submarine off George's Bank was sent to the fisheries division of the food administration at Washington by James J. Phelan, assistant food administrator of this state.

Washington, D. C.—Gas from oil discharged on the water by the German submarine operating off the middle Atlantic Coast overcame six men in the coast guard station and light-house on Smith's Island, North Carolina, Saturday evening, the navy department was advised by the commandant of the sixth naval district.

If the gas attack was deliberate, as most officials believed, it constitutes a new and ingenious form of "frightfulness," and, so far as has been reported, was the first direct effort of the German raiders to harm persons or property on American shores.

The gas was said by the commandant of the coast guard station to have much the same effect as the mustard gas used by the Germans on the western front. The men were laid out for more than half an hour, but apparently suffered no serious after-effects.

HEARST'S PAPERS BARRED

University Club of San Francisco
Unanimous in Decision.

San Francisco.—By unanimous vote the directors of the University Club, of San Francisco, have barred Hearst's Examiner and all his other daily newspapers from the institution because of alleged disloyalty both before and after the United States entered the war against Germany.

The club has a membership of over 700 college graduates and is one of the most widely recognized organizations of its kind in the United States.

It is said that the members have long felt aggrieved over Hearst's alleged pro-Germanism, and the formal edict of throwing out the Hearst papers by the management is the culmination of general anger and dissatisfaction over that newspaper owner's conduct since the great war began in July of 1914.

The University Club is the second big institution of its kind in San Francisco to bar the Hearst publications. The Pacific Union Club, by unanimous vote of its directors, took similar action several months ago.

The action of these two clubs is of especial significance. San Francisco is Hearst's home city. He began his newspaper career here with the Examiner. In addition Hearst is a university man. Harvard is his Alma Mater.

Knitting Needles Halted.

Washington, D. C.—Hand knitting for the soldiers and sailors is to be checked until the war industries board can survey stocks and ascertain whether there is enough woolen and worsted in the country for winter uniforms and overcoats. The board Monday directed spinners to discontinue manufacturing woolen and worsted yarns for hand knitting and the shipment of yarns or wool until further notice.