

TELEPHONE SPY SYSTEM GOSTLY OF FRENCH

Germans Even Conduct Powder Factory in France During Peace Period.

THOUSANDS ARE ARRESTED

Invaders as Familiar With Forts of Foes as Are Defenders and Are Thought Better Acquainted With Streams.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The discrimination with which the Germans distributed war fines and requisitions in the towns they occupied in Belgium and Northern France, and the system with which they chose the most solvent citizens as hostages has been a surprise, but when the details became known the facts carried their explanation with them. For instance, the first detachment of Uhlans that entered the City of Lille was led by a captain who had left his job as superintendent of an important factory in the city to rejoin his regiment.

All Useful Information at Hand. "You see," said the officer pointing to the aid, "there's no use resisting; we are posted by some one who knows."

Similar instances were reported from Belgium showing that every inch of the ground had been carefully studied; the money in every town estimated; every suitable horse and every cart hay located and the plans of every bridge drawn up.

In France their statistics went so far as to show how many bottles of wine might be exacted in each locality. Bismarck knew two years before the war of 1870 that the wine-growing in France and among his informants was no less a personage than the present German chief of staff, Von Moltke.

It is doubtful, however, whether his information was as complete as that possessed by the German general staff today. Probably no army ever had the benefit of so far-reaching a system of secret service as that which the Germans have developed in France.

There is nothing particularly new in the stratagems used by the German spies, but the patience, thoroughness and hardihood with which they have been working is worthy of note. The reports of the steps of Mauberge have demonstrated how the great German guns could immediately be put into action on arrival, thanks to macadam foundations prepared months, if not years, in advance, in the yards of a German factory.

Krupps Owners of Factory.

The land on which this factory was built was purchased by the Krupps through a go-between. The sale caused some talk at the time, but the matter was forgotten until the fall of Mauberge recalled the circumstances.

The range of every fort was carefully taken in advance and the Germans in addition had the benefit of a complete underground telephone system by which spies posted at one end could inform the battery as to the exact result of every shot.

Discovery Is Too Late.

When it was discovered that the projected railway lines were myth it was too late. They employed supposed artists to sketch for the French and supposed fishermen to take the depths of streams. There is probably not a fort in France which the Germans don't know as well as the French, and it is possible that there are river forts indicated on their maps which the French General Staff is ignorant of.

German Plants Are Near Bridges.

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PENSIONS ARE DECREASED

Payments in 1914 Nearly \$2,000,000 Less Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Uncle Sam paid a total of \$174,412,416 in pensions in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to Commissioner of Pensions Saltzberger. In his annual report made public today, this compares with \$174,171,960 in 1913, which was the largest amount ever paid out. The commission points out, however, that the summit in severance pay has been reached and a decrease in the amount may be expected to continue. The grand total of expenditures for pensions from 1865 up to and including 1914, was \$4,682,511,468.

CHARGES SHOWN FALSE

French Medical Officers Discredited by Inquiry.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—French medical officers and a number of Belgian hospital men who had been taken prisoners by the Germans in the

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF KAISER RECEIVED IN UNITED STATES SINCE DECLARATION OF WAR.



KAISER WILHELM CONGRATULATING GENERAL VON EMMICH (LEFT), THE CONQUEROR OF LIEGE. This photograph was brought to New York by Lucy Gates, the only American coloratura soprano singer in the Kaiser's opera-house at Cassel, Germany. The photograph was secured on the eve of her departure from Cassel for America. The Kaiser, who supports four opera-houses at Cassel, Wiesbaden, Berlin and Munich, is cutting the salaries of the singers in those houses.

RIFLES NOT ALIKE

British Use Two Types but Cartridge Is Same.

POINTED BULLET GENERAL

German Equipment Said to Be Better Than Other Nations, Hope of Perfecting Automatic Weapon Delaying Change.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The British troops at the front use two kinds of rifles and two kinds of bullets, but only one kind of cartridge. This is an advantage the American army lacked in the Spanish war, when the marines, the regular Army and the state volunteers used rifles of different caliber, necessitating three separate kinds of ammunition.

The standard arm of the British regulars is the short Lee-Enfield. It is a short-barreled rifle evolved after the Boer war with a view to a weapon that may be used by infantry and cavalry alike. Its predecessor with a longer barrel is in the hands of the territorial troops. The caliber of both types is .303 inch and the cartridge is loaded with cordite. The magazine capacity is ten shells in clips.

Germany in 1898 adopted the pointed bullet, which has been copied by all the other powers. But England has still a large stock of the old round-nosed form. Of the two types, the sharp nosed has the advantage in swiftness, longer range and flatter trajectory. Its muzzle velocity is 2440 feet a second as against the 2000 feet of the round nosed. With the German Mauser the initial velocity of 2800 is still obtained when the sharp bullet is issued, but there is still a supply of the older type of German ammunition sent to the field. The Mauser bullet has a diameter of .311 and the missile is somewhat heavier than the English. Belgium is armed with the Mauser, but it is the earlier pattern of 1888, while the German is that of 1898. The caliber of the Belgian arm is .301.

The Lee-Enfield of 1888, caliber .315, has been used by France since 1888. France's pointed bullet differs from the others in being of solid copper zinc alloy. Many the automatics have been tried out, but they have all failed to meet the tests. But the experts believe that the day is not far off when each soldier will carry a machine gun, infantry fire then will be far more deadly than at present.

LANE OPPOSES PARTY

SENATOR SAYS MUTILATION OF CLAYTON BILL TRUST VIOLATION.

Present Form Declared "Pure Buncombe Put Forward to Fool People and Catch Flies."

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 12.—"Our methods of legislating are breeding anarchy," declared Senator Lane of Oregon, in voicing his bitter disapproval of the mutilated Clayton bill. The senator, after it had been redrafted by the conference committee and most of the penalty clauses removed. More than 200 amendments were introduced. From the beginning of the debate on this measure, which supposedly was proposed to strengthen the Sherman law, Senator Lane followed the debates and his view coincided with that of Senator Reed of Missouri, that the Clayton bill, in its final form, was pure buncombe, put forward to fool the people and to catch flies, but not intended, as the public supposes, to render it easier for the Government to convict and punish "malefactors of great wealth." Senator Lane made no remarks on the Clayton bill until the final vote was about to be taken, and his comment then was short, but pointed.

RELIEF WORK OVER

American Committee in London Reports to Mr. Page.

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LONDON, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The relief committee formed by Americans resident in London has wound up business and its chairman, Herbert Clark Hoover, has submitted a report to Ambassador Page showing in detail the work done. The initial move was taken by Mr. Hoover on August 2, when Consul-General Skinner advised him of the acute temporary destitution of many tourists on account of the series of bank holidays during the first few days of August. Mr. Hoover gathered approximately \$4500 in cash with which a loan bureau was opened in the consulate. Applicants were given small loans without security and without interest, but to date all the loans have been repaid with the exception of about \$250.

The next step was formation of the committee of American residents, with Ambassador Page as president. Mr. Hoover as chairman, Clarence Graf as treasurer and P. C. Van Duser as secretary. The benevolent fund to which the American residents subscribed amounted to \$15,000, and a fund to guarantee banking operations amounted to \$41,983.

\$5000 Given for Relief.

An American citizens' committee was also formed at a mass meeting of tourists, and Theodore Hetzler was named chairman. W. North Duane secretary and William C. Reed treasurer, all from New York. The departure of members of the tourists' organization caused its practical extinction about the middle of August, but during its existence it spent nearly \$2000 for relief and also \$10,000 to the resident committee.

In mid-August the committee was authorized by Dr. Page to draw on and help administer the Congressional fund of \$300,000.

So far \$135,000 has been drawn from the Congressional appropriation, covering the relief of 4000 persons; but the committee has made available to Americans in all about \$400,000 through supplemental banking and various means. More than 9200 have been financed home entirely or in part by the committee.

Some Are Ungrateful.

There has been some friction between the committee and a small minority of refugees, who objected either to drawing on their own resources for their fares home or to accepting third-class on the steamers. But the large majority have been grateful for an opportunity to help themselves.

At times the committee had as many as 2000 persons in lodgings under its control, involving a vast amount of work. On one day 980 tourists arrived at Victoria station from Flushing between 3 A. M. and midnight. Of these 460 were advanced money on the spot for immediate food, and altogether \$2000 were expended in that day's work.

Approximately 30,000 tourists have registered and have been indexed with the committee at the beginning, for the information of friends, and a daily

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SALE ON THE FOURTH FLOOR



Aprons, House Dresses, Petticoats Our October Sale Starts Today

35c PERCALE WORK APRONS, 25c

—Made with large fitted bib, which fastens at the back of the neck, forming large collar. All have large pocket. Entire apron finished with white bias banding. Made of excellent percale in a large assortment of light and dark patterns, polka dots, stripes, rings, checks and figures.

75c PERCALE COVERALL APRONS, 50c

—Extra long (57-inch) aprons are included in this assortment as well as 54-inch regular length. Made with round neck, short kimono sleeves, turn-back cuffs, belted back and pocket. Aprons of extra quality percale in dots, stripes, checks, figures and plain colors, trimmed with white piping.

85c GINGHAM COVERALL APRONS, 59c

—57-inch and 54-inch aprons, of excellent quality Amoskeag gingham in checks, stripes and plain colors in pink, lavender, light blue, tan and cadet. Made in coverall style, round neck, kimono sleeves with cuff of contrasting gingham, pocket and belted back.

ATTRACTIVE BREAKFAST SETS, 98c

—Consisting of a neat, attractive apron and dainty cap to match. Of percale in white grounds with pretty figures of light blue, red and black, also dainty Dolly Varden patterns. Made in empire style, with square neck and kimono sleeves, finished with wide banding of plain contrasting colors.

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESS APRONS, 89c

—Made in coverall style with round neck and kimono sleeves, belted at the waistline, giving the effect of a dress, strings tying at the back. They are made of gingham in blue and white or black and white checks.

CREPE BREAKFAST SETS, \$1.85

—Dainty apron and cap sets of soft plisse crepe, in striped and flowered patterns in light blue, pink, lavender and navy. Made with square neck, kimono sleeves and empire waist. Trimmed with wide bandings of plain colors. Pretty cap to match each apron.

IMPORTED GERMAN WORK APRONS, 98c

Regular Prices \$1.25 to \$2.00

—Imported direct from Germany, made of heavy German fabric noted for its excellent wearing qualities. Made with bibs, bands at waist, or in sleeveless coverall style. Trimmed with bias or pleated ruffles and fancy or plain bandings.

75c AMOSKEAG CHAMBRAY PETTICOATS, 49c

—Made of fine quality Amoskeag chambray, with tucked flounce finished with small ruffle. These skirts come in straight style, and all have dust ruffle. Excellent for wear under coverall aprons. All lengths.

\$1.50 HEATHER BLOOM PETTICOATS, 98c

—Made of heatherbloom or saten, in emerald, Copen, King's blue, American Beauty, wistaria and brown. Skirts have tucked or accordion-pleated flounces, and are made in narrow, straight style.

KLOS-FIT PETTICOATS OF COTTON

SPECIAL, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 AND \$2.00

—The petticoat with the fitted top. Made of excellent quality of saten, cotton serge and messaline, with deep or narrow flounces of tucked or accordion-pleated materials, made with gorges and rubber band top, which will fit any figure. Colors are black, navy, rose, emerald.

\$1.50 PEACH BLOOM PETTICOATS, \$1.19

—An entirely new material is used in these petticoats, a material which closely resembles silk, has all the wearing qualities of cotton. Made with deep accordion-pleated flounce, and top is finished in French band style. Colors are Copen, emerald, brown, black, purple, navy and King's blue.

\$1.65 TUNIC HOUSE DRESSES, \$1.15

—A new dress with long tunic pointed at the sides, finished with piping. Waist is made with set-in sleeves, side button or rever effect with white poplin collar and cuffs, collar finished with embroidered scalloped edge. Piped waistline, and cut full in length, in sizes 36 to 44. These dresses are made of fancy figured crepe in light grounds, also in neat striped and figured percale.

\$1.50 TO \$1.75 HOUSE DRESSES, 95c

—Of gingham and percales in checks, stripes, fancy figures and plain colors, in pretty colors. Made in a variety of neat styles, showing Byron and sailor collars, round, square, collarless and V-neck, pleated waists and vest effects, plain and panel-back skirts and piped waistlines.

\$2.00 TO \$2.75 HOUSE DRESSES, \$1.59

—A large assortment of pretty dresses of chambray, gingham and percale, in plain colors, checks and stripes. Round, square and V-neck style, with and without collars, also high-neck styles, long and short sleeves, plain and panel-back skirts, piped and belted waistlines. In many pretty patterns and colorings, in sizes 34 to 46.

\$2.00 UTILITY HOUSE DRESSES, \$1.29

—The dress that can be worn either as apron or dress, made with reversible fronts, which can be buttoned to either side. They come in a large assortment of striped, checked and figured materials in light and dark colors, in blue, pink, black and white, gray and white. These dresses are also much used for maternity wear. All sizes.

Victor, Columbia Talking Machines \$1.00 Down \$1.00 Week

Sipman Wolfe & Co.

Merchandise of Merit Only

Hoover Suction Sweepers \$5.00 Down \$5 Month

bulletin with useful information has been issued with a circulation as high as 10,000 copies daily.

FIVE GENERALS OUSTED

Austrian Army Corps Get New Heads Upon Short Notice.

VENICE, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Vienna announces the sudden removal of the commanders of five Austrian army corps and the appointment of General Svetozar Borisevic as the new commander of the third army.

HOWITZERS FELL MANY

GERMAN TELLS HOW FRENCH ARTILLERY WAS ANNIHILATED.

Pieces Left in Road in Marching Order, With Bodies of Men and Horses Scattered About, Says Letter.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—What the effect of the German field howitzers' fire can be when directed upon troops in close formation, is described in the letter of a German officer, which, published in the Cologne Gazette of September 20, reads in part as follows:

"On August 22, at 8 o'clock in the evening, just as we were about to go into quarters, a fight developed suddenly. Before we knew what had happened we were in the thick of it. It was a quick victory. The French were badly thrashed. That night we slept in a ditch along the highway with the starsky sky for a blanket. The cold was man."

"On the following day, matters pro-

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ceded. The French were retiring on the road to Sedan. Following them we saw terrible scenes. This was especially true of a stretch of straight road running through a forest. Here two French field artillery regiments had been annihilated. The pieces stood in the road in marching order; the horses, six to each piece, lay dead in the traces as if struck by lightning. Near them were scattered the dead officers and men.

"There were 28 pieces of artillery and all their crews dead. The thing happened in 10 minutes, and a Captain Wilhelm is responsible for this fine piece of work. He surprised the French with his field howitzers at a range of 300 meters. The Captain was shot in the chest, but he could tell us the story. One of the French officers, who happened to be a short distance away from the artillery, and who was wounded, told us that the experience was enough to rob anybody of his senses.

"I will never forget the awful picture. For two kilometers nothing but pieces of artillery, corpses and the cadavers of horses."

The Texas agricultural station has issued a pamphlet in view of the great number of swarms which have been recently carried away in the floods of the rivers of the state, containing valuable suggestions for protecting houses exposed to this danger.