

FRENCH BOMBS, BATTLE ON

Surrender of Works Near Verdun Forced Only When Foe Is Five Feet Away.

GERMANS PAY THEM HONOR

Associated Press Correspondent Sees Brilliant Attack and Stubborn Resistance, Attackers Stopping for Noon Meal.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Oct. 2.—An opportunity to watch closely the German-Austrian artillery attack on the French works south of Verdun last Saturday was given an Associated Press correspondent who had been with the Germans at Metz.

An attack which on Friday led to the taking of Fort Camp des Romains as the first step in the breaking of the defenses of the fort lines resulted Saturday in the silencing of Fort Lesparoches, the correspondent says. Toward nightfall it was reported that only one armored turret at Fort Lionville was replying to the Austrian fire, all the other forts being silent.

Fort Camp des Romains was valiantly defended by the French. The attacking forces came within five yards of the trench in front of the fort before the garrison surrendered.

The French artillerymen in the casemates of the forts had to be dislodged with hand grenades, smoke bombs and fire tubes, which were used in the places against the openings of the casemates, filling the interiors with fragments of bombs and sense-robbing gases.

Battlefield Like Foundry. On the road a few wounded were making their way to the bases. Beyond that the battlefield gave the impression of a hammering workshop with its masses of artillery machinery and the attending noises, a feature which seems to mark this war more and more as the pre-conceived plans are applied.

The German and Austrian heavy siege pieces were marvelously concealed and placed, and the working of them was like clockwork. Men brought ammunition and placed it with astounding regularity, as if they had done nothing else all their lives, though now and then the whole mechanical process was interrupted for a few minutes by new instructions which were received over the telephone, observations having necessitated a slight change in the direction of the fire.

Gunners Keep House. One artillery piece pointed away for four days with Lea Peroches as its objective and the location of the gun never was discovered. During that time the men handling this cannon had to housekeeping most comfortably.

Mihel had been evacuated shortly before the arrival of the correspondent. From hills near the battlefield it could be seen that the artillery on both sides was hammering incessantly. Towards nightfall smoke columns rose south of Toul, indicating that a fight was going on there.

GERMAN OFFICERS LOST

(Continued From First Page.) petroleum tank having been struck. He was captured by the French.

Germans Leave 1000 on Field.

"That night a general attack was made against the greater part of the allies' position and it was renewed in the early morning of the 26th. The Germans were everywhere repulsed with loss. Indeed, opposite one portion of our lines, where they were caught in a trap, they were killed and howitzers firing at different ranges, it is estimated that they left 1000 killed or wounded.

Sniping Continues All Day.

"The enemy made an important advance on part of our line at 6 P. M. and renewed it in strength at one point, with, however, no better success than the previous night. Sniping continued all day along the whole front.

On Monday, the 28th, there was no more sniping, but a bombardment and intermittent sniping and this activity continued during Tuesday, the 29th, except for a night attack against our extreme right.

"An incident that occurred Sunday, the 27th, serves to illustrate the type of fighting that has for the last two weeks been going on intermittently on various parts of our line. It also brings out the extreme difficulty of ascertaining what is actually happening during an action, apart from what seems to be happening, and points to the value of good intrenchments.

Canon Boom Is Silenced.

"At a certain point in our front our advance trenches were a bomb-throwing machine, not far from a village on a hillside, and also within a short distance of German works, being on a slope of a spur formed by a subsidiary valley running north and a main valley of the river. It was a calm, sunny afternoon, but hazy, and from our point of vantage none of the river it was difficult to locate on the far bank the well-concealed trenches.

The mental attitude of our troops may be gauged from the fact that the official report next morning from one corps, of which one division had borne the brunt of the fighting, ran thus mechanically: "The night was quiet, except for a certain amount of shelling both from the enemy and ourselves."

"T Formation Good Target.

"At 3:40 A. M. an attack was made on our line. At 5 A. M. there was a general attack on the right of the division, but no really heavy firing. Further ineffectual efforts to drive us back were made on Saturday at 8 A. M. and in the afternoon, and the artillery fire continued all day.

"The Germans came on in T formation, several lines abreast, and a shoulder, followed almost immediately by a

column in support. After a very few minutes the men had closed up into a mob, which afforded an excellent target for our fire.

"On Sunday, the 27th, while the German heavy guns were in action, their brass bands either by error or by design played hymn tunes, presumably at divine service.

"From far and near the sullen boom of guns echoed along the valley, and at intervals in a different direction the sky was flecked with the almost motionless smoke of anti-aircraft shrapnel.

"Suddenly and without any warning, for the reports of the distant howitzers that were heard either by ear or by eye to be distinguished from other distant reports, three or four heavy shells fell into the village, sending up huge clouds of dust and smoke, and a brownish-gray column. To this no reply was made by our side.

Eye Unable to Locate Guns.

"Shortly afterward there was a quick succession of reports from a point at a distance up the subsidiary valley on the side opposite our trenches, and, therefore, rather on their flank. It was not possible either by ear or by eye to locate the guns from which the sounds proceeded. Almost simultaneously, as it seemed, there was a corresponding cessation of firing and sharp detonations in the line what appeared to be our trenches. There was then a pause and several clouds of smoke rose slowly and remained stationary, spaced as regularly as poplars.

"Again there was a succession of reports from German quick-firers on the far side of the Misty Valley, like echoes of detonations of high explosives; then the row of expanding smoke clouds was prolonged by several new ones. Another pause and silence, except for the noise in the distance.

Artillery Duel Goes On.

"After a few minutes there was a roar from one side of the main valley as our field guns opened one after another in a more deliberate fire upon the positions of the German guns. After six reports there was again silence, there being the whir of shells as they sang up the small valley. Then followed flashes and balls of smoke—one, two, three, four, five, six—as the shrapnel burst over what in the distance looked like some ruined buildings at the edge of the wood.

"Again, after a short interval, the enemy's guns reopened with a still further prolonging the smoke, which was by now merged into one solid screen above a considerable length of the trenches and again did our guns reply. And so the duel went on for some time.

"Ignoring our guns, the German artillerymen probably relying on concealment for immunity, were concentrating all their efforts in a particularly forcible effort to enfilade our trenches. For them it was a matter of the chance of a lifetime, and with their customary prodigality of ammunition they continued to pour high explosives of combined shell and common shells into our works.

MEAT PRICES ADVANCE

DECLINE OF MONTH FAILS TO WIPE OUT INCREASE OF YEAR.

Some Vegetables Are Lower and Recent Movement Is Regarded as Reaction From Advance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The level of prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased seven-tenths of 1 per cent from August 15 to September 15, the department of agriculture announced today. Usually there is a slight increase during this period, the average for the last four years being an advance of 1.2 per cent. As prices in the preceding month this year advanced more than usual, the decline is regarded as a reaction from the high level of August 15.

On September 15, the average price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—was \$7.58 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.15 a year ago, \$6.74 two years ago and \$6.87 three years ago and \$6.92 four years ago on September 15.

Prices paid to producers on September 15 this year and last year, based on reports of correspondents of the department of agriculture, are estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Hogs, Beef calves, Veal calves, Lambs, Horses, etc.

JEWEL MYSTERY SOLVED

MODEL YOUNG MAN ON DEATH BED CONFESSES THEFT.

Detective's Bullet Brings Down Culprit Who Stole \$15,000 in Gems from Banker's Daughter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The theft of gems worth \$15,000 from Miss Mary Kohn, daughter of a Paris banker, was cleared up today by a confession attributed to Herbert J. Eaton, a dapper young man, who lay at death's door from a collective's bullet. Eaton, who seemed well to do, was shot Wednesday night, while running from detectives, who had caught him in a trap set for this purpose. Eaton, a wealthy woman and a roll of bills, had a long talk with Inspector Faurot of the Detectives Bureau. When it was ascertained that Eaton had confessed the robbery of Miss Kohn's apartments, in the fashionable section of Madison avenue, in August, 1914, Eaton had met Miss Kohn socially. It was said, and no suspicion ever was attached to his name in connection with the robbery, that Eaton had dresses and other valuables were stolen. By day Eaton was private secretary to several large wine importing firms of this city. He was seen at the evenings and to his left home in a model young man, with good social conditions. He has a wife and baby.

G. W. MITCHELL FOUND DEAD

Farmer Near Corvallis Goes About Chores and Dies in Barn.

CORVALLIS, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—G. W. Mitchell, a farmer residing near Corvallis, died suddenly last night at his country home. He had gone to the barn to attend to his usual chores, and when he did not return, his daughter searched for him and found him dead. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He was 62 years of age.

NEWBERG, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—George W. Mitchell, found dead in his barn near Corvallis, is well known here. The body will be brought here for burial.

MIDDLE CLASS GASOLINE TAX IS GRIEVED ON

One Instead of Two Cents a Gallon Accompanied by Advance on Horsepower.

WINE MAY BE INCREASED

Assessment of Bank Capital and Surplus Meets Opposition—Senate Committee Democrats Revising Measure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Reduction of the proposed tax on gasoline in the war revenue bill from 2 cents to 1 cent a gallon and the imposition of a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobile sales, were agreed to today by democrats of the Senate finance committee. They plan to complete their revision of the House bill by tomorrow night.

The committee did not reach the bank tax in its deliberations today but will have before it tomorrow a substitute recommendation that the proposed tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus be eliminated and that there be substituted a stamp tax on checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and other negotiable paper.

Tax on Check Two Cents. The tax on checks, drafts, etc., would be 2 cents and on certificates of deposit, etc., 2 cents for each \$100. From this it is estimated the revenue would be about \$10,000,000 a year.

It was also agreed to retain the proposed increased tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer in the House bill, with the understanding however, that a further increase of 25 cents might be made should the committee be unable to raise more revenue after it has completed consideration of all sections of the bill.

The proposed tax of 20 cents a gallon on sweet domestic wines and 15 cents on dry wines, the committee agreed to retain, retaining the House rate on sweet wines but reducing the dry wine tax to 5 cents. This was on recommendation of the Treasury Department.

Action on Gasoline Surprised.

The committee action with reference to gasoline and automobiles occasioned considerable surprise, as the general expectation had been that an automobile tax would be substituted for the gasoline tax. The one cent on gasoline will bring revenue amounting to \$10,000,000. The proposed 50 cents per horsepower on automobile sales will not affect persons owning automobiles, but will be levied only on sales. There is a provision, however, that whenever a manufacturer already has a car to sell automobiles at a certain price the tax shall be paid by the jobber or dealer.

The stamp tax, including the insurance taxes, tobacco dealers' tax and other features of the bill, will be considered tomorrow.

WILSON PLANS WORK

BRYAN CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT ABOUT SPEAKING TOUR.

Full Strength of Administration to Be Thrown Behind Ambassador Gerard in New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Plans for active participation in the Congressional campaign throughout the country were emphasized today by President Wilson and Administration leaders.

The President and Secretary Bryan conferred on the itinerary of the campaign trip Mr. Bryan is to begin next week and to discuss the subjects he is to take up in his speeches. It was tentatively decided that Mr. Bryan should speak in New York in addition to Pennsylvania and the Middle West, Nebraska and Iowa. He will be in Iowa three days, and if possible will start out again within three days after his return to Washington.

Secretary Daniels will appear next week in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia and the week following in Connecticut and New York and New Hampshire.

Secretary Lane, who also was a White House caller today, announced he expected to speak on the Pacific Coast, explaining the construction programme and work of the Administration.

It became known that the full strength of the Administration is to be thrown behind Ambassador Gerard in order to secure the election of another Democratic Senator from New York and that the Administration is counting on the election of a Democratic Senator from Connecticut.

NIGHT SCHOOLS PLAN IS UP

St. Johns Proposes Course to Meet Needs of Working Students.

ST. JOHNS, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—More than 60 persons attended the first of the war the auditorium of the James Johns high school to consider the question of establishing a night school. City Superintendent Boyd explained what scope the night school might assume. Another meeting will be held Monday night to decide how many will enter and how many teachers will be required.

The new four years' commercial course in the high school inaugurated the first of the week is proving better than anticipated, said City Superintendent Boyd today. The night commercial course includes commercial law and kindred subjects.

English Cotton Mills May Close.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the Central News at Accrington, in Lancashire, says the general opinion among cotton manufacturers is that because of the war the mills of the whole country will be forced to close before Christmas. Thousands of employes are now idle, and the suggestion is made that the government come to the rescue with a large grant.

Early Duck Shooting Costly.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning, Deputy Game Warden Larson arrested Walter Stacey and Julius Nelson on charges of hunting ducks before daylight. In the Justice Court today, the men pleaded guilty and were fined \$25 and costs which they paid.

While the exports from the Netherlands have declined somewhat since the beginning of the war, the imports from the United States to that country increased materially.

Boys! A Real Welcome at This Store Today



Balmacaans and Overcoats. Stylish, manly-looking models in tweed, chevrot and fancy weaves; garments that will please a boy. Boys' ..... \$5 to \$15. Children's ..... \$5 to \$10. Rubberized School Coats for Boys of 14 to 16 Years. \$3.00.

Four Rattling Good Saturday Specials for the Boys

\$1.50 Felt Hats 50c. 25c Stockings 17c. To close out quickly this lot of boys' hats, you may take your pick at 50c; for boys of 8 to 18 years. Splendid, heavy ribbed stockings in fast black; made especially for hard service. Today, 17c. \$1.50 Boys' Shirts \$1.00. \$1.00 Boys' Shirts .75. Some dandy V-neck and turtle-neck sweaters for a Saturday special; the colors are navy, gray, cardinal. Choose at 95c. In fancy French flannel and fine striped outing flannel; sizes 12 1/2 to 14. Special today.

Union Suits for Boys, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. Boys' Flannel Shirts, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Morrison Street at Fourth. SECOND FLOOR.

BRITISH ARMY IS IN NEED OF BLANKETS

Supplies in Hands of Manufacturers and Wholesalers Are Exhausted.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Colder weather throughout the training camps in England and in the war zone on the continent has emphasized the shortage of blankets and overcoats which the British army is facing.

Advertisements of the War Office frankly announcing it has exhausted the supply of blankets in the hands of manufacturers and wholesalers and asking retailers to submit bids appear in many of the London papers.

With about half a million men now in service, and the prospect that the number will shortly be doubled, the blanket supply is a serious problem.

Patriotic Housewives Busy. Great Britain is busy collecting blankets for Lord Kitchener's new army, and patriotic housewives are not only getting their own beds, but importing their friends. As blankets are not long-lived and their places must be taken by new ones, this form of tribute is considered about as heavy as the equivalent in cash. In all, a million and a half pairs of blankets must be made.

The outfitting of so many men in so short a time has overtaxed the machinery of the War Office. An outbreak of pneumonia is feared unless blankets arrive in plenty.

Weather in France Severe. As the climate where the English are now fighting in France and in portions of Germany in which Englishmen may be engaged is much more severe than the moist, winter of England, there is some apprehension as to the effect of the weather on the British forces and much discussion as to the most effective way to guard the soldiers in the trenches against severe weather.

Quick Delivery Demanded. One order has been placed at Northampton for the delivery of 100,000 pairs of France before October 25. The short-time limit of these contracts shows how imperative is the need.

The war has caused an artificial boom in the clothing trade. The land where there were formerly hundreds of unemployed, factories are running night and day on military supplies. The needs have a wide range and include cannon, shoestrings, razors, traction engines, cartridges, socks, saddles, rations, cloth, uniforms, underclothing, clothing, bayonets, kitchen equipment, tents, motor trucks and explosives.

PARIS GAY AS OF OLD

(Continued From First Page.) Flower greets you; so now in that famous thoroughfare, where were bleak iron shutters, now every morning another opens its petals and the window blooms with robes manteaux or diamond tiaras to help completion. They came none too soon. For weeks we have had to buy all our diamond tiaras at one shop.

The thing you missed perhaps most were the children in Avenue Champs Elysee. For generations over part of the Paris public garden the children have held sway. They knew it be-

COME in and look at the nobbiest Norfolk Suits in town—new Tartan checks and novelty weaves tailored in full Norfolk models, every one with an extra pair of knickers. Handsomely made and full lined throughout. Choose from dozens of lively models at

\$5.00 to \$12.50



TALE STILL BELIEVED

Thousands in Britain Think Russians Passed Through.

DENIALS NOT ACCEPTED

Rumors Persist in Spite of Emphatic Disavowal of War Office and Country Has Been Much Buoyed Up as Result.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Thousands of persons in Britain still believe reports that great numbers of Russian troops were sent from Finland to France and Belgium by sea and are fighting with the allies. In spite of emphatic official denials, the rumors will not down and stand as the most interesting myth of the war up to date.

Scores of men still insist they saw Russians moving on trains through England. It would not be impossible to get many affidavits from residents of Southampton who believe they saw Russians embark there for French ports. At Leith and other Scotch ports there are many honest citizens who stake their honor that they saw Russians land on Scottish soil and start southward into England.

On the strength of the rumors many enterprising public housekeepers in London placed Russian signs in their windows announcing they had superior vodka for sale and the cry of Russian flags in shops increased amazingly.

Several restaurant keepers in London at the time darkened trains were reported to be carrying Cossacks through London, destined for southern ports. The number of Russians sent to France and Belgium by vivid imagination has varied from 50,000 to 250,000.

The theater orchestra began playing the Russian national air, and it was easy to imagine that thousands of sturdy strangers in London streets who spoke strange tongues were Russian soldiers in disguise.

"We knew things would go differently as soon as the Russians got there," was the remark heard over all London when reports from the western field of war were more favorable to the allies. England was unquestionably buoyed up by the report, which is still giving comfort to many persons who will not accept denial.

Erstwhile Idle Americans Toll. In walking over the building you find it hard to believe that it was intended for any other than its present use. The operating-rooms, kitchens, wardroom for operating by Roentgen rays and even a chapel have been installed. The organization and system is of the highest order. Every one in Paris is the doctors are the best in the world. The nurses and orderlies are both nurses and specially trained for the work and enclosures.

The spirit of helpfulness and usefulness is everywhere apparent. Certain members of the American colony have taken their lives thought of any one save themselves and of how to escape boredom, are toiling like chambermaids and hall porters, performing disagreeable tasks, not for a few hours a week, but incessantly day after day.

No task is too heavy for them or too squallid. They are all for all—Americans, English, Major-Generals and black Turks. There are 300 patients. The staff of the hospital numbers 150. It is composed of the best-known American doctors in Paris and a few from New York.

Among the volunteer nurses and attendants are a number of bankers here, American girls who have married French titles, and girls who since war came have lost employment as teachers of languages, stenographers and governesses. The men are members of jockey clubs, students, medical students, clerks and boulevardiers. They are all working together in most admirable harmony and under an organization that in its efficiency far surpasses that of any other hospital in Paris. Later it is going to give the American colony in twain. If you did not work in the American ambulance you would be long.

Apple Rate Hearing Ordered. LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—The Nebraska Railway Commission, through which was recently filed a joint complaint from Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas on freight rates on apples, was notified by the Interstate Commerce Commission today that a hearing would be held and testimony taken by an examiner at St. Louis October 23. He is going to inquire into the case of shippers of fruit who have asked for a better outgoing rate.

Of the 28,500,000 tons of coal mined in France annually, 22,000,000 tons are produced in the Pas-de-Calais.

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