

# GERMANS TO ADMIT FOOD FOR BELGIANS

### Government at Berlin Gives Consent at Urgent Request of United States.

### SUPPLIES ARE IN LONDON

#### Shipment to Be Consigned to American Minister Whitlock, Point Being Insisted on as Precaution by Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The German government has consented to the admission of food supplies for destitute Belgians. The British Ambassador here and American Ambassador Page in London have been so notified by the State Department.

The State Department had been urging this action by the German government nearly a week and had addressed two separate inquiries on the subject to the foreign office through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

It is known that the German military officials in Brussels, fully aware from personal observation of the necessities of the local population, were quite ready to admit supplies brought in from abroad.

#### Question Without Precedent.

The question presented—that of bringing in supplies from a belligerent country (the relief committee had accumulated them in London), is believed to have been without any precedent, and it is thought here that the German Foreign Office officials felt it incumbent on them to consider the application carefully because of the possible far-reaching effect of an affirmative decision.

As understood at the State Department, the American relief committee, of which Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Berlin, is the head, has gathered about 1500 tons of food supplies in London ready for shipment for Belgium. By the arrangement effected with the German Foreign Office, these supplies may enter Belgium provided they are consigned to Minister Whitlock.

#### Britain Takes Precaution.

The British government was insistent on this point, desiring to make certain that the supplies would not be used by the German army.

It is not known what arrangements Mr. Whitlock has made for the disposition of the food, but it is taken for granted he already has created a local committee to deal with the problem.

During the day, President Wilson received a personal cablegram from Mr. Whitlock saying that the condition of the civil population of Belgium was miserable; that within two weeks they would face starvation. He again appealed to the American government to aid.

The Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, was highly gratified to learn that the mission of Ambassador Gerard was successful.

## FLEETS' ACTIVITY IS DUE

### BERLIN EXPECTS NORTH SEA TO BE BATTLE SCENE.

#### Shortening Days and Thickening Weather Given as Cause for Movements of Submarines Now.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The shortening days and the thickening weather in the North Sea steadily are improving conditions for the operation of submarines and torpedo-boats. Marine experts expect that henceforth there will be intense activity throughout the entire North Sea.

Headquarters reports show an ominous pause regarding operations in the West. Usually these reports cover important movements and the concentration of the troops, but Berlin is in utter darkness regarding recent activities.

The engagement to the southwest of Warsaw, it is stated here, may be regarded as the introduction of a decisive battle. The German advance towards the Vistula is over miserable roads, which rains have converted into veritable bogs. The condition of the men is reported excellent, despite the weather and the hardships they have endured.

A cargo of dyestuffs and other exports is en route to Rotterdam for shipment in an American steamer. It was gathered by the American consuls on cabled instructions from the State Department.

## NORMAL MOVE UNDER WAY

#### (Continued From First Page.)

which is wrestling with the proposed \$150,000,000 cotton loan fund plan has found a solution satisfactory to the board, to the banks and the expected borrowers. This committee, Secretary McAdoo, Paul M. Warburg and W. P. G. Harding, returned today from New York, where they have been at work since Saturday in an effort to convince New York bankers of the feasibility and soundness of their plans for the loan fund.

The New York bankers promised to put up one-third of the loan fund, but prescribed certain conditions which it was discovered could not be legally met. The reserve board members proposed different conditions, and as a further inducement offered to let the Northern section of the United States put up three dollars to every one put up by Southern banks, with the understanding, of course, that the Northern banks would have a prior lien for their money.

#### Reserve Board Has Charge.

Under this tentative plan the banks of the South would get the actual management of the fund, the whole, however, to be under the supervision of the Reserve Board. Other conditions as to interest rate and price of cotton were said to be left unchanged.

Sir George is known to take the position that the English cotton manufacturers do not wish to go into the market now and buy cotton unless they are satisfied that it has reached the bottom price.

The American manufacturers, according to information available at the Treasury Department, apparently feel about the same way, and in consequence but little cotton is being sold.

With the \$150,000,000 loan fund in operation, however, it is argued that a direct and stimulating effect will be felt both here and in England. With cotton moving across the Atlantic the indebtedness of the United

States to England would be decreased rapidly and materially and conditions here would improve in consequence.

#### Debt Is \$200,000,000.

According to information here Sir George Paish did not come to Washington with any plan to present. He came upon invitation to hear such plans as the United States Government may have to meet American debts to English merchants. It was said tonight that English bankers and merchants have come to them from the United States more than \$200,000,000. They know that this country has about \$1,000,000,000 in gold and are at a loss to understand why, when England does business on probably a third less gold than the United States is not anxious to meet its obligations.

Government officials, since the war began, have been loath to see American gold exported, and the \$100,000,000 gold pool was created only after much discussion and trouble to meet any emergency. In addition to the fact that officials do not want to see exports of gold, it is an easy matter for the Treasury to get it.

The 7500-odd National banks in this country hold about \$375,000,000 in gold certificates against which gold is held in the Treasury. The rest is scattered largely among the people. The banks cannot part with much of their \$375,000,000, for it makes up their legal reserve, and the Treasury probably would have a hard time getting a few hundred million from the individuals who hold it. These facts probably will be pointed out to the Englishmen.

#### Cabinet Yet to Hear Plan.

No matter what plan is worked out it will be necessary for Sir George to return to England for a personal presentation of it to the English Cabinet.

It was said tonight that cotton exchanges probably would open shortly. One of the difficulties of the plan is the fact that there are no quotations on which offers can be based.

The question of opening the London and New York stock exchanges probably will be taken up later at conferences with New York bankers.

Secretary McAdoo said tonight "that representatives of leading banking houses in New York will be invited" to these conferences.

## GERMANS' MARCH HALTED

#### (Continued From First Page.)

through the trio of armies confronting them, and General von Kluck or General von Arnim, or whoever is in command of the German right, seems in no way loath to make the attempt.

#### German Land Force Advances.

That they have made a forward movement is evident not only from the newspaper dispatches, but from a confirmation of these dispatches in Saturday's official communication from Paris, which stated that the Belgians had repulsed several attempts of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which is 10 miles nearer the coast than is the Thourout, Roulos and Menin lips, which they occupied on the previous day.

As an offset to this, the British official information bureau, in one of its rare communications, says that the allies in the northern area have driven the Germans back more than 20 miles. The precise locality of this advance and retreat is not indicated, but it can have been only at some point on this western wing where the Germans are trying to resume their interrupted dash on Paris by way of the coast towns.

## GERMANS REPORT BIG GAINS

#### Attacks on Allies to West and Northwest of Lille Repulsed.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—German army headquarters has given out an official announcement under today's date as follows: "The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses.

"In the eastern arena of the war the situation remains unchanged."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The German embassy announced today receipt of the following wireless from Berlin: "Official headquarters reports October 18 that the western theater of war was quiet yesterday, with the situation not altered in the northern area. German forces are advancing near Lyck, and fighting is going on near and south of Warsaw."

## GENERAL VON KLUCK FAILS

#### Allies Believed to Have Busted Germans' Planned Move.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A correspondent of the Times in France, telegraphing Sunday, declares that any plan the German General von Kluck may have had for sweeping down on Calais has failed because, he says, the allied forces arrived there first.

"When, last Thursday, we, the Germans, put out a feeler toward Hazebrouck from which a raid on Calais would have been easy," the correspondent continues, "the French cavalry assumed the offensive and performed a gallant feat at arms. The Russians held the right bank of the River Ley in force, and searchlights and mitrailleuses were trained on the two forts at Merville and Estaires."

"The French cavalry commander, under cover of night, collected his men near Aire on the left bank of the river without being detected. Here the current is swift and the water deep, and the Germans had regarded the river as unfordable. A French trooper who is an expert swimmer stripped and swam across the stream bearing a light line. When he reached the opposite bank he hauled a heavier rope across and made it fast, and other men and horses began to cross. When dawn broke 3000 French dragoons were on the right bank of the river. The Germans saw themselves outnumbered and outflanked and retired toward Arrmentieres."

## GERMAN RESERVES FILL GAPS

#### Report of New Army of 1,000,000 Men Is Declared Untrue.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 19.—The Germans have been bringing up lately such great numbers of troops to repair their heavy losses in the recent fighting that persistent reports have been in circulation that a new German army of 1,000,000 men was advancing against France.

According to advices received in official quarters this is not the case. The troops in question belong to the reserve forces and are constantly being sent up from frontal depots to fill the gaps on the fighting line.

## RUSS IS SWEEPING ON

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officers and non-commissioned officers are lacking at Warsaw.

It is expected that General von Hindenburg, the German commander in Russian Poland, will be victorious.

## Posse Kills Two Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Two unidentified negroes have been killed by a posse in pursuit of Manly Boyd, a negro who yesterday assaulted Paul K. Harris, a white man, at Memphis.

One of the negroes was shot by a Memphis policeman in charge of bloodhounds sent to the scene.

## HOLLAND SOLDIERS GOOD SAMARITANS

### Fleeing Hundreds of Thousands of Belgians Are Succored by Dutch Army.

### PANIC IS NOW SUBSIDING

#### Peasant Population of Invested Nation Cross Border Afoot Like Medieval Tribe Migrating With Livestock and Valuables.

ROSENDAAL, Holland, via London, Oct. 19.—The stream of Belgian refugees, an almost endless procession of panic-stricken people, which has been passing without restraint the little red, white and blue posts marking the border of the peaceful kingdom of The Netherlands, at last is growing less turbulent. Probably 400,000 have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

The little town of Eschen, where the dazed Belgians took a fearful farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bakeries were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapidated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the German navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen. The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes and resume their vocations.

#### Security Once Felt.

Eschen was the center of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peacefully in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigades who arrived with motor trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was ten times what it was.

Personal inconvenience, such as the absence of water for ten days, the city in darkness after 6 o'clock and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the Governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation which fell like a bombshell:

"History teaches us how sometimes fortified cities have been subjected to bombardment. Therefore everybody is warned to leave the city, if possible, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

#### Frenzied Thousands Flee.

The flight toward Eschen began immediately. Frenzied thousands rushed homeward, packed their valuables in sheets, towels and bag spreads, strapped children on their backs or placed them in wheelbarrows and hastened to the nearest station. There was no necessity for tickets, the trains gathered in people like cattle.

Freight cars, cattle cars, milk vans, beer vans, cold storage cars—anything on wheels—started northward. This lasted five days. Passengers were on the roofs, on the steps of locomotives and any foothold they could find.

Usually the distance between Antwerp and Eschen is covered in 20 minutes. The refugee trains took six hours. Then followed another slow ride through to Rosendaal, where, by a common impulse, the residents carried everything eatable toward the stations.

#### Dutch Soldiers Feed Refugees.

The Dutch soldiers lined up in solid rows, pushed the baskets of food in the windows and coaxed the babies, the children and women to eat and drink; and then they escorted the frightened thousands to schools, theaters, barracks and barns, where shelter awaited them.

The welcome was rather elementary but it was warm-hearted. The Dutch supplied the refugees with the best they had, although sometimes it was only brown bread and cold water for those who had lived luxuriously in their Belgian homes. For the sick and lame there were woolen blankets into which they were bundled.

Rosendaal had too few ambulances to accommodate the hundreds of insane and those suffering from incurable diseases.

#### Migration Like Medieval Time.

One train of eight cattle cars contained only former inmates of asylums for the insane. They were treated as far as possible in the neighboring Dutch institutions. At Nispen, where a barbed wire fence marks the frontier, the peasant population came afoot like a medieval tribe migrating with cows, pigs, mattresses and whatever else they deemed most precious, the old people and children not knowing where they were going, seeking only to escape the terrible bombardment, which had been rising in their ears for days.

The Dutch soldiers, half coaxing, half driving their frightened horde, turned the green uniforms into a welcome insignia for the terrified refugees, who asked: "Are you Uhlans?" Yet not for several days could the frightened peasants believe that the green uniforms belonged, not to the Uhlans, but to Dutch soldiers.

Holland just now is wondering, like England, how she is to provide permanently for this terrified multitude.

## CLASS RIVALRY VOTED OUT

#### Party Mishap May End Clashes of Baker High School Students.

BAKER, Or., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Students of Baker High School at a meeting today voted to abolish all class rivalry inasmuch as it involves destruction of property or physical clashes between members of the various classes. Several students spoke in favor of a higher morale at the school in this connection.

The action came as a result of the injury Friday night to Mrs. Boye at a class party given by her daughter.

## AUTO EXPORTS ARE HUGE

#### Year's Figures \$40,000,000 but Drop Comes With War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Exports of automobiles from the United States in the last fiscal year eclipsed all previous records, amounting to \$40,000,000 in value.

## INFLUX OF JEWS IS SEEN

#### Educator Says United States Will Face Problem After War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Predicting that the close of the European war will be the signal for a tremendous Jewish immigration to American shores, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, president of the Na-



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tional Farm School, near Doylestown, speaking at the annual meeting of the school, urged that plans be made at once for sending the thousands of immigrants "back to the soil" and thus prevent congestion in the tenement-house districts of great Eastern cities. Dr. Krauskopf said unless immediate action was taken the American Nation

would be confronted with the problem of doubling its relief associations, building dozens of tuberculosis sanatoria and increasing the number of reformatories. "One of the results of the present

war," said Dr. Krauskopf, "will be a decline in industrialism which will force the people back to the soil. "We are on the verge of the largest immigration in the history of our peo-

ple. From all Europe and from the whole starved Orient they will flock hither by the thousands as soon as the avenues of escape are open. When they come what shall we do with them?"

## QUIT MEAT WHEN KIDNEYS BOTHER

### Take a Glass of Salts If Your Back Hurts or Bladder Troubles You.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become over-worked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

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and many other interesting outing places in the Golden State—Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Paso Robles, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Mount Lowe, the Orange Groves, Catalina, the Getrich Farm at Pasadena and many others; also the Panama California Exposition, San Diego, now nearly complete.

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## SOUTHERN PACIFIC

John M. Scott, Gen. Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.  
Manufacturers' and Land Products Show, Portland, Oct. 26 to Nov. 14