

CITIZENS MAY SELL MUNITIONS OF WAR

Private Transactions, Even in Contraband Goods, Do Not Violate Neutrality.

LAW DOES NOT PROHIBIT

Acting Secretary of State Says Articles May Be Subject to Seizure, but That Is One of Fortunes of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Commercial transactions between the belligerent governments of Europe and private citizens of the United States in no way affect the neutrality of this country, even if arms and ammunition are involved, according to a statement issued today by Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Lansing says that he was prompted to make the statement by numerous inquiries and complaints, indicating a widespread impression that American citizens may cannot sell war supplies to the belligerents without committing an un-neutral act.

Commerce Entirely Open.

"In the first place," the statement adds, "it should be understood that, generally speaking, a citizen of the United States can sell to a belligerent government or to any article of commerce which his pleasure it is not prohibited from doing by any rule of international law, by any treaty provision, or by any statute of the United States. It makes no difference whether the articles sold are exclusive for war purposes such as firearms and explosives, or are foodstuffs, clothing, horses, etc., for the use of the army or navy of the belligerent."

The neutral government is not compelled by international law, treaty or statute to prevent these sales to a belligerent. Such sales therefore, by American citizens do not in any way affect the neutrality of the United States.

"It is true that such articles as those mentioned are considered contraband and are, outside the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral nation, subject to seizure by the enemy or a purchasing government; but it is the enemy's duty to prevent their sale, not the belligerent's destination—not the duty of the nation whose citizens have sold them.

Obligation Not Impaired.

If the enemy of the purchasing nation happens for the time to be unable to do this, that is one of the misfortunes of war. The inability, however, imposes on the neutral government no obligation to prevent the sale.

Neither the President nor any executive department of the Government possesses the legal authority to interfere in any way with the trade between the people of this country and the territory of a belligerent. There is no act of Congress conferring such authority or prohibiting traffic of this sort with European nations, although the neighboring American republics Congress has given the President power to proclaim an embargo on arms and ammunition when, in his judgment, it would tend to prevent civil strife.

Expeditions Are Prohibited.

The Government of the United States itself is not to sell to a belligerent any product of the United States, nor is it unlawful nor unconstitutional for the power of the Executive to prevent or control.

The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply to the outfitting or furnishing of vessels in American ports or of military expeditions on American soil by a belligerent. These acts are prohibited by the neutrality laws of the United States."

"armies," said the officer, "and no matter how we try we cannot always control their acts. You have seen how well disciplined our soldiers are. There is no drunkenness but there are some stupid foolish things you tried to do in Brussels by the shooting and killing of their comrades by civilians some stupid fool might make a mistake. He would see that you are not Germans and might mistake you for English. Or else some underofficer might be disagreeable and refuse to accept your explanations."

The officer made no secret of the German policy regarding snipers. "The Germans do not war on civilians only soldiers but when civilians fire on our soldiers from houses we burn the house and those within are shot."

Brussels would be taken that day, said the officer, if it had not already been taken.

As a matter of fact, the Germans had already entered Brussels, as we learned later. There had been no resistance from the Belgians except three days ago the efforts of the United States Minister, Brand Whitlock, who argued with the Burgomaster and convinced him of the folly of exposing an unfortified city to destruction because of a futile resistance by an overwhelming force.

Talking to Soldiers Forbidden.

We were instructed by the officer to return to our hotel and not go about in the outskirts of the town. We were not to talk to soldiers even if the latter were disposed to talk, and not to attempt to be counted trooper or gun, and not to be seen on the streets unless that was necessary. He said that the secret police had reported our presence in the city and that from a score of sources we had been reported as suspicious who should be under surveillance.

With this excellent advice we returned to our hotel and if anybody tried to tell us military secrets or if any nefarious stranger drew us into conversation we were most unresponsive. In our imagination every communistic stranger was a member of the secret police.

There were in for an indefinite period of detention in Brussels and in this respect less fortunate than the King of Belgium. He was in Louvain two hours before we arrived, but had gotten out in time to escape capture. We had gotten in just in time to be captured.

America to Supply Much War Material for Hostiles.

Steel for Bayonets, Ammunition, Stretchers for Wounded and Lockjaw Anti-Toxin Are Ordered.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—An order for 5000 tons of steel to be used in making bayonets was placed here today by the French government. Another steel company received an inquiry from the British concerning plate for armored motorcars. Several thousand tons of this plate, varying in thickness from three-fourths of an inch to an inch, have been sought daily in this market for two months.

ATLON, ILL., Oct. 14.—An order for ammunition was passed by a local cartridge company yesterday will necessitate the employment of several hundred additional hands and the operation of the factory day and night for six months. The order was placed by a New York banking firm, which did not disclose the identity of its client. The ammunition, however, is to be delivered at New York.

READING, Pa., Oct. 14.—A Reading firm today received a contract from the English government for 50,000 stretchers to be used in carrying wounded from the field. They are to be furnished at the rate of 1000 a week.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—An order for 6000 packages of lockjaw antitoxin for the French and English troops has been placed with a firm of chemical manufacturers by the British government. The antitoxin is to be used especially for the immunization of troops who are obliged to fight in trenches.

The order is one of the largest ever placed in this country for lockjaw antitoxin and it will take from six to eight months to manufacture it.

2 COLONIES MAY MERGE

NEW FOUNDLAND CONSIDERS UNITING WITH CANADA.

Possibility of Defeat of Allies by Germany Revives Idea of One Government.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 14.—The possibility of a union of New Foundland with Canada is receiving renewed attention from political leaders here as a result of the European war. Advocates of this idea point out the danger to this colony of a separate existence if misfortune should come to the allies in the present struggle and they emphasize the strategic advantage to Canada of the possession of New Foundland at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

In this connection the possible fate of the French island of Miquelon, in the event of German victory, is being considered on account of its suitability as a naval training station.

Six years ago a German cruiser made a lengthy stay in St. Johns Harbor and her officers took many trips to the suburbs. They also went down the river to the village of St. Pierre. It is now believed they made extensive notes during their visit. The harbor of St. Pierre is recognized as one of the best in this region, as it is free of ice during the winter.

RIVER TUNNELS BEGUN

TWO NEW TUNNELS TO CONNECT MANHATTAN WITH BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Work was started today on two new tunnels under the East River to connect Manhattan with Brooklyn. Ground breaking was done at the Whitehall street end this noon. The tunnels will connect Whitehall street, Manhattan, and Montague street, Brooklyn, as a part of the so-called dual rapid transit.

The plans call for the construction of two short tunnels under the East River, which will join the Fourteenth street section of Manhattan with Brooklyn. It is estimated that the work will take three and one-half years.

Still another down-town subway tunnel, stretching from 14th street, Manhattan, to Clark street, Brooklyn. The works together constitute one of the largest contracts ever let in New York City. The total cost will be more than \$12,000,000.

THE ROAD TO BRUSSELS WAS NOT SAFE FOR WHILE TRAVEL JUST YET, HE SAID.

Fifteen soldiers had their throats cut by civilians that night before, and one high officer, a Lieutenant-Colonel, had been murdered.

"Our men are excited," he said. "You have seen how well they behaved in Louvain, treating the people kindly, and when they see their comrades shot down from houses they became angry."

Houses had been burned and terrible things had happened.

"There are brutes and fools in all

Supreme Court Rules Against Leo M. Frank in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, an employee of the pencil factory of which Frank was superintendent, lost his application for a new trial, the Georgia Supreme Court deciding against him. The court held that

Three More Days of the First Annual "Sewing Week Sale"

Dress Goods

—A most comprehensive assortment of new and effective colorings suitable for Autumn and Winter wear will be found in our Dress Goods Section, and the prices favorable, too, ranging from **44c to \$2.19 a yard.**

Laces and Trimmings

—In wonderful variety—*jet trimmings, chiffons, Oriental laces, opalescent flounces, spangle allover and flounces, novelty laces, colored embroidery edgings, beaded allover* and many other beautiful laces and trimmings, now so fashionable.

Silks

—Comprising every approved plain and novelty weave and coloring in demand this season for the various dress requirements, at unprecedented price concessions, from **44c to \$3.15 a yard.**

Millinery Trimmings

—Imported novelties in addition to our own carefully selected stock add a great deal of interest to the **Sewing Week Sale.** Every style of trimming used on hats this season will be found here in greatest variety, prices in every instance the lowest. During this sale we will trim hats FREE, if the shape and trimmings are purchased here.

Materials Suitable for Undergarments Enter Sewing Week Sale

Longcloth, 10-Yard Piece, 98c

—36 inches wide, soft finished and free of all dressing.

36-Inch Longcloth, 15c Yard

10-Yard Bolt, \$1.35

—Evenly woven, with soft chamois finish. 36 inches wide.

Sea Island Nainsook, 20c Yard

—Extra sheer, fine weave, 36 inches wide, specially manufactured of superior cotton yarn.

Put up in 12-yard boxes, \$2.00.

40-Inch Nainsook, 25c Yard

12-Yard Bolt, \$2.75

—One of the best domestic made nainsooks, made in a width particularly desirable. Made of A-1 cotton, free from all dressing.

36-Inch Longcloth, 20c Yard

12-Yard Bolt, \$1.98

—An extra fine quality of longcloth for fine underwear.

Soft Finish Muslin, 10c Yard

—A most exceptional cloth for this price, contains no starch; ready for the needle.

25c White Plisse Crepe 17c

—An extra soft, crepey material much used for undergarments and waists. Comes 32 inches wide. Needs no ironing, simply shake out after laundering.

Cameo Ladies' Cloth, Special 17c

—A new, substantially-made cloth, made specially for those who want a heavier material than longcloth or nainsook.

\$5 Trimmed Hats for \$3.95

—There are exactly 100 hats in this lot, mainly small, close-fitting shapes in tailored and dressy effects. Made of good quality velvet and jauntily trimmed with narrow ribbons, fancy stick-ups or peacock, pheasant tail or flowers.

\$7.50 Trimmed Silk Velvet Hats \$4.95

—Splendid trimmed hats made of fine silk velvet in the newest shapes, close-fitting, sailor and rolled-brim effects. Trimmings of fancy ostrich feathers, novelties in ribbon and flowers, gold edged banding, large poppies in velvet or silk roses.

\$15 Trimmed Hats at \$10

—Of Lyons silk velvet in large and small shapes, with trimmings of fancy ostrich in soft, becoming effects, some being fur-trimmed. There are also tailored hats in a variety of pleasing styles, with feather pom-poms, skeleton ostrich or dainty tailored bows of grosgrain ribbon as trimming.

—Second Floor.



Hats at \$12.50 to \$18

—Handsome copies of the imported models, of softest velvets.

Hats at \$18 to \$45

—Handsome hats showing the turban and sailor effects.

—Second Floor.

\$3.48

—Unlaundred French combinations of corset cover and open drawers, made waisted style, with round neck. The front is daintily embroidered and has five tucks at waistline. Eyelets and ribbon-drawn. Drawers are straight style finished with scallop and dot embroidered edges. Special. —Fourth Floor.



—Now being demonstrated in the Art Needlework Section. FREE classes in knitting and crocheting every day.

—Fifth Floor.

FREE SEWING MACHINES

SULLIVAN WINS WILSON

ADMINISTRATION BOWS TO ILLINOIS POLITICAL BOSS

Former Foe of President and Secretary Bryan to Be Supported in Senatorial Campaign.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 14.—The Wilson Administration, after consultation with the Democratic leaders in the Senate, has decided to support Roger Sullivan in his senatorial fight in Illinois, and Secretary of State Bryan has been ordered to let up in his fight on him. Roger Sullivan represents every

Frank's showing of newly-discovered evidence was insufficient to

This was Frank's fifth attempt to obtain a retrial or annulment of the verdict, which was returned August 25 last year. He still has pending before the State Supreme Court an appeal from the lower court's denial of a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that he was not in the courtroom when it was returned.

He would not give us permission to return to Brussels, but said we must stay in Louvain. It would be dangerous to return as well as very imprudent for me to return to the scene of my last trial, he said. The road to Brussels was not safe for while travel just yet, he said.

Fifteen soldiers had their throats cut by civilians that night before, and one high officer, a Lieutenant-Colonel, had been murdered.

"Our men are excited," he said. "You have seen how well they behaved in Louvain, treating the people kindly,

and when they see their comrades shot down from houses they became angry."

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