

NEW HOPE LIGHTENS SOMBER PETROGRAD

War Situation, at End of Second Month, Renews Russian Confidence.

ALL CLASSES ARE UNITED

Rich Revelers Put Aside Gaiety of Dazzling Midnights and Commune in Common Sadness With Peasants Reduced to Want.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Russian capital, regarded as a city of dissipated energies and midnight gaiety, quickened by the sale of vodka, has become in the first two months of the war as somber in tone as Nocturne. The streets are quiet and almost deserted at the hour when the night life used to begin. The Nevsky Prospect no longer echoes with revelry. The capital, like all cities of Europe, is saddened by its losses and by all the misery which obtrudes from the front.

In the general staff offices, which are at one side of the famous Winter Garden, the daily lists of the dead are posted. In front of the structure a line of peasants, their black shawls like blotches of ink against the blood-red color of the building, stand helpless and afraid. Some of them have found relatives in the published lists and others, morbidly apprehensive, are trying to acquire sufficient courage to go upstairs and look.

Rich Console Paupers.
Women of the better class, dressed in heavy furs, come forth with chalky faces and bowed heads and step into their carriages. There is no sobbing, no outward protest against the fate which has befallen them. Sometimes they stop and offer money and words of consolation to the peasant women who face the world as paupers. There is the extraordinary spectacle of aristocracy and peasantry brought together in a community of sorrow.

But apart from such scenes as those which abound in the capital of every country at war, Petrograd is alive with new hope and confidence. The end of the first two months of war is the occasion for the kind of celebration which usually accompanies a great anniversary or holiday. The Russian papers have assisted in this by careful reviews of the fighting along the German line and the Austrian frontiers.

The Novoe Vremya makes the following comment:
"We have now finished the second month of the war. Although we were on the whole fortunate during the first month, we were overtaken by a great calamity. The second month has not been marked by a single failure."

Hundreds of Thousands Captured.
"We have not only beaten the Austrians, but we have seen the conquest of a kingdom—Galicia—and a duchy—Bukovina. We have captured strongly fortified points held by the enemy, as well as great provision depots, a large number of guns, etc."

"We have hundreds of thousands of prisoners. Aside from the value of these successes from a military point of view, they are significant as a realization of our national aim, in that they give back to Russia land that was wrested from her 800 years ago. It was able to hold this land, those days in Russian history will be appreciated in the centuries to come."

Another Russian newspaper in referring to the recent repulse of the Germans along the Nieman river, says:
"We have now proved the German soldiers to be ordinary soldiers and not the supermen which they have been called."

All Classes Are United.
The present unity of feeling in Russia and the loyalty of a population commonly thought of as revolutionists pervades every class. Restaurant keepers whose rooms were converted into military quarters during the mobilization of troops have yielded without hope of compensation.

"It is our fight," said one of them. "Why should we not help to pay for it?"
One of the larger restaurants was fortunate enough last night to have as many as 20 patrons. It was the same restaurant in which, as a result of a Russian officer leaped to his feet and shot dead a student who was dining quietly with his wife. He had neglected to rise when the Russian national anthem was played. On account of this and other similar episodes the restaurants in the city have been struck and the national anthem from their programmes. Last night, for the first time since then, the orchestra played the national air. Every person in the room immediately rose to his feet.

CROSSING YSER CONFIRMED

(Continued From First Page.)
The latter are unmoved and wait, steady and ready for the onslaught.

"Within a few hundred yards the advancing infantrymen fall flat on their faces as our open fire and shells under cover of their artillery fire, their ranks sadly thinned. Shell and shrapnel has done its deadly work in our ranks and the score is a heavy one. In spite of it, we have driven back the enemy and penetrated their lines."

GERMAN FORCES FLOODED OUT

Cutting of Dikes Said to Have Resulted in Drowning 5000.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(The cutting of the dikes in the low country southeast of Dixmude flooded out a large German force, says the Sunday Observer's correspondent in France. Some estimates place the German losses there at 5000 drowned, besides 30,000 killed and wounded. This may give some hint, the dispatch adds, as to what is meant when it is declared that the fighting in this region is the most desperate of the entire war thus far.

A large number of women spies have been captured and promptly shot in the vicinity of Dixmude. In some cases the women declared they have been terrorized by German artillery. Almost without exception they had no idea of the risk they were running or the penalty for their offense.

The Belgian field army is doing staunch work around Dixmude. Four times on Thursday the Germans charged the Belgian trenches with bayonet along the whole front. Each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Regarding its local aspect, the German retreat toward Thiel after the repulse at Dixmude may be described as a rout, for although the retreat was covered by German artillery, the French took more than 1200 prisoners, including 700 wounded.

Speaking about the aerial fight around the world, our advice is to emulate Jules Verne and do it with a typewriter.—Boston Transcript.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND HIS PERSONAL STAFF.



—Photo Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.
FREDERICK WILLIAM AND TWO OF HIS OFFICERS AFIELD.

NEW TRADE SOUGHT

Commercial Leagues in England Devising Means.

MANY FIELDS INVITING

Banking Situation, However, Still Prevents Discounting of Bills, Said to Be Serious Obstacle to Exporting.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Commercial leagues and associations throughout England are making much ado about capturing German trade. Manufacturers declare that the banking situation is so unfavorable that English firms cannot be expected to attempt an aggressive export business.

At a recent meeting called to discuss extension of foreign trade one manufacturer produced letters from his banker which are said to be typical of the position of London banking houses. The manufacturer had asked for a cash advance on a shipment to a foreign customer with whom the manufacturer had dealt for years. The bill of exchange, the goods and the good name of the manufacturer were all offered as security, yet the banker replied that his institution did not care for that sort of business.

Discounting of Bills Essential.

If British manufacturers cannot discount their bills they say a certain number rather than an expansion of foreign business will be imperative, and the London Board of Trade has been so advised by scores of manufacturers. Still the manufacturers have not been discouraged by the unfavorable financial conditions and are endeavoring to duplicate articles which have hitherto been supplied by the Germans and Austrians.

At present a glass and pottery exhibition is in progress under auspices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. Samples of all sorts of pottery and glassware formerly sent to England from the two countries now at war with Great Britain are on exhibition. This exhibition is primarily for the benefit of English manufacturers who are supplied with full information as to the quantities of such ware Germany and Austria have been selling to English subjects.

Pottery Field Inviting.

A similar exhibition was held at which toys and games formerly supplied to England by its enemies were shown. But the pottery and glass field is a more inviting one and the English factories are already trying to duplicate many of the wares Austria and Germany have produced in great quantities for foreign trade.

The shortage of potash is a serious handicap to the production of glass tubes, flasks and other glass equipment for use in laboratories. Strangely enough England has relied almost exclusively on Germany for such materials and has never tried to produce them.

English manufacturers of glassware have specialized in the production of expensive cut glass and have allowed Germany to monopolize the production of cheaper grades. As a consequence there is a shortage of skilled labor in England for glass working.

Dolls Made at Home.
Several English firms have already entered on the manufacture of dolls heads with considerable success and are said to have produced samples far superior to those manufactured in

NEW TRADE SOUGHT

Austria. Before Christmas England will doubtless have a good supply of dolls free from the stamp "Made in Austria" now so distasteful to English children and adults alike.

Sir Richard Winfrey heads the committee which is organizing the British Toy Association for the purpose of displacing Austrian and German toys permanently in English territory.

BERLIN YET UNTOUCHED

(Continued From First Page.)
families of the wealthier classes are also taking into their homes poor women and children for one good meal daily, and there are organizations of women to find such dispensers of charity and supply them with mouths to fill.

Another function of the charity organizations is to collect books, pictures and newspapers for the military hospitals, of which there are several in the suburbs. There is even a society of British citizens in Berlin which sends its agents now and then to American families to ask for American magazines and books for the English prisoners at Doberitz, a few miles out of Berlin.

Theater Attendance Falls Off.

The theaters and concert halls are all open as usual, but the attendance is not large. The war figures largely in the light musical farces and in the productions at the variety theaters, and the moving picture places present military films of many kinds. There are sham battles made in very close imitation of real war, but a proposal to take moving pictures of real battles, or at least battlefields, did not meet the approval of the military authorities, as the German government makes it a set policy to spare the public the useless emotional excitement of seeing and reading about the horrors of the battlefield.

The theaters and concert give evidence of the high wave of patriotism on which Germany is now riding. Between the acts at the playhouses the latest war bulletins are read. There is loud applause over victories and patriotic songs are sung. Concert programmes also show a strong leaning to patriotic music.

Come War Postcards Fall Flat.

Some of the people, however, fail to catch the spirit of deep seriousness in which most Germans are now living, and picture postcard-makers recently have tried the experiment of getting out come war postcards. These, however, have fallen flat when sent to the front. Word has been given out by the military authorities that the soldiers now doing hard fighting are in no mood to enjoy these ill-timed efforts at fun, and the newspapers have requested their readers to refrain from sending such missives to the front.

The play impulse in Germany, however, has by no means been suppressed by the war. A football team from Berlin recently went to Vienna and played a match game with a team of that city.

Of course, the German children are waging war with a zeal hardly less intermittent than is shown by the soldiers in the field. Whenever a group of them get together they soon divide into two teams and proceed to enjoy the delights of bloodless battles. The boys like to congregate, especially on vacant lots, where they can dig trenches and build forts. Lads of a more serious bent flock at the "Zeughaus" to see the collections of artillery and other military equipment.

Western Congressmen Leaving.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 25.—Representative Hawley, of Oregon, and Senator Jones, of Washington, left tonight for home, each planning to make as many campaign speeches as possible after arrival. Representative Sinnott, of Oregon; Representative Humphrey, of Idaho; and Representative Smith, of Idaho, will leave for home tomorrow.

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CIVILIANS LEAVING POLA

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POLA, Austria, via Venice and Paris, Oct. 25.—The prices of provisions here have increased greatly. Bread costs 20 cents a kilogram (21.5 pounds), more than double the ordinary cost. The civil population has been told that it must lay in food for six months or leave town. Already hundreds of persons have departed.

Trieste and the surrounding country are exceedingly quiet. The people generally seem greatly depressed. Trieste has only enough imported coal on hand to last until December, after which time it must burn Styrian coal, which is of poor quality and is useless for gas manufacturing purposes. The streets are only half lighted in order to save gas.

The police have adopted the severest measures to prevent Italian newspapers from circulating in Trieste and the vicinity. Persons found in possession of the forbidden papers are sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

Scarcely any teachers, police or firemen are left in the town, nearly all having gone to the front. The schools are open only two hours a day, the students acting as firemen.

DR. NANSEN IS ANGERED

Explorer Says Remarks on Norwegian Armament Were Misquoted.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—Dispatches from Christiania say that Dr. Nansen, the explorer, is angry at the German newspapers for what he called the travesty presented by reports of a lecture delivered by him regarding the military position of Norway.

Dr. Nansen in his discourse deplored the policy which has resulted in Norway's being left unarmed and undefended since its secession from Sweden. The lecture was favorable to the point of view of France and England, but there was no direct reference to those countries as far as the present war affects them.

The explorer has protested against the false interpretation given to his words by the German correspondents, especially the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and has brought the subject to the attention of the Norwegian government through the foreign minister.

GERMANS DINE ENEMY

SHORT TRUCE DECLARED WHILE FAMISHED FRENCHMEN EAT.

Sight of Enemy on Way to Field Kitchens Sets Flag of Truce Waving on French Entrenchment.

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At a point where the German and French lines approached to within a few hundred feet from each other, apparently to the west of Rheims, the fighting stopped at about midnight. The Germans were just going to their warm meal at the nearby field kitchen, when an officer was seen to mount the French entrenchment waving a flag of truce. A German officer went out to meet him. The Frenchman, who turned out to be the captain of a company, explained that his men were hungry, having had nothing to eat for several days, and asked whether the Germans would not give them something.

"How many men have you?" he was asked. "About a hundred," was the answer. "All right, call out your men," said the German. The company thereupon laid aside their arms and came over to the Germans, where they sat down and ate their supper with their enemies. The captain is reported to have said that his men were so famished that they would not be able to continue fighting without something to eat.

GERMAN'S SUPPLY OF FOOD SUFFICIENT

Economist Says Nation Can Kill 300,000 Cows and Yet Have Milk to Spare.

LATE PASTURE HOPED FOR

People Hated as Heaviest Meat-Eaters in Europe—Surplus of Rye and Wheat After War Is Over Is Predicted.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Confidential Councillor Ruebner, founder of what is known as the physiology of nutrition and a German economist of wide reputation, publishes in the current issue of the Medizinische Wochenschrift a survey of food conditions in Germany. The writer deals with the assertions of the foreign hostile press that Germany, due to its partial isolation in the present war, would in time be without sufficient food. Among the items which he speaks of is milk.

Germany has at present, says Councillor Ruebner, about 11,000,000 milk cows, producing about 1150 cubic centimeters of milk per capita each day, while the average consumption per person is only 711 cubic centimeters in Germany, in addition to 18 grams of cheese and 7.8 grams of butter.

300,000 Cows Can Be Spared.
"It is plain," says the writer, "that we have a superfluity in this class of food. In case the consumption of butter is reduced by one gram per person the saving would amount to about 25,000 tons of butter. In view of the fact that each milk cow produces annually about 2500 liters of milk, or about 2500 half tons, about 300,000 animals could be killed for food purposes without interfering seriously with the milk supply of Germany."

After asserting that the Germans are the biggest meat-eaters in Europe, Dr. Ruebner gives the following table of meat consumption per capita per annum for Europe:

Germany 41.6 kilograms
England 41.6 kilograms
France 33.6 kilograms
Holland, Belgium, 34.9 kilograms

Late Winter Will Keep Forage.
Germany's demand, the writer asserts, is covered fully for the period of the war and, while forage is none too plentiful ordinarily, he believes that there will be no difficulty feeding the stock, especially a late winter, when it is possible to pasture the animals longer than is usually the case.

A long detailed inspection of Germany's grain supply brings Dr. Ruebner to the conclusion that in this respect Germany is far better off than has been hoped by her enemies. There is enough wheat and rye to last the war, and instead of present conditions indicating, as has been said, a shortage, there is every reason to believe that the supply on hand is great enough to leave a surplus.

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HAZELWOOD PUMPKIN PIES

are made from
BIG YELLOW PUMPKINS
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130,000 PUMPKIN PIES

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INVASION RIGHT UPHELD

AMERICA WAS, REFERRED TO AT THAT TIME, because there never had been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

Count von Bernstorff asserted that Great Britain had officially called the attention of the United States State Department to reports that Germany might attempt, if successful in the war, to colonize in South America. Officials at the department said later they did not recall that Great Britain had made any such charge but the Ambassador explained today that his notes had been misunderstood.

The Ambassador suggested that as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not allow it to be any way an infringement on the Monroe doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

Discussing his now much talked of note of September 3 to the State Department here, explaining the attitude of the German government toward the Monroe doctrine and giving assurance that Germany was not contemplating any South American colonization schemes in event of victory over the allies, the Ambassador said only South

Kaiser's Relative Sent to Belgium.
BERLIN, Oct. 25.—(Via The Hague and London.)—Duke Ernest Guntier, of Schleswig-Holstein, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, has been appointed assistant to the Governor-General of Belgium. The Duke is well acquainted with Belgium, as he spent a long time in that country years ago.

Echo Salono Is Burned.
ECHO, Or., Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The interior of the town saloon was completely destroyed and the building gutted by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is about \$3000, mostly covered by insurance.

GERMAN SAYS LANDING IN CANADA WOULD VIOLATE NO RULE.
Temporary Foothold in American Continent Declared Compatible With Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld today by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared that this would not be violating the Monroe doctrine.

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