1—Quays of the Russian port of Riga, captured by the Germans. 2—Colonel Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Adjt. Gen. W. L. Sherrill, Admiral Gleaves and Gen. Eli. D. Hoyle cheering the parade of New York's draft army. 3—French hand grenade throwers in a first line trench setting the fuses in their grenades.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Government Finally Closes Down on Industrial Workers of the World.

MANY RAIDS AND ARRESTS

Italians Continue Victorious Progress Toward Trieste—Germans Take Riga and Great Naval Battle in the Gulf of Finland Is Expected.

By EWARD W. PICKARD.

Its war industries hampered, its dignity outraged and its patience exhausted, the government of the United States arose in its might last week and began the process of squashing the disreputable and disloyal Industrial Workers of the World. In more than a score of cities, mostly in the middle and far West, their headquarters and printing offices were raided and great quantities of material seized. The department of justice prepared for this action secretly and carried it out swiftly and skillfully, and is now ready to have the leaders of the organization indicted if the documents taken warrant this. In some cities many arrests were made. Prosecutions may be started under the new espionage law, or any one of several other laws.

Two of the things that caused Uncle Sam to get after the I. W. W. were the preaching of sabotage—the wilfull destruction of property—and the use of "stickerettes" designed to obstruct enlisting, which were plastered all over the country. They are also accused of misusing the mails to send out matter advocating treason, insurrection and forcible resistance to the laws concerning the carrying on of the war.

The documents seized show that the I. W. W. was planning a nation-wide strike which, it hoped, would tie up munition plants, railroads and lumber mills, and the sabotage advocated was to be practiced in connection with this strike.

There is a well grounded belief that the leaders of the I. W. W. are constantly supplied with funds from German sources, but the great mass of its members no doubt are merely ignorant and misled creatures.

The national headquarters of the Socialist party in Chicago also were raided and books and papers seized.

"Big Bill" in Eclipse.

Another "prominent" opponent of the government—William Hale Thompson, the mayor of Chicago—came a cropper last week. In defiance of the orders of Governor Lowden, he compelled the police of Chicago to give protection to a meeting of the pacifists who had been barred from Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states. Thereupon the governor sent troops to the city to prevent repetition of the offense, the city council of Chicago formally rebuked the mayor, the agents of the department of justice began inquiries into his conduct with a view to his indictment, the press and people of the country denounced him, and his infantile boom for the Illinois senatorship collapsed utterly. He did not go to the Kankakee fair, where that boom was slated to be started. It is difficult to write of Thompson, Mason and other still more prominent foes of their country in printable language. Those who combat the government's war efforts "give aid and comfort to the enemy" and exasperated loyalty wonders why they are not subjected to the penalties prescribed by the law against treason.

Great Victory for Italians.

When the Italian armies on Tuesday stormed and captured Monte San Gabriele they took the last mountain fortress barring their way toward Laibach and an advance that would separate the northern and southern Austrian armies. Such a movement probably will compel the Austrians to evacuate Trieste, which has been under shell fire from the water for days, and also is likely to result in the taking of Tolmino by Cadorna's forces. In fact, a general retirement of the Austrians on that front was predicted. In the battles on the Bainsizza plateau the Italians captured immense quantities of arms and munitions, for the enemy fled in haste and disorder. Nearer the coast, the fortress on Monte Hermada still held out against furious attacks, keeping the Italians from advancing on Trieste by that route.

Riga Taken by Germans.

Riga has fallen, the kaiser rejoices and the war-to-victory party in Germany has a new argument. But this, like the Galician affair, is rather a cheap victory over a disorganized army, and was expected. The Russians have retired beyond the River Aa, fighting fairly well as they went, and the fierce bravery of the Battalion of Death enabled them to prepare a new line of resistance.

The taking of Riga gives Germany complete command of the Baltic and the way lies open for an advance on Petrograd by land, but it is not at all certain the kaiser will go on to the Russian capital. The route is long and through difficult country, and the advantages of possessing Petrograd might be offset by such an extension of his lines just as winter is at hand. At the time of writing, it appears likely that the German Baltic fleet will meet the Russian sea forces in battle in the Gulf of Finland. It is believed the fortified island of Osel at the head of the Gulf of Riga and the port of Reval, which guards the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, cannot hold out long, and the Russian fleet thus is likely to be cooped up under the guns of Kronstadt, the great fortress that protects the port of Petrograd.

Part of the German fleet already has been sighted at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Germany's offensive against Russia appears to have been timed to coincide with an expected counter-revolution planned to restore autocracy in Russia. The plot, however, was uncovered and many arrests of grand dukes and others have been made.

General Alexieff, former commander in chief, and General Vassilkovski, commander of the Petrograd garrison, agreed Thursday that the fall of Riga did not threaten Petrograd and was of moral but not strategic importance.

On the Western Front.

In France and Flanders the week brought little change in the positions of the opposing armies, though the fighting was uninterrupted. The British deluged the German lines in Belgium with shell fire that indicated another drive, and there were reports that Crown Prince Ruprecht was preparing to execute another "strategic retreat" to the Courtrai-Thourout line and thus give up a strip of territory east of Ypres from ten to twenty miles deep. This would help the allies on their way toward the German submarine bases at Zeebrugge and other ports on the Belgian coast.

The Germans made several air raids on England, killing a number of persons, especially at Chatham, and one of their U-boats shelled Scarborough. The British press exhibits some uneasiness lest the Germans have "got the jump" on the allies in the matter of increased air forces. The United States, however, is coming fast in this respect, building machines as rapidly as possible and training a big army of aviators, here and abroad.

Again on Thursday night the German aviators devoted their attention to the French hospitals behind the Verdun lines, bombarding them for six and a half hours and killing 19 soldiers who already were severely wounded.

If a cablegram from Shanghai is to be believed, China is about to enter into active participation in the war. The Twenty-fourth army corps, composed of 15,000 picked troops from the northern provinces, is said to be mobilized for immediate departure for Europe, probably through Siberia to the eastern front to assist the Russians and Roumanians. The corps includes several companies of engineers officered by Chinese graduates of American colleges, and an aviation corps trained by American and French airmen. These troops would be the first Mongolians to fight in Europe since the time of Genghis Khan, 800 years ago.

Argentina two weeks ago was rejoicing over a supposed diplomatic victory over Germany in the matter of U-boats. Now the South American republic is in the throes of a great railway strike which is certainly fomented and financed by Germans. Thousands of workmen have quit and there has been serious destruction of property and considerable rioting.

From "an American port" comes an exciting story of a concerted attack by seven German submarines on a fleet of 22 allied merchantmen westbound. Four of the largest of the steamships were sunk by torpedoes, but the guns of the others destroyed three of the U-boats. The battle took place 30 miles off the coast of Ireland.

Organized Labor Loyal.

Organized labor in the United States, determined to assert its loyalty, met last week in Minneapolis, together with many radicals and Socialists, and formed the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, Frank P. Walsh, John Spargo and others, the delegates declared the new organization firmly back of the armed forces of the government in their fight for "a victory which will mean the coming of the greatest world democracy ever dreamed of." Definite reports have been circulated that laborites are planning to cripple various industries by strikes, especially the fuel industry. These reports, Mr. Gompers declares, do not relate to the American Federation of Labor. They are, however, too well substantiated to be ignored.

The British trades union congress by a vote of 2,894,000 to 91,000 declared itself opposed to participation in the Stockholm congress, and this, taken with the refusal of many countries to grant passports to delegates, probably will result in the entire abandonment of the gathering in the Swedish city.

Pope Preparing Second Note.

Not wholly discouraged by the failure of his peace note, Pope Benedict is preparing a second proposal for the ending of the war. Premier Ribot, speaking on the Marne battlefield, declared that a requisite in any peace treaty acceptable to France was the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

The German press continues to heap abuse and ridicule on President Wilson for his reply to the pope's note, declaiming loudly against his demands that the government of Germany be democratized before peace can be made with it. But the reichstag majority is insistently demanding just about the reforms the president considers essential.

Dispatches from Switzerland say the central powers have determined on the partition of Poland. According to the plan, Germany is to take about one-tenth of Russian Poland to rectify her frontier, and Austria will annex the remainder, unite it to Galicia and proclaim the territory the united kingdom of Poland, with Emperor Charles as its king. It is to have its own parliament, but its foreign policy, finances and army are to be controlled by Austria. This plan does not please Hungary, because that country thinks its influence will be lessened if the empire becomes a triple kingdom.

Led by President Wilson and members of the senate and house, and escorted by thousands of soldiers and sailors, the young men of the District of Columbia selected for service in the National army paraded the streets of Washington on Tuesday, and similar parades took place in hundreds of cities and towns. Next day these men of the National army began streaming from all points of the compass into the 16 cantonment camps built for their training and instruction. They are the first 5 per cent of the 687,000 men selected by the draft.

The long wrangle in the senate over war profits taxation ended in the defeat of the high tax group and the adoption of the finance committee's provisions for a total levy of $1,286,000,000, or about a third of this year's war and normal excess profits. This would make the bill total $2,522,000,000.

Thursday night the house passed unanimously the big war credits bill authorizing $11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates. Every effort of a group of Republicans to limit Secretary McAdoo's control over these issues was defeated, but an amendment by Congressman Cannon was adopted, exempting from taxes interest on bonds not in excess of $5,000.

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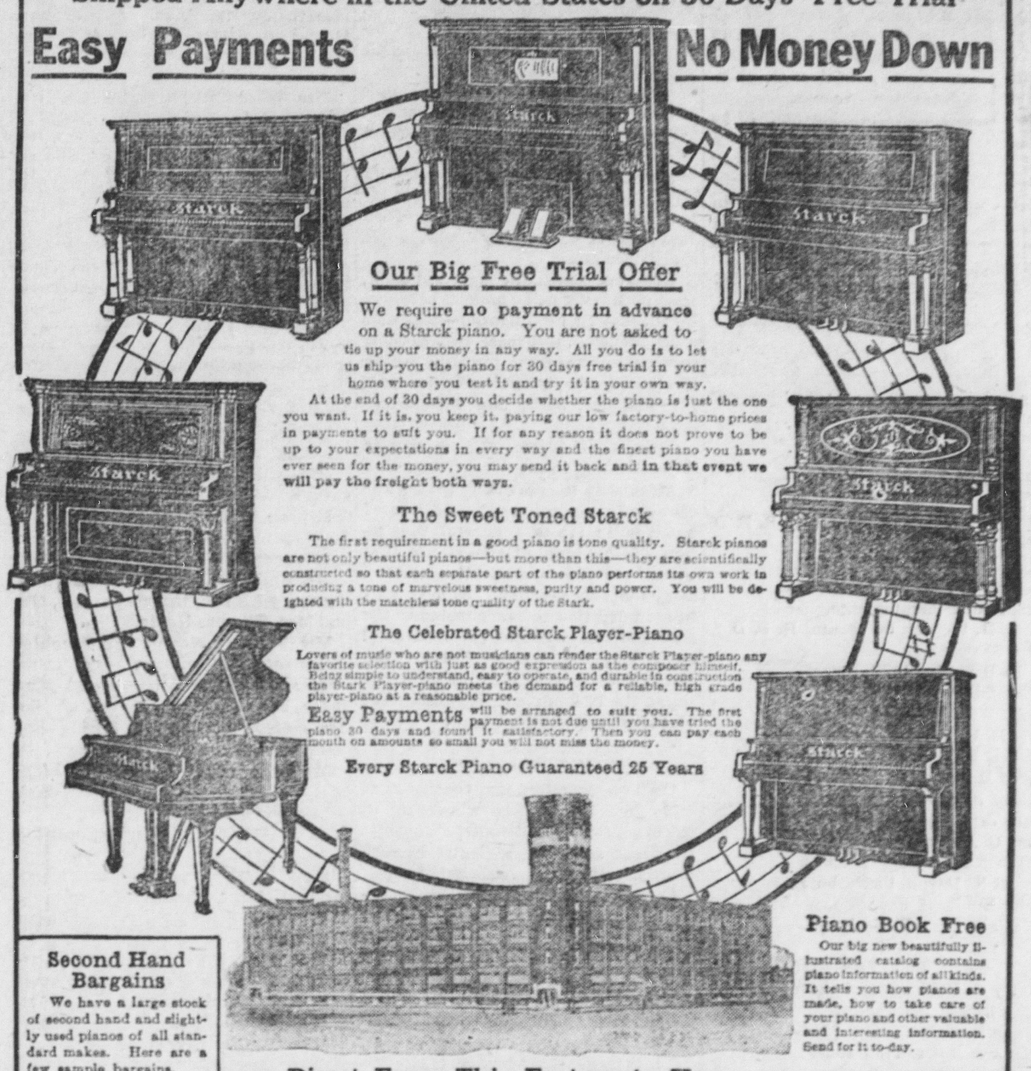

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, steady; No. 2 red, $2.28 bid; No. 2 hard, $2.28 bid, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.30 c i f New York export.

Corn—Spot, strong; No. 2 yellow, $2.24, and No. 2 mixed, $2.20 c i f New York.

Oats—Spot, barely steady; standard, 69@70.

Butter — Creamery, higher than extras, 43¾@44½c; creamery extras (92 score), 43½; firsts, 42@43; seconds, 40@41½.

Eggs — Fresh-gathered extras, 44@45; extra firsts, 42@43; firsts, 39@41; seconds, 37@38; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@54; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 46@49.

Cheese—State, fresh specials, 24@24½c; do, average run, 23½@23¾.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Carlots, in export elevator, Government standard inspection, No. 2 red, spot, $2.26; No. 2 red, soft, $2.24; No. 3 red, $2.23; No. 3 red, soft, $2.21; No. 4 red, $2.19; No. 4 red, soft, $2.17; No. 5 red, $2.15; No. 5 red, soft, $2.13; average sample, $2.05.

Corn—Western, No. 2, yellow, $2.10@2.20; do, No. 3, do, nominal; do, No. 4, do, nominal; do, No. 5, do, nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, new, 70@70½c; standard white, new, 69@69½; No. 3 white, new, 68@68½; No. 4 white, new, 67@67½c.

Butter — Solid-packed creamery, fancy specials, 46c; extra, 44@45; extra, 43½; firsts, 43; seconds, 42; nearby prints, fancy, 48; average extra, 46@47; firsts, 44@45; seconds, 42@43; special brands of prints, jobbing at 51@54.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, $12.60 per case; nearby current receipts, $12.30 per case; do, seconds, $10.95@11.25 per case; Western firsts, $12.60 per case; do, firsts, $12.30 per case; do, seconds, $10.95@11.25 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 50@51 per dozen.

Cheese — New York, full cream, fancy, June, 25½; specials, higher; do, do, fresh made, best, 24¾@25; do, choice, 24@24½; do, fair to good, 23@23½.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 25@27c; roosters, 18@19; spring chickens, not Leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing 1½@2 lbs apiece, 29@30; smaller sizes, 26@28; white Leghorns, 25@28; ducks, Peking, 20@21; do, Indian Runner, 18@19; do, spring, 20@21; pigeons, old, per pair, 25@26; do, do, young, per pair, 20@22.

BALTIMORE. — Wheat — With the price of wheat fixed by the government, through the Food Administration Grain Corporation prices are not subject to changes, except those of varying quality, such as sample grades. Under the government schedule Baltimore prices will be $2.24 for No. 2 soft red; $2.21 for No. 3 soft red, $2.17 for No. 4 soft red. No. 5 soft red and sample grades will be purchased on a basis of relative value.

Corn—Carlots of No. 3 yellow corn on spot, for domestic delivery, are quotable at $2 per bu, bid, for old corn.

Cob Corn—Fairly firm, but carload demand inactive. We quote, carloads prime old yellow on spot from nearby at $9.25@9.50 per bbl.

Oats—Sales included one car No. 3 white, B. & O., 64½c; car standard white, to go in, 65½; car No. 3 white, track B. & O., 65; car standard white, in elevator, 65½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, new, $1.86; bag lots, new, nearby, as to quality, $1.50@1.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20@20.50; No. 2 do, $19; No. 3 do, $15@17.50; light clover mixed, $18.50; No. 1 do, do, $18; No. 2 do, do, $14@17; No. 1 clover, $16@16.50; No. 2 do, $13@15; No. 3 do, $9@11.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 43½@44; do, choice, 42½@43; do, good, 41@42; do, prints, 44@45; do, blocks, 43@44; ladles, 36@37; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 36; Ohio rolls, 35; West Virginia rolls, 35; storepacked, 35; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 35.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 39@40; Western, 39@40; West Virginia, 39@40; Southern, 38@39.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 24@26c; do, small to medium, 24; do, white Leghorns, 23@24; do, old roosters, 14; do, springers, large, 29@30; do, small to medium, 27@28; white Leghorns, 27@28. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 20@21; do, puddle, do, 20; do, muscovy, 20; do, smaller, 17@18; do, old, 16@18. Pigeons—Young, per pr, 20; do, old, do, 20. Guinea fowl, young, each 35.

Calves—Veal, choice, by express, per lb, 15c; do, light, ordinary, 14. Calves, rough and heavy, per head, $10@22.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, No. 1, per lb, 7@8½c. Lambs—Spring, 40 lbs and over, per lb, 15; do, good, 14; do, ordinary, 13.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb, 9@9½c. Milk Cows—Choice to fancy, per head, $50@65; do, common to fair, $30@40.

Live Stock

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $17.25@18.40; heavy, $17.75@18.50; packers and butchers', $17.35@18.40; light, $17@18.10; pigs, $15@17.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $15.50@16.75; dressed beef steers, $12@15; Southern steers, $6.75@11.50; cows, $5.50@9.50; heifers, $7.50@13.50; stockers and feeders, $6.50@13.40; bulls, $6@8; calves, $7@13.

Sheep—Lambs, $16.25@17.25; yearlings, $11@13; wethers, $10@12; ewes, $9@11.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Choice, $11.25@12; prime, $12.50@13.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $11@11.50; culls and common, $4.50@7; lambs, $11@15; veal calves, $15.50@16.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $18.95@19; mediums, $19@19.10; heavy Yorkers, $18.50@19; light, Yorkers, $17@18.90; pigs, $16@16.75; roughs, $16@17.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, $17@18.10; light, $16.50@18; mixed, $16.45@18.15; heavy, $16.35@18.35; rough, $16.35@16.65; pigs, $11.25@15.75.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, $7.50@13; Western steers, $6.50@13.25; stockers and feeders, $6@9.25; cows and heifers, $4.65@12.85; calves, $11.75@15.75.

Sheep—Wethers, $7.85@11.25; ewes, $7.40@10.60; lambs, $11.25@17.50.

The production of copper in Michigan in 1916, as reported by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 273,692,525 pounds, valued at $67,328,361. The average price of copper a pound for 1916 was $0.246, compared with $0.175 in 1915.

Commercial Attache W. F. Montavon, Apartado 969, Lima, Peru, requests that American mail-order houses send their catalogues, preferably in Spanish, to him. He states that a profitable business might result.

A York (Pa.) man the other day awakened his wife and compelled her to get out of bed and stand while the band on a nearby common was playing The Star-Spangled Banner.

Peking has the oldest astronomical observatory in the world. It was established in 1279, and it contains several instruments which were placed there upon its opening.

Four hundred folk songs have been collected from among the people of Western North Carolina and Tennessee.