WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

States Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

Domestic

Seven persons were injured in a pitched battle between 2,000 striking longshoremen and several hundred men who were on their way to work at the Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn.

With 69 women volunteers acting as pickets about the tiny plants, the mill mill of the Indiana steel works resumed operations for the first time since the strike started. Damages which were discovered in its inefficiency were repaired.

The chief of Liberty bonds to extent of $100,000 from a messenger of Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, while he was on his way to New York was reported.

William O. Jones, 60, an American consular agent at Piedras, who was kidnaped October 4 by Mexican bandits, was released after payment of ransom, the state department at Washington was advised by the American consul at Piedras.

Judge Walker Hazen of the federal court at Louisville, Ky., rendered a decision holding that the state prohibition law unconstitutional. He ruled that congress has the power, after a war or peace, to suspend the 18th amendment.

Hiram Cowell, 70, and his foster son, Jerome Murphy, twenty-five, both farmers, were killed when a train struck in Greenbay, off Eagle River, Wis., when their load of hay stalled.

With 69 women volunteers acting as pickets about the tiny plants, the mill mill of the Indiana steel works resumed operations for the first time since the strike started.

Henry Booth, a negro, arrested on charges of attacking a white woman was shot and probably killed by a mob formed during the night by unidentified persons, who forced the sheriff to open the door of the jail at Hunsdale, Texas.

A collection of antiques and curios of Jewelry it took Eleanor S. Coben twenty years to gather were sold at auction in Baltimore, Md. Many pieces of the prize collection were from the ruins of Rome and Egyptian cities.

Both the National City bank and the First Security Company of New York have closed negotiations for quarters in Berlin, and will be the first establishing central branches for Germany.

King Albert visited the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y. Queen Elizabeth, the grandmother Roosevelt home, the king bowed his head and placed a wreath upon the mound.

Whisky valued at $40,000 was stolen by St. Louis thieves who entered a government bonded warehouse and, according to police, carried away many barrels.

Governor Lowden of Illinois issued a statement of disapproval indorsing President Wilson's stand in reference to the threatened coal strike.

Foreign

Sir Joseph Lawrence, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada (I.M.B.) and a director of the Morgan-Grenfel Company of New York, died suddenly at London.

A lively movement of war craft at the allies' naval base at Mudros, Turkey, is in progress. The United States torpedo boat destroyer Sterrett has been stationed at Tirane, has been ordered to Smyrna.

The former Nancy Longhorne of Virginia, now Viscountess Astor, will be a candidate for parliament to succeed the British parliament, representing Plymouth, Sutton, her late husband, who doubtless be a candidate.

The 60-ton Lord Rhondal Gortlibe, Hereafter, Germany's interior minister and ex-chancellor, has been appointed by the reparation commission to represent Germany at the Spa conference, which will be held in the first week of November.

A Mexican dispatch says that military duty in the state of Sonora will be scrapped soon as Germany have been disarmed.

A disaster to the Grand Junior mine at St. Just, Cornwall, England, caused many deaths. Many miners were in the pit.

Pierre Laval, convicted of having treasonable relations with the Germans during the war, was executed at Paris. He was carried to a chair, being too ill to stand.

It is reported at Paris that Holland has applied for admission to the League of Nations. If this is true, Switzerland will be the only neutral admitted by the allies will be one of the necessary conditions.

Sir Ernest Albert Waterlow, former president of the Royal Academy, died at Hampstead, England.

Four Australian vessels laden, Nos. 111, 183, 187 and 167, have arrived at Mudros, Italy.

Poor Human Nature.

Another reason why human nature is human nature is a man can lose his job in a jacket and never suspect it. Just let his tax bill be raised $4.00 above last year and he is ready to start leading the whole scheme of civilization.—Houston Post.

One Thing She Left.

"Well, the cook has left, bag and baggage."

"She didn't take this acute indigestion she gave me."

A Berne dispatch says the Swiss railway authorities ran a special train on which was carried 1,000 Polish and Czecho-Slovak emigrants returning from the United States to Prague and Warsaw.

Fifteen war dogs were awarded at Paris "collars of honor" together with the cash de guerre. Each was decorated in a special army order for "gallantry in action against the enemy."

The house of commons at London adopted a bill for the removal of sex disqualifications, permitting women to sit and vote in the house of lords. The measure was adopted by a vote of 171 to 64.

Governor Cox of Ohio suspended Charles E. Barrett, sheriff of Hamilton, alleged inefficiency in handling steel strike disorders and appointed to a number of business men to support Vice Sheriff Frank Hunter.

Official statistics at Paris show that an average of $2,000,000 a month has been spent during the year by Mexican tourists since the signing of the armistice.

President Karl Seitz of the Austrian republic signed the treaty of peace with the premier the government of Czecho-Slovaks at Vienna.

The Lettish press bureau at Copenhagen says that the chief white guard of the officers of the American relief administration at Riga—Archibald Ward, chief of the organization, Capt. J. Orr Ward.

Washington

The president of the United States has issued a proclamation in which Labor Washington pronounced the proposed scheme of international relief scheduled for November 1 a crime against the government and people of the United States. They brand the scheme as unpatriotic and loyalty people and declare in a statement to the public that the war will be enforced unless norms be found "to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business."

Whatever angle the subject may be viewed it is unlawful and unpatriotic, says a notice in such circumstances the government and people of the United States. They brand the scheme as unpatriotic and loyalty people and declare in a statement to the public that the war will be enforced unless norms be found "to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business."

"A strike under these circumstances is not only unlawful, but unpatriotic," Ful.

Requests Strike Order Be Recalled.

"In these circumstances I solemnly request both the national and state federal officers and also the individual members of the United States to take all acts of America to recall all orders calling for a strike on November 1, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent such strike from occurring.

"It is time for plain speaking. These are times which test to the full not only the valor of the soldiers of a free people but the steadiness of purpose and the very life of all the free institutions which we have built up. We are fighting to endure that set of men who would put out the unhappy world.

"I express an opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to acting in the speediest possible way to the settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights of all may be secured and also of the general public, may be fully protected.

Lewis Places Blame on Operators.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Responsibility for calling a strike of the United Mine Workers of America, declared to be unlawful by the government, rested with the United Mine Workers issued the statement of President Lewis, explaining that the proposed strike of the bituminous coal miners of the country in respect to this Mr. Lewis would only say:

"I am an American, free born, with all the pride of my heritage. I love my country as I love my mother and my traditions. With Abraham Lincoln I thank God that we have a country where men may strike. May the power of my government never be used to throttle and crush the efforts of the toilers to improve their material welfare and elevate the standard of their citizenship."

When asked to make a statement upon the right of miners to strike on November 1 in the face of the critical conditions he said:

"The coal miners have not offered a single constructive suggestion designed to avert the threatened strike through the negotiations at Buffalo, later at Philadelphia, and still later at Washington, the miners waited in vain for some proposal from those who are united by the operators.

"When called into the conference with Secretary Wilson at Washington, we said that though there we were willing to enter negotiations with the coal operators without reservation to embody the making of an agreement forthwith. The offer that we made was repeatedly declined. The responsibility for the stoppage of work in the bituminous coal districts must necessarily be with the coal operators.

Four Governors Back Wilson.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Governors Bickett of North Carolina, Harrington of Indiana, Cox of Ohio and Lowden of Illinois have pledged their entire approval of the stand taken by President Wilson in regard to the threatened strike of soft coal miners, as follows:

By Gov. Frank O. Lowden.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 28.—The statement of the president makes the issue clear. While I regret that conditions force him to the necessity of the position he has taken, I am in full accord with him in his every action.

By Gov. Cox of Ohio.

The president has put it well and I am in accord with his statement. The strike, no doubt, has been the result of the refusal of the miners and labor to improve its condition. So long as the strike affected directly only the employer the public could not object to it, but when the public is affected by a strike against the American public the right to strike ceases. The public will suffer more than the operators and miners. The public is the real sufferer and will not continue to defy the authority of the government.

After reviewing events leading up to the threatened strike, the president declared that he would not hesitate to keep the railroads open even if it be necessary to call out the troops to keep them running. He also declared that he would not hesitate to deal with any strong military force.

But the president hopes that it will not be necessary to proceed to such extremes, and appeals to their officers and to the miners to refrain from the move to recall all strike orders, announcing that he would expect from that their differences with the operators are fairly adjusted. Failure of the miners would not continue to defy the government.

After reviewing events leading up to the threatened strike, the president declared that he would not hesitate to keep the railroads open even if it be necessary to call out the troops to keep them running. He also declared that he would not hesitate to deal with any strong military force.

But the president hopes that it will not be necessary to proceed to such extremes, and appeals to their officers and to the miners to refrain from the move to recall all strike orders, announcing that he would expect from that their differences with the operators are fairly adjusted. Failure of the miners would not continue to defy the government.

By Gov. W. L. Harding.

Des Moines, Oct. 28.—Governor Harding today made the following statement in response to negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike:

"I am in accord with the president's position in the matter. I believe that the time will be settled without a strike at this time is ill-advised. There is no reason why the miners should not be relied upon to suffer on account of the fact that the operators refuse to accept the miners' demands and the fuel administration's proposition. I believe that the operators have the right to the fullest protection of the government, as well as the miners, and I believe that the fuel administration's proposition is entirely fair and reasonable."

By Gov. James M. Cox.

Columbus, Oct. 28.—Governor Cox said that the president has expressed the attitude of Ohio.

By Gov. Louis F. Hart.

Topeka, Oct. 28.—The governor of this state shall not freeze for lack of coal, he declared today.

In a statement the governor declared that the state fuel administration board would be availed if necessary in coping with the situation. He declared he is opposed to the strike and the action of the soft coal miners' union.

His Place.

Razor Smith was called upon for a speech at a banquet the evening the bombs exploded in three wards.

"I feel in the midst of danger and a black sheep for a good many years was known as Razor Smith," he explained. "I believe that my place is in a dark corner with Razor Smith."

Another Jones was next called upon. "I am not Razor Smith's brother, for example, he said."

"I have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think that the law will be enforced upon me," he continued. "I express an opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to acting in the speediest possible way to the settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights of all may be secured and also of the general public, may be fully protected.

Lewis Places Blame on Operators.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Responsibility for calling a strike of the United Mine Workers of America, declared to be unlawful by the government, rested with the United Mine Workers issued the statement of President Lewis, explaining that the proposed strike of the bituminous coal miners of the country in respect to this Mr. Lewis would only say:

"I am an American, free born, with all the pride of my heritage. I love my country as I love my mother and my traditions. With Abraham Lincoln I thank God that we have a country

Cant Be Done.

The dog was visibly sad. The fleas were going through its pores on the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My Own United States" and "My Own United States" and the dog was sad and visibly sad. He was gazing through the window at the United States Mail pulp. The barber brought him back from dreamland with a yank. "Shave the mail appropriation, you don't you and your country's absolutely," he said.

"Don't worry!"

"Shave American you sir," hazard the barber, pushing for patronage.

"Don't you ever expect to do business with me, I want."

Out of His Line.

"I'm a professional man," he said when Attorney Guernsey lost a case, "and I'm not going to stand for it."

"Your profession doesn't make objects out of men, does it?" said a medical friend.

"No," snapped Lex. "What's one thing we leave to you doctors?"

Uncultured.

Old Mr. Pullington, who was fond of relating war stories after dinner, mentioned Napoleon in one of his recitations. "That's not so much," said Bill Jones, somewhat suddenly. "Why, everybody's read his scandalized mother, "what do you mean?" "Why, they've all voted for Colonel Georgie," Sonny Mary has been assigned nine times."

Simple for One-Legged Riders.

A French firm has devised an inexpensive method of adapting a bicycle to

Rear Signal for Autos.

In a new rear signal for automobiles providing a button on the steering wheel lights a red light and little a headlamps, which is dropped and the light changed to green when the button is pressed a second time.

Carburetor Trouble.

Many cars have no provision, aside from a stranger in the bush, for bringing out dirt from the carburetor. Quite any of such vehicles will do with a few a trap in the fuel line.

Worn Tires.

The right gain effected by using badly worn tires is more than more than offset by the excessive deterioration of the wheels, motor and transmission, not to mention breakdowns or serious wrecks.

Loose Bearing Is Dangerous.

A loose or worn bearing in varying degrees. As soon as a knock is heard in the motor, stop and find out where it is. If the dangerous to run a motor a step in the fuel line.

Loose Steering Is Dangerous.

A loose or worn bearing in varying degrees. As soon as a knock is heard in the motor, stop and find out where it is. If the dangerous to run a motor a step in the fuel line.

Beats Maze of Skins of Snakes.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Snakeskin leather for the manufacture of women's belts has become quite a profitable industry.

Poor Stomach.

Teacher (at a school treat)—What's the matter with Johnnie, Mrs. Jones. Is he ill?

Mrs. Jones—Oh, no, miss, 'e, oh's nearly ill, but no stomach can stand nine bites.

Things in Mexico.

Teacher (to Johnnie)—Name the president of Mexico and the nature of the government.

Johnnie—Villa is the president, and the nature of the government is to rebel.

PRESIDENT WARNS COAL PRODUCERS

Wilson, in Special Message, Tells Miners It Is Crime to Stop Work.

HOPE TO AVERT THE STRIKE

Goes Behind Strike Order and Declares Workers Did Not Vote on the Question — Army Ready to Back Law Enforcement.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The president of the United States and the members of his cabinet pronounced the proposed strike of bituminous coal miners scheduled for November 1 a crime against the government and people of the United States.

They brand the strike both morally and legally wrong and declare in a statement to the public that the law will be enforced and means be found to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business."

In plain, vigorous language the president announces that the strike cannot be permitted under the laws of the government and the people of a society. The government, the president says, will not stop two every means within its power to prevent the strike and keep the mines operated.

The decision means that unless the miners call off the strike orders their officers will be prosecuted for a **Government Will Operate if Necessary.**

The president also that the government will not hesitate to keep the railroads operated, even if it be necessary to call out the troops to keep them running. And it will not hesitate to deal with any strong military force.

But the president hopes that it will not be necessary to proceed to such extremes, and appeals to their officers and to the miners to refrain from the move to recall all strike orders, announcing that he would expect from that their differences with the operators are fairly adjusted. Failure of the miners would not continue to defy the government.

After the attitude of the government has been informally discussed at the official quarters outside the cabinet, there was a well defined opinion that the miners would not continue to defy the government.

After reviewing events leading up to the threatened strike, the president declared that he would not hesitate to keep the railroads open even if it be necessary to call out the troops to keep them running. And it will not hesitate to deal with any strong military force.

But the president hopes that it will not be necessary to proceed to such extremes, and appeals to their officers and to the miners to refrain from the move to recall all strike orders, announcing that he would expect from that their differences with the operators are fairly adjusted. Failure of the miners would not continue to defy the government.

By Gov. W. L. Harding.

Des Moines, Oct. 28.—Governor Harding today made the following statement in response to negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike, let me say that the president has expressed the attitude of Ohio.

By Gov. Louis F. Hart.

Topeka, Oct. 28.—The governor of this state shall not freeze for lack of coal, he declared today.

In a statement the governor declared that the state fuel administration board would be availed if necessary in coping with the situation. He declared he is opposed to the strike and the action of the soft coal miners' union.

His Place.

Razor Smith was called upon for a speech at a banquet the evening the bombs exploded in three wards.

"I feel in the midst of danger and a black sheep for a good many years was known as Razor Smith," he explained. "I believe that my place is in a dark corner with Razor Smith."

Another Jones was next called upon. "I am not Razor Smith's brother, for example, he said."

"I have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think that the law will be enforced upon me," he continued. "I express an opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to acting in the speediest possible way to the settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights of all may be secured and also of the general public, may be fully protected.

Lewis Places Blame on Operators.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Responsibility for calling a strike of the United Mine Workers of America, declared to be unlawful by the government, rested with the United Mine Workers issued the statement of President Lewis, explaining that the proposed strike of the bituminous coal miners of the country in respect to this Mr. Lewis would only say:

"I am an American, free born, with all the pride of my heritage. I love my country as I love my mother and my traditions. With Abraham Lincoln I thank God that we have a country

BOARD URGES THE RATIONING OF SUGAR

TO MANUFACTURERS OF CANDY, SOFT DRINKS AND THE LIKE SOON TO BE SUGGESTED

By Sugar Equalization Board, a House War Investigating Committee Was Told By Herbert C. Hoover, Former Federal Food Administrator.

Boston Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—Rationing of sugar to manufacturers of candy, soft drinks and the like soon is to be suggested by the Sugar Equalization Board, a House war investigating committee was told by Herbert C. Hoover, former Federal Food Administrator. This action by the board, Mr. Hoover declared from the fact that "raw sugar has been beyond the point where it can be bought advantageously for the domestic." Mr. Hoover appeared before the committee in connection with an inquiry into the use of 22,000,000 pounds of army sugar in France. Sugar consumption in the United States has increased apparently by the country's having gone dry," said Mr. Hoover. The present consumption of 90 pounds to the capita is the highest ever greatest in the history of the country, he said, and the consumption of candy has been 73 pounds, the previous high figure being 64 pounds.

"The shortage is not large," he continued, "but the situation should has stated that for October and November the supply will be larger than for the past year. Europe, however, will possess a minor shortage. The United States has about 2,000,000 tons more than half of the Cuban crop. The Cuban crop is controlled by factors among owners of the Atlantic coast. The price of raw sugar is controlled and of sugar should be continued and the consumption of candy, soft drinks and the like should be curtailed. The committee was told that the Sugar Equalization Board, through which Mr. Hoover was chairman, had sold to the United States and that this was the reason why the government had distributed children in Europe.

Mr. Hoover declared that the purchase of sugar are examined daily by the sugar equalization board and contracts and exact details, he said. The sugar situation was one city's entity in the United States, he said, and that the per capita consumption in Chinese people." Mr. Hoover declared that the Chinese are not to French and Belgians, he said, and that the Belgians are not to Poles. Mr. Hoover declared that the Chinese, about 2 to 1 and 3 to 1 to the Americans, and that the Chinese are not to Poles. He said large stocks were on hand in the United States and that export trade to Germany would be resumed as soon as the matter of the cessation of hostilities had been settled. Mr. Hoover said that the Germans had been buying sugar in Holland and Switzerland and that they had been buying the latter for cash.

Hoover declared that the sugar situation is a violation of the law, regardless of the fact that the United States Sugar Equalization Board had John Jones, Mr. Hoover declared that the board had given for the relief of certain children in Europe.

Frankfort—Bonnie Bonnie, who was born in Southern county to enter the state university, has been chosen by the faculty for entering a freshman class in the university. Bonnie is the first negro to enter the university. During her home in a negro settlement in Lexington.

Louisville—Being that the sergeant was