



GERMAN FORCES NEAR DUNKIRK

Army Reported Between Furnes and Channel.

GUNBOATS USED IN CANALS

Sound of Heavy Firing, Indicating Severe Fighting, Heard on Coast.

BERLIN WAITS FOR EVENTS

German Capital Predicts Momentous Developments in Battle in France.

LONDON, Oct. 19, 3:45 A. M.—That a German army is between Furnes and Dunkirk and nearing the latter place, which is on the English Channel, less than 50 miles from the coast of Dover, is reported in a Rotterdam dispatch from a German source to the Daily Mail, under date of Sunday night.

A dispatch to the Mail from Dunkirk, dated Sunday night, says that heavy firing has been heard near Dunkirk since 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

War Vessels Used in Canals.

Severe fighting is taking place. It is supposed that destroyers or gunboats are being used in the canals.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Oct. 18.—All signs indicate that a tremendous change is impending in the protracted struggle in Northern France, where for weeks the hostile armies have faced each other in such strongly entrenched positions that neither has been able to advance, except at enormous cost.

The present effect of the mutual flanking operations has been to extend the battle lines without either side's finding a weak spot.

German Forces Strengthened.

The German army which besieged Antwerp is now free and the German forces have been strengthened otherwise for an assault against some point in the extended battle front. Rigid secrecy is preserved as to this offensive movement.

That the entrenched positions in the centers have become full-fledged fortresses is indicated by reports from the front. The German infantry is lodged in such elaborately prepared shelter pits that damage is done only when a heavy shell strikes squarely. Shrapnel or shell fragments do not penetrate. The soldiers have introduced mattresses, tables, phonographs and other comforts into the underground rooms in which they live in comparative comfort, except when it is necessary to map the trenches against infantry attacks.

Artillery Massed Near Lines.

Heavy artillery is massed near the lines. These guns include the 25 which were captured from the fortresses at Givet, France.

Demonstrations and false alarms are frequent. The fall of Antwerp caused a sudden outburst of activity, the cheers of the German troops causing the French to believe that a general attack was impending and drawing a general fire from the French forces. Near Rheims, the allies even launched a counter attack to anticipate an expected German charge. German headquarters say that the French report of the repulse of a night attack against Saint Die, in the Department of Vosges, on October 11, had no other foundation than the German cheering, to which the French answered with a half hour's heavy artillery and rifle fire along the 17-mile front.

French Hold Fortresses.

The French still hold the Eastern frontier fortresses, although several barrier forts have fallen. A letter from a German officer who was before Toul describes the art with which the French defend every yard before

BULLETINS

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Great forces of Germans began to pass through Ostend early Sunday, according to dispatches from Flushing, Holland. The artillery consisted of about 400 guns, and there were 40,000 infantry and some cavalry. Some of these troops had fought at Lunenburg and Nancy. The dispatch adds that there are indications of a big movement against Dunkirk.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Parisians were brought outdoors early today by the hum of the motors of flying machines. They saw the French aerial squadron watching for the usual Sunday visit of German airmen. Owing to the sky being overcast, the Frenchmen flew low and being easily recognized, aroused much enthusiasm among the crowds.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The French torpedo boat destroyer Cassin has captured the Holland freighter Koninga Emma, which was bound from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, with a cargo destined for Hamburg. The Koninga Emma was taken off Marseilles and conducted into that port.

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 18.—Cholera is spreading at a terrific rate in Hungary. Official reports admit that there are nearly 100 fresh cases daily. Neighboring states are becoming seriously alarmed. Romania has prohibited the entry of all foodstuffs, vegetables and fruit from Hungary.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The number of Belgian soldiers who entered Holland, it is now declared, was 30,000," says an official statement given to the press.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, Antwerp is bound to pay a war contribution of 30,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000).

BERLIN, Oct. 18, via Wireless.—Twenty-two German universities have declared to foreign universities a declaration protesting against the expulsions cast upon the German army, and setting forth that the Germans destroyed property only when forced to do so by treacherous assaults on the part of a hostile civilian population.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, via Wireless.—The Germans have lodged a strong protest at Lisbon against the hostile attitude of the Portuguese government. The latter still hesitates to participate openly in the war.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—According to a report from Berlin great distress prevails in Poland. A deputation asked assistance of the Petrograd government, which intends the introduction of an income tax.

VON TIRPITZ AT ANTWERP

Predictions of Direct Campaign Against Britain Recalled.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

A dispatch from Rome on October 9 said that according to German newspapers received at the Italian capital the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz had said he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

BRITISH LOSSES ARE 13,500

Lists From September 12 to October 8 Include 561 Officers.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of British killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 8 as 561 officers and 12,939 men.

The War Office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 15. It gives 51 non-commissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded and 555 men missing.

Those of the killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Of the commissioned officers the list gives four killed and five wounded.

BELGIANS MUST GIVE HAY

Oats Included in Levy of Germans, to Amount of \$25,000.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 18.—Three thousand Germans, who have occupied Blankenberghe, Belgium, have demanded a war contribution of hay and oats to the value of \$25,000, says a telegram from Sitou.

The Germans have evacuated Central and numerous German troops have hastily left Bruges in the direction of the French frontier. The correspondent adds that it is rumored that the Germans are retreating in West Flanders.

ADDED RESERVES CALLED

Austria-Hungary to Re-examine Men Previously Found Unfit.

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 18.—The Austrian and Hungarian governments have decided to summon to the colors all men between the ages of 24 and 36 liable to service in the landsturm who hitherto have not served owing to physical disability or other causes. These men will be re-examined and, if found fit, will be called as substitute troops and sent to the front in case of necessity.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS STARTED IN LONDON

Score of Shops Are Destroyed by Mobs.

OWNERS' HOMES PILLAGED

Commands of Police and Military Are Defied.

DOCK WORKERS LEAD WAY

Men Start Trouble When Turned Out of Lodging-House to Make Room for Belgian Refugees—20 Arrests Are Made.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Anti-German rioting in London last night caused the destruction of a score of shops. Damage was done in the Deptford borough and in Old Kent road. In the former district several stores were attacked and set afire.

In Old Kent road meat markets were smashed and this was followed by the wrecking of a confectionery store early today. Some of the shops were pillaged.

Score of Arrests Made.

Police were called out and 20 arrests made. Precautions have been taken to prevent further rioting.

Great excitement prevailed throughout Sunday in Deptford and neighboring boroughs. Crowds thronged the streets and refused to move at the orders of the police and soldiers. The rioters threatened to attack German places in Bromley and other boroughs if the authorities permitted them to open.

The rioting was led by 100 dock laborers, who had been turned out of a lodging-house to make room for Belgian refugees. The men gathered in a German saloon and smashed the windows and the bar.

Kaiser's Picture Causes Wreck.

The dockers charged the owner of the saloon with having started a report that two British battleships had been destroyed. The shop of a German butcher, in the window of which a picture of Emperor William was displayed, was wrecked.

Another dispatch says the railway stations on the Larica line suffered much, and much damage was done at Piraeus. Atlanta and Cheliki experienced severe property losses. Shocks were felt in the Peloponnese, Cyclades, Euboea and the Ionian Islands.

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QUAKE DAMAGE IS GREAT

Two Grecian Villages Destroyed and Athens Buildings Wrecked.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Great damage was done by the earthquake yesterday, the villages of Kaparelli and Pyri, near Thebes being destroyed, according to a dispatch from Athens. At Thebes the shocks were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The Grecian province of Boeotia suffered most. Twenty distinct shocks were felt there. The number of casualties is not known. Provisions and tents are being hurried for those who have lost their homes.

In Athens the movements were felt for 20 seconds. Several houses were wrecked and the foundations of many were shaken.

Another dispatch says the railway stations on the Larica line suffered much, and much damage was done at Piraeus. Atlanta and Cheliki experienced severe property losses. Shocks were felt in the Peloponnese, Cyclades, Euboea and the Ionian Islands.

FOE TURNED FROM PORT IN FOUR DAYS

Germans Routed, Says Sir John French.

LOSS IN MEN AND GUNS HEAVY

British Casualties Big, but Not Excessive, Says Commander.

SEVERE STRAIN FOLLOWS

Terrific Attack and Counter Attacks Continue Day and Night on Aisne Up to October 8, Artillery Wreaking Havoc.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In two long reports made public here today Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the Continent, recounts with considerable detail the fighting in which the British expeditionary force was engaged during the month ended September 28.

This fighting included the retirement from Mons southward to the Seine and the advance, after a most vigorous offensive on the part of the allies, back to the River Aisne, then the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river, which included the crossing of the stream in the face of the determined opposition of the Germans.

Germans Turned After Four Days.

The first report discloses that it was September 6 that the allies took the offensive which checked the German General von Kluck's advance to the southeast of Paris. It required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne, having lost heavily in men, guns and transports in their retreat. Then commenced the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a month and the phases of which are dealt with.

In the second report, which is dated October 15, General French refers to the attacks and counter attacks, which were still going on when the report was concluded September 28.

Pursuit September 11 Unopposed.

The second report concerning the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10 is as follows:

"Early in the morning of the 11th three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed—the cavalry reaching the

Sunday's War Moves

TWO important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the allies in the official communication issued in Paris yesterday. The French are said to have recaptured Arras, under an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders, which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. This would mean a check to the German attempt to report Dunkirk by the coast route. The French also are said to have pushed back still farther the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in placing Arras back again under French influence lasted a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans a week ago, owing to its importance as a railway center, lines diverging from it in all directions. Besides, it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold. The battle opened with cavalry fighting, which gradually developed into a general battle, which indicated that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

The allies also have made an advance north of the La Basse Canal, between that line and Arras, and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front, but the assertions of the French official communications are taken to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans, however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going, but the allies probably soon will learn their destination, as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines. It is thought, however, that it will probably be several days before the Germans make their presence felt, although they have made a reputation for quick movements.

In the center and in the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not taken to mean that no fighting is taking place, and it is considered likely that the battle on the Alsace frontier, which has been going on for some days, has yet to reach its end.

The Germans have established civil administrations in the German part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies from Ostend and Blankenberghe—Ostend being called on to pay \$1,000,000 and Blankenberghe to supply provisions for man and beast.

The arrival in London of thousands of Belgian refugees has stirred up the population in the poorer districts of the city against the Germans. Thousands of Germans are still carrying on business or continuing in their places of employment, not only in London, but throughout the country, and the agitation for the discharge of those employed in hotels, barber shops and other places is growing in intensity.

Again the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to the progress of events in the east. The Austrians say that operations are progressing favorably for them, while an official report from Petrograd says that attempts by the Austrians to cross the river San failed and that in the fighting south of Presargol, which took the form of bayonet charges, they captured 15 Austrian officers and 1000 men.

It appears from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties. These correspondents say the fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian positions on the Vistula, and that it failed.

The British and French fleets and the Montenegrin army are carrying on an attack on Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria, in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins say they repulsed.

Throughout their spheres of operations, Servian reports say, the Servians are sweeping everything before them. The fighting has been taking place there recently, as the weather and the conditions of the roads have been against it.

RUSSIANS PLANTING MINES

Gulf of Finland and Riga and Coast Archipelago Protected.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18.—The Russian government announces that because of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Finland and the sowing of mines in Russian waters it has been compelled in turn to have recourse to similar measures. Consequently certain zones of Russian waters, especially those near the gulfs of Riga and Finland and the Littorale Archipelago, must be considered dangerous.

In order that non-combatants shall not run risks the entrances in the gulfs of Riga and Finland, it is said, are considered closed from the moment of the publication of this notice.

WOMEN INSANE OVER WAR

Only Austrians in New York Lose Mind Under Strain of Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(Special.)—In Bellevue Hospital today are more than half a dozen Austrian women who have gone insane because of the nervous strain over the war.

Several have been sent to state institutions after being first taken to Bellevue. No British, French or Russian women have similarly succumbed to the strain; neither have any German women.

STEAMER AFIRE IN RIVER IS BEACHED

Santa Catalina Burns Near St. Helens.

ONE FIREMAN IS CREMATED

Captain, Wife and Baby and Rest of Crew Are Saved.

EUREKA RESCUING CRAFT

Huge Freighter of W. H. Grace Line on Way Here via Canal Is Rent by Explosion—Lives of Forty Imperiled.

ST. HELENS, Or., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The steamer Santa Catalina, the large steel freighter of W. H. Grace & Co.'s line plying between New York and Portland, Or., was beached on the Oregon shore of the Columbia River, two miles north and west of St. Helens, this evening, a mass of flames.

The vessel, which is one of the largest regularly entering the Columbia River, caught fire this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and in less than an hour was seething from hold to deck for its entire 420 feet of length. One member of the crew, Gus Jensen, a fireman, is dead. The others are safe.

All but One Saved.

The crew and officers under Captain J. F. Rose were taken off by the little Eureka, a river boat berthed at St. Helens, just as the great liner showed her steel nose into the Oregon shore line at Columbia City, two miles from St. Helens. Captain Rose, seeing the vessel beached and the crew to seek safety. When taken off by the Eureka the members of the crew were all but exhausted.

Apparently from an explosion, the fire started in the engine room, and, spreading to the oil tanks, soon was beyond control. Fireman Johnson was trapped just as he was about to seek safety. When taken off by the Eureka cut his exit off. The vessel was headed for the Oregon shore at the time.

Steamer Affame Beached.

Captain Rose ordered all of his 40 hands to save themselves as soon as the fate of the vessel seemed sealed. The men were practically all off the vessel when she plowed into the river bank at Columbia City, by which time she was sending up flames from every part and all hope of saving any of her cargo was gone.

The Santa Catalina was one of three sister ships, the others being the Santa Cecilia and the Santa Clara. She was built in 1913 in Philadelphia. Her measurements were: Length 420, beam 53.9, and depth 29 feet. Her gross tonnage was 6395 tons.

The Santa Catalina carried a mixed cargo for Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. She was scheduled to load 500 tons outward at Columbia. River ports, part of this to consist of prunes, hops, tallow and salmon to be taken on at Portland and Astoria before leaving again for Puget Sound, after which she was to go to San Francisco.

Trip Made Via Canal.

The big vessel left New York September 29 and was one of the first vessels coming to Portland to pass through the Panama Canal. She was eight days unloading at San Francisco and left there Friday for Portland. After making the round to Puget Sound and back to San Francisco she was scheduled to take on a big cargo for New York.

The explosion which caused the fire was heard in the Columbia River towns in the vicinity of St. Helens. Captain F. Vailough, of the Eureka, heard it and set out for the Santa Catalina, which was still several miles north of St. Helens. When he arrived alongside Captain Rose, of the burning vessel, asked him to stand by, which he did. Later, when the fire got beyond control, the crew began boarding the Eureka.

Fierce Flames Light Sky.

The flames from the burning craft lighted the country for a great distance and attracted hundreds of sightseers. Automobile parties from Portland flocked to the scene.

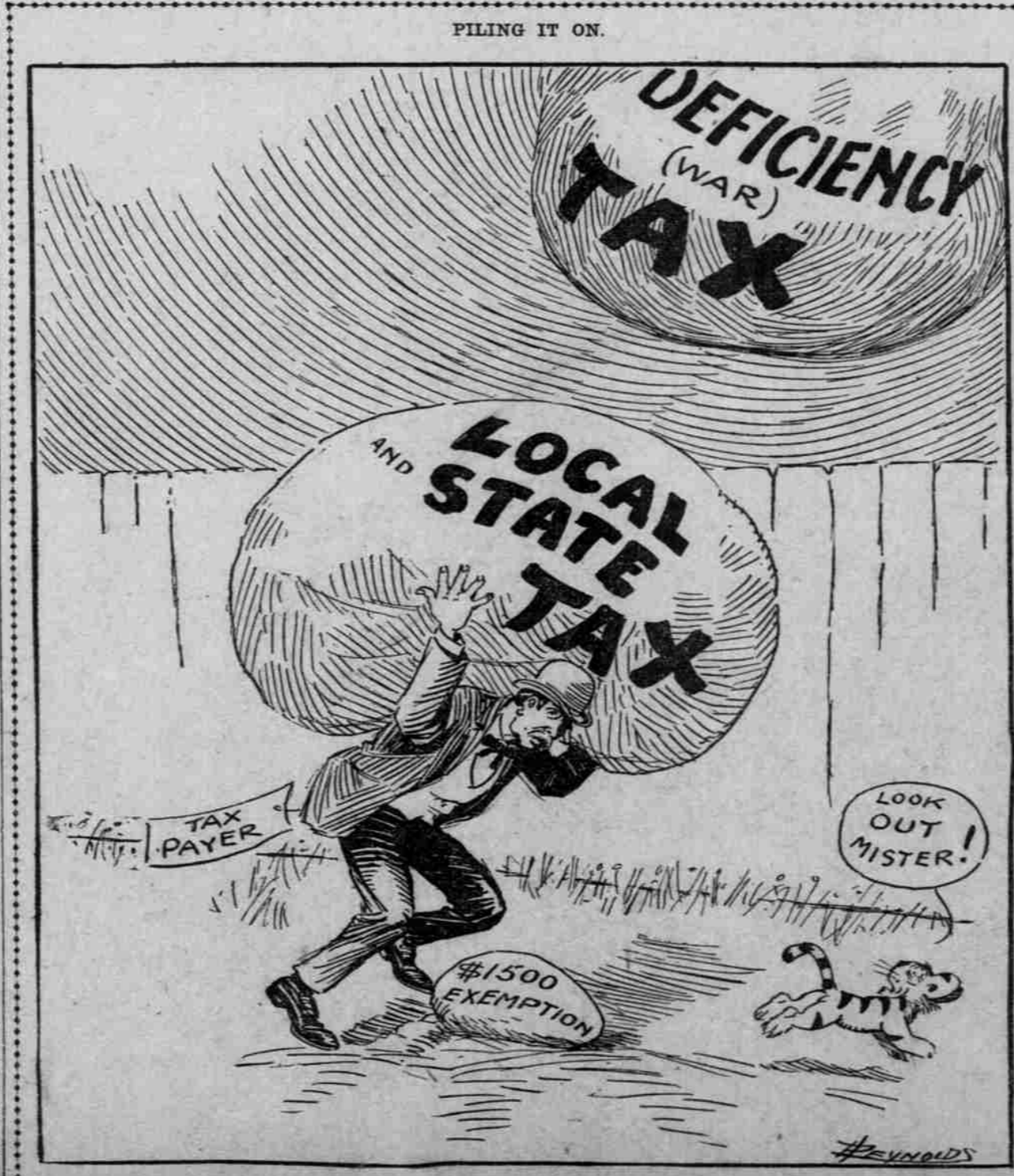
The officers and members of the crew who are safe are: Captain J. F. Rose, Mrs. Rose and their baby, First Mate Wallace, Second Mate W. E. Lusk, Third Mate McKullam, Purser Williams, Boat Swain Favonius, Carpenter Moran, Chief Engineer Astumore, First Assistant Engineer Morier, Second Assistant Engineer Malliett, Oilers Robinson, Luscius and Smith, Firemen McClosk, Wilson, Dilked and Divine, Chief Steward A. E. Ward, Cook Innal, Sailors Nicolai, Uenisi, Fernandez, Bog Beach, Gomez, Jonas, Dietl and Margnum, three messboys and the wireless operator.

PORTLAND CARGO CARRIED

Santa Catalina Had Shipments for Eight Firms Here.

Aboard the Santa Catalina was 1400 tons of cargo consigned to Portland, which was to have arrived shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Among the local firms to receive it were the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company

(Concluded on Page 4.)



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