

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.

The entente allies have decided to hold a conference in Paris for the consideration of questions of military and political interests in connection with the Balkans.

The American steamer *Massapequa* was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small island of Zin, 28 miles southwest of Brest, France.

C. H. Pinkham, of New York City, and Mrs. James Fullerton, of Eugene, Oregon, brother and sister, met in the latter city Wednesday for the first time in 48 years. Mr. Pinkham and his wife are making a tour of the Pacific Coast.

Bodies of six men have been taken from two lodging houses which were partially destroyed by fire on the San Francisco waterfront between Washington and Merchant streets. The men were all suffocated, according to the police and coroner.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says food troubles gave rise to a demonstration strike in large factories at Cologne on Saturday. Both Socialist and Catholic unions took part in the movement. An official report says the unions decided to resume work the following day.

The navy department announces that the Ediz Hook submarine base site near Port Angeles, Wash., has been transferred by Presidential proclamation to the navy department. This was one of the submarine bases recommended by the Helm board. There has been no action yet on the Columbia river site.

A bomb explosion which Wednesday night destroyed the front of the residence of Uncio Tarantino, a wealthy shareholder in the Western California Fish company, was attributed by the San Francisco police to black hand activities. Tarantino had received ten threatening letters demanding that he pay \$10,000 to his blackmailers, but he repeatedly ignored the demands.

Chapin & Gore, of Chicago, one of the largest whisky-making firms in the United States, is going out of business, it is announced. Charles H. Hermann, president of the firm and directing head of the National Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association, made the announcement, which comes as the first direct result in Chicago of the recent National anti-whisky legislation.

James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, has resigned from the diplomatic service and returned to private life. His resignation was accepted some time ago, although the fact was not allowed to become known until this week. The resignation terminates an ambassadorial career regarded by the State department as one of the most important in American diplomatic history.

Emma Gldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, convicted in New York Monday of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law, started for prison in the custody of federal marshals a few hours after the verdict had been returned. Berkman will be taken to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Goldman to the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. Each was sentenced by Federal Judge Mayer to the maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

Arrangements have been completed to deport all Germans from Liberia, it is learned in London. They will leave in a few days, with France as their destination.

Mrs. Hattie Nixon, 26, of Waco, Tex., a student in the Marlin Airplane school, was killed Wednesday while 28 making a practice flight over the city. Her airplane struck some telephone wires and fell.

Seventy American mechanics and bluejackets, commanded by Lieutenants Kenneth, Whiting and Griffin, have arrived in Toulon to start an aviation school in connection with the French naval air center at St. Raphael.

A German court martial sentenced to death Mlle. Grandprez and her brother, both of Stavelot, Liege province, Belgium, and caused them to be shot within 24 hours, says a dispatch from Amsterdam. The accused were tried at Liege on the charge of espionage.

The new board of education of Chicago has awarded a contract for 40,000 new spelling books to take the place of the volume that contained an eulogy of the German emperor and caused considerable agitation there several months ago. The new books will cost \$4200.

PLANES HIT GERMANY

Kaiser's Great War Plant is Reported Badly Wrecked by Airmen—100 Men Killed—Work Stops.

Amsterdam—Les Nouvelles, of Maestricht, reports that Dutch workmen who were laid off at the Krupp works on account of the destruction of buildings in the recent French air raid, assert that a quarter of the Essen plant was destroyed. The material damage is placed at millions of francs, and it is said that 100 employees were killed and hundreds of others, including 45 French prisoners, wounded.

One and possibly two French airplanes dropped bombs on Essen last Friday. The official German report of the raid said only two bomb holes were found.

NAVY YARD HAS EXPLOSION

Six Persons Killed—When Magazine Blows Up at Mare Island.

Vallejo, Cal.—A searching investigation was inaugurated Tuesday night to determine the cause of an explosion of a black powder magazine at the Mare Island navy yard in San Francisco Bay early Monday, which claimed a total of six lives and resulted in serious injuries to four persons and minor injuries to 27 others.

Navy officers, headed by Captain Harry George, commandant of the navy yard, 200 yards across the channel, and federal agents co-operated in the probe. Arrests were expected, as it was believed, although not officially confirmed, that the blast was the result of an organized conspiracy.

The dead, the names of whom were officially announced, include Allen F. MacKinzie, chief gunner; his wife and two daughters, Dorothy, aged 12, and Mildred, 8; George Stanton, a gardener, employed by MacKinzie, and N. C. Damsteadt, civilian employe in the ordnance department.

The list of wounded, none of whose injuries it was believed would prove fatal, included non-commissioned officers, enlisted men of the United States navy and civilian laborers.

Commandant George refused to issue a statement as to the probable cause of the explosion, which wrecked nearly a dozen packing and shell houses in the vicinity of the magazine and broke thousands of dollars' worth of glass in Vallejo stores and residences, pending the result of the official investigation.

THREATEN STRIKE IN FIELDS

I. W. W. Organizer Says 50,000 Men Will Quit Unless Miners Win.

Chicago—Threat of a general strike of 50,000 agricultural workers in the wheat fields of the Northwest was made here by Frank H. Little, member of the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World. He declared the walkout of the harvesters was certain if the demands of striking miners in Arizona and Montana were not granted. Little had charge of organizing the miners who recently quit work in those states.

"We have no interest in the war," Little said. "Our interest solely is with the working class. As I told Governor Campbell, of Arizona, we will use the war just like the business men are doing, to make a profit for our class."

"Our organization of agricultural workers has been under way for three years and we have a membership of nearly 50,000 migratory workers who will be asked to harvest the grain this summer. We are confident the farmers cannot find strike breakers to replace them."

WILL NOT FIX WHEAT PRICE

Hoover Denies Report but Says Speculative Buying Will be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—Reports that the food administration will fix an arbitrary price of less than \$2 a bushel to the grower for the 1917 American wheat crop drew from Herbert Hoover this denial:

"It is not the intention of the food administration to fix the price for wheat, nor is it expected that it will have any such powers. If the food bill passes congress, however, we certainly will not stand for speculative buying."

Mr. Hoover and his associates are said to feel that the export price should be maintained at a figure that will be an inducement to farmers to increase production.

Oregon Troops Arrest 30.

North Yakima, Wash.—Oregon troops, who arrived here Tuesday to assist in dealing with the Industrial Workers of the World situation, took charge of the Industrial Workers of the World hall and arrested 30 members of the organization, including several leaders of the agitation that has been carried on here. The men were placed temporarily in the city jail. Some of them, it was stated, will be released, but federal charges are to be placed against others, who will be arraigned before the U. S. commissioner.

Cable Address for U. S. Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Daniels announced Tuesday that for private cablegrams to officers and men on the American warships in the war zone the cable address will be simply "USNAVFORCE LONDON" with the name of the person addressed. The name of the ship or station is not to be included and the rank of the addressee should be used only when there is a probability of confusion with someone of identical name.

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO DO BUSINESS FOR SACRIFICES

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Thursday to put aside every selfish consideration and give their aid to the Nation as freely as those who go out to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurances that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the President's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the field of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side through this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

The President declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree and that the problem of war-time prices, which, he declared, will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the shipowners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles" in the path of the government.

The statement in full follows:

"My fellow countrymen: The Government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the Nation as a whole, but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out.

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the Government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything that the Government buys. By a just price, I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises, which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wish or reasonably do less than pay such prices for everything that the Government maintains and develops of industry; and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentimental facts and out-masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism is the spirit which makes us, in the present circumstances, to be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the efficiency of capital and the efficiency of labor in these critical months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of this labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unselfish self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not at least give his money?"

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards

Ex-Czar Would Buy Bond.

Petrograd—Ex-Emperor Nicholas has appealed to the provisional government to allow him and the members of his family to acquire stock in the "Loan of Freedom." The former emperor announces that the amount of their investment in the loan depends upon whether the Russian state intends to support his family. He adds that of his own property he now has only 900,000 rubles, his wife 1,000,000, his heir Alexis 1,500,000, his daughter Olga 3,000,000 and his other daughters between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

Eat Less Meat is Plea.

Washington, D. C.—To conserve the nation's meat supply, each person in the United States is asked by the food administration to cut down by at least one ounce the amount of meat eaten each day. Recent studies, it is stated, show the average daily per capita consumption is nearly one-third of a pound of beef and one-fifth of a pound of pork. The adoption of this suggestion will, it is believed, relieve the demands of the armies at home and abroad.

paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world. I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice?"

"Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches amidst the lurking dangers of the sea or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course, you will not. It is inconceivable that you will be the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do so under business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid to this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need."

"Let us turn for a moment to the shipowners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting."

"They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period when they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it."

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance."

"I know and you know what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the Nation will expect of you, and I know that response you will make. Those who do not realize who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law, for the law must, of course, command in these things. I am dealing with the matter as a citizen, and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result, but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding."

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the Government as are the Army and Navy themselves. The whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the Nation's task in this war. It is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the Government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industrialists of the country with all the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the Nation, whether it be the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day to her reckoning, and every man amongst us must personally face that reckoning along with her."

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Sinn Feiner is Elected.

London—Prof. Edward De Valera, of Dublin university, a Sinn Feiner, has been elected to parliament from East Clare. He received 5010 votes against 2035 for Patrick Lynch, the Nationalist. Prof. De Valera is one of the Sinn Feiners arrested at the time of the revolution and recently released from prison. Professor De Valera will hold the seat in the house of commons made vacant by the death of Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, a prominent member of the Nationalist party.

Seattle Jitneys Stopped.

Seattle—United States District Judge Neterer Thursday handed down a temporary injunction restraining drivers of 5-cent auto buses from operating on the streets of Seattle until they comply with the bonding law or until their case is heard in court upon its merits. The injunction was issued on petition of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power company, which has been engaged for a long time in a legal struggle with the auto drivers.

DRAFT GUARD AUG. 5

Entire Militia to Be Made Available for Foreign Duty by Proclamation of President Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—The last step necessary to make the entire National Guard available for duty in France was taken by President Wilson Tuesday with the issue of a proclamation drafting the state troops into the Army of the United States August 5.

To make certain that the purpose of the national defense act is carried out, the proclamation also specifically declares the men drafted to be discharged from the old militia status on that date.

In that way the constitutional restraint upon use of militia outside the country is avoided and the way paved for sending the regiments to the European front.

Prior to the application of the draft, regiments in the Northern and Eastern section of the country are called into the Federal service as National Guardsmen in two increments to be mobilized on July 15 and 25.

Many units already are Federalized and presumably they will be mobilized with the other troops from their states. The guard from the other states will be mobilized on the day of the draft. The arrangement was necessary to provide for movement of the regiments to their concentration camps without congestion.

The operation of the draft law was delayed until August 5 so that all regiments can be taken into the army simultaneously. Fourteen camp sites for the 16 tactical divisions into which the guard will be organized have been selected already, and the military bureau is preparing the railway routing of the troops to the camps.

RECORD CROP IS FORECAST

Increase of Billion Bushels Over Last Year Shown in Report.

Washington, D. C.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed Tuesday when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the department of agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history except one and that four and possibly five other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop which, with favorable weather from now on, may equal the bumper yield of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year, with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The acreage is 14 per cent larger than last year.

The combined winter and spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year, with a total of 687,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects for the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats will exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecasted at 1,543,000,000 bushels.

That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

GERMAN UPHEAVAL IS SEEN

Clericals Swing Against Government—Kaiser Calls in Neutrals.

Copenhagen—A Berlin dispatch Tuesday to the Fremdenblatt, of Hamburg, says the entire Clerical party in the Reichstag, with the exception of three members, voted, Saturday night to support the stand taken by Mathias Erzberger, who made a sensational speech in the secret session of the main committee, attacking the admiralty and Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities and the introduction of a parliamentary form of government.

This action was taken, the dispatch says, under the presumption that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg would retire.

The Clerical party is the largest in the reichstag. Hitherto it has worked with the Conservatives in giving the government a majority.

Rare German Wines Sold.

New York—Thousands of bottles of rare German wines were auctioned through sealed bids here Monday by the collector of the port, acting for the United States government. The liquors were seized along with the German ships *Vaterland*, *Hamburg*, *President Lincoln* and *President Grant*, when war was declared. The wines were sold duty free, but the collector retained the amount of the duty, revenue taxes and other charges. The rest of the money will be held in trust for Germany for adjudication after war.

"First Lady" is Worker.

Washington, D. C.—Four dozen suits of pajamas and an equal number of sheets and pillow cases, made by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Bones and donated to the Red Cross, have been divided among the Red Cross organizations of England, France, Italy and Canada. Mrs. Thos. R. Marshall has organized weekly Red Cross sewing meetings of senators' wives and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane has organized women of the Interior department.

KEY TO LEMBERG FALLS TO RUSSIA

Capital of Galicia Doomed by Advance of Russians.

GERMANS ARE ROUTED

General Korniloff Breaks 20-Mile Front Between Halicz and Carpathians and Take 14,000 in Week.

London—Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a dispatch Wednesday from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Halicz, 63 miles southeast of Lemberg, on the Dniester river, is an important railroad junction and the most important key to the Galician capital. It is 18 miles north of Stanislaw and about eight miles north of Jezupol, captured by the Russians under General Korniloff on Sunday.

The fall of Halicz was presaged by the success of the Russians in breaking through the Austro-German line between that town and Stanislaw, and in driving the Austro-Germans to the Lomnica river, which enters the Dniester a short distance above Halicz.

Halicz was the center of much heavy fighting last August and September, and the Russians had captured Bukovina and were attempting to reach Lemberg.

Stanislaw was captured by the Russians in August, but they failed to take Halicz after engaging in furious battles at Mariampol and Monasterzyska and forcing the Austro-Germans to retire between the Zlota-Lipa and the Dniester. In September Halicz was bombarded by the Russian artillery, but attempts to storm the town were unsuccessful.

The fall of Halicz probably will mean that the Austro-Germans must retire from the present line along the Zlota-Lipa from northeast of Halicz through Brzezany and Zlochoff to Brody, in order to protect Lemberg.

Petrograd—General Korniloff's operations in Galicia along a front of 20 miles have broken the Austro-German front between Halicz and the Carpathians and already the Russian cavalry has pressed forward for a distance of 16 miles.

To the west of the Dniester, as a result of the western forward movement, Halicz has been hemmed in from the south and southwest, and the Russians now are menacing the Halicz bridgehead.

From July 2 to 8, inclusive, General Korniloff took 14,000 prisoners and 55 guns, of which 12 were heavy pieces.

BARONS BOLDLY FIX PRICE

Coal Producers Tell Senate They Are Out for "All Traffic Will Bear."

Washington, D. C.—In light of evidence brought out by the senate committee on interstate commerce, showing beyond question that the coal barons have been "holding up" the American public and extorting wholly unjustifiable prices for coal, the administration must force down the price or admit its inability to cope with the coal trust.

What instrumentality the administration will use in attempting to fix a reasonable price for coal will soon be determined, but it will not be the Federal Trade commission, if congress is asked to name the regulating body.

In 1916 the cost of producing bituminous coal in the Eastern fields was \$1.50 per ton at the mouth of the mine. This coal in June was selling at \$5.50 and \$6 per ton. The cost of production advanced during the past year 25 to 50 cents a ton. Yet the coal barons have been charging \$3.50 and \$4 a ton for their product, at the mine, above what they admit to be the cost.

From the same coal producers came the frank admission that they had put up the price because they had determined to get "all the traffic would bear," and had determined also to make up during the war for "lean years" during the past decade.

Elks Elect Fred Harper.

Boston—Fred C. Harper, a lawyer of Lynchburg, Va., was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Atlantic City was unanimously named as the next convention city. Resolutions endorsing President Wilson's stand in the war with Germany were adopted by the convention. Delegates received a recommendation from the board of trustees that there should be created a war relief emergency fund. The total membership of the order for the year was given as 474,690.

Aviator Falls Into Bay.

San Diego—Lieutenant D. C. Emmons, of the North Island Signal Corps aviation school, fell 50 feet in a big Martin seaplane into the waters of San Diego bay Wednesday when his machine went into a sudden side slip. The aviator quickly unstrapped himself from his seat and climbed out on the wings of the machine, from which he was rescued by sailors from a United States war craft, anchored a few feet away. Emmons was not hurt.