

OPPOSING ARMIES NEARLY WORN OUT

Decision in France May Turn
on Ability to Send Fresh
Men at Critical Time.

WAR'S FORTUNES REVIEWED

Forces So Accurately and Scientifically
Distributed That Slight Lo-
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(Continued From First Page.)

Taking advantage of this contraction the Germans, on September 29, advanced as far as Bapaume, reached Albert on the following day and drove the French as far as Roye by October 2. There is no doubt that during the days which have elapsed since this great struggle began the opposing forces have been so accurately and scientifically distributed that even a slight local reverse must affect the entire line.

Preceding Operations Reviewed.
In view of the fact that the outcome of the present struggle is expected to determine the result of the first phase of the war in France, a review of the operations preceding it, together with a resume of the actions since September 13 are here presented.

On September 1 the German forces in the western theater of war formed a line reaching from the immediate east of Belfort to near Poix, about 20 miles southwest of Amiens in North-western France. In the south and as far as Verdun this line occupied the territory between the German border and the Belfort-Epinal-Toul-Verdun fortress line of the French, a position which, during the recent heavy fighting, has never materially changed. North of Verdun the German line formed a semi-circle, extending along the valley of the Meuse and the border of Belgium, and then taking a sharp turn to the west at Mesteres, it passed St. Quentin onward to Poix.

Invaders Approach Paris.

Forced marches brought the Germans, on September 3, near Paris. With Verdun on the left of the forces which had taken up the pursuit of the French troops, the Germans changed their positions in the north so that, on September 4, their line had a true east and west direction, extending from immediately north of Verdun to Paris. The many attempts of the French left wing, in which fought the English expeditionary forces, to check the German advance proved futile. St. Quentin had been lost by the French and the La Fere-Laon-Rheims line of fortifications had been reduced by the Germans with surprisingly little resistance on the part of the French.

La Fere and Laon surrendered quickly and Rheims was not defended. The prospects that Paris would be besieged had become so threatening that the French government moved to Bordeaux.

On September 5 the Germans reached the valley of the Marne, north of Chateau Thierry, and the first contact actions with the French troops lying before Paris took place.

Supply Arrangements Threatened.
On the following day French and English reports said that for some unknown reason the German right wing was contracting and that the body in general was moving in a southerly direction. Little credence was at first given this report, but on September 7 inferential confirmation came from the German general headquarters. What the purpose of this movement could be was at first not understood, but it was learned afterward that the Germans transferred a large force to reinforce the troops opposing the Russians in East Prussia, but that there had been no intention of changing supply arrangements, the troops in France lacking both food and ammunition.

On September 8, the German right wing had contracted to such an extent that its army corps were no longer north of Paris, but east of it. Back of the advanced German forces were the forces which had been occupied with the reduction of French fortifications, but these could not be employed in field operations because hampered with the care of the German heavy siege park. Official reports from the following day showed that the Germans passed Chateau Thierry, crossed the valley of the Marne between La Fere and Soissons and were about to reach the valley of the Seine, southeast of Paris.

French Prepare Flank Movement.
Though nothing definite of this maneuver has been learned from German sources, the impression prevails that the Germans intended to follow up the retreating French forces by passing Paris on the south, and in so doing separate the troops in the capital from those of the French army. There is no doubt that had this movement been successful, the German main force would have pressed on, leaving the reduction of the Epinal-Toul-Verdun line, which had been engaged in similar work at Maubeuge, Longwy, Metz and Nancy.

It appears, however, that while the Germans advanced on Paris, demanding superhuman exertions from their retreating right wing, the French government, counting on the retreating capacity of the Belfort-Verdun defense line of fortifications, quietly withdrew a large part of the field forces in that part of the terrain, and shipping it past Paris on the west, prepared for a flank movement against the German right wing. On September 11, this maneuver began to be felt by the German troops north of the Marne Valley—the folding back of the German right wing had begun. With Verdun still the extreme east of the German troops affected by the maneuver, their line was bent back, until with some ground gained in the Marne Valley, it formed a semi-circle, the ends of which rested on La Fere-Laon defense line and Verdun.

German Line Re-adjusted.
On September 12 the German right wing spread out again in a northwesterly direction and on the same day the German center fell back toward Chateau Thierry, reaching on the next day the strongly fortified positions about which since September 13 has raged one of the most desperate struggles in military history. Rheims had been re-occupied by the French and the German line occupied more or less the terrain in which it found itself on September 3, retaining, however, the fort line of La Fere-Laon.

On September 20 the Germans finally pressed into the Valley of the Meuse, after Fort Camp-des-Romaines had been silenced on the 25th and Fort Les Paroisses on the following day. These two factors of the Verdun-Toul defense line, together with St. Mihiel, opened the road for the German advance from the center, but due to the fact that the French left wing still gave much trouble, the German general staff could not

WAR HEROES OF TODAY—No. 8.



MARIA JOORSTENS.

Pretty Maria Joorstens, a telephone operator, refused to leave her switchboard at Louvain while that city was being bombarded by the Germans until she was finally compelled to do so by the rain of shot and shell.

concentrate its efforts against the French troops beyond the breach in the Verdun-Toul defense line.

Railroads Great Aid to French.
Another general movement against the German right wing had been undertaken by the French on September 26, when a large French force moved as far northwest as Bapaume, which was checked, however, by what the Germans called a "maneuver of the French." Rapid railroad transportation seems to have been of great assistance to the French in these flank movements, that in the direction of Bapaume being entirely made possible by it.

The activity of the French against the German right obliged the latter to bring new troops from the home garrisons, and in forced marches additional bodies were taken from the vicinity of Verdun to meet the enveloping maneuvers of the French. Meanwhile the losses on both sides had been heavy, the wounded monopolizing almost the entire railroad service of the two camps.

The herculean efforts of the French left and German right continued, but on September 29 the French advance was virtually checked along the entire line. The French left wing had finally become too attenuated to continue its enveloping maneuvers. A further extension of the line might lead to a break, and in that case tables would have been turned completely. Other German reinforcements had meanwhile reached the vicinity of Bapaume, and the German right wing began to bury itself in entrenchments.

German Right Again at Albert.
On September 30 the German right wing again moved on Albert, where on that day it defeated a large French force, according to report of the German headquarters.

The herculean efforts of the forts between Verdun and Toul continued with unabated vigor in the meantime, but ground gained by the Germans on the right bank of the Meuse had to be surrendered again, according to French official reports.

While the French gained some ground in the Verdun sector they do not seem to have penetrated as far as the summits of the range, as has been asserted in the French and English official dispatches. Nor is it possible to find confirmation of the report that the French had again invaded the Sandgau in Upper Alsace. That another invasion of German territory was attempted from that direction seems likely in the face of the German reports, but that it was effective is denied by the fact that no operations of any importance have been recorded from there. On October 2 the Germans repulsed a frontal attack on their right wing at Roye. The Germans gained considerable ground in following up the retreat of the French.

Attack Found Hopeless.
While the Germans made every effort to break the Epinal-Toul-Verdun line, the French were equally concerned in breaking the German center between Verdun and Toul. Some of the entrenchments have so far defied every attempt of that character. French, English and Italian observers have combined in saying that no field works of such an elaborate and extensive character have ever been laid out by a modern army, and the French operations of the last few days have indicated that it has been abandoned as hopeless to attack them further.

From German sources it has been learned that these entrenchments were laid out behind the advancing German right wing, and that the Germans were being attacked from the rear by a modern army, and the French operations of the last few days have indicated that it has been abandoned as hopeless to attack them further.

Outflanking Attempts Begun.
Several sharp attacks were made by the Germans on October 3 and 4 on the French positions between Craonne and the Argonne forest. Some of the ground gained by the Germans was lost again on the fourth, but on the whole the operation appears to have been advantageous to them. On October 4 fighting on the German right and French left subsided considerably, the attention of the various commands being occupied with an extension of their forces beyond Arras, where, on the following day, the interminable series of attacks and counter attacks of the two opposing wings were continued without decisive result. West of Lille and west of Lens collisions between cavalry screens of the two forces occurred, but these, like the fighting on the Arras-Albert-Roye line, led to no definite developments.

On October 6 a new general engagement had begun on the French

left and German right wings. French cavalry penetrated as far as 25 kilometers northwest of Arras, but was driven back, the Germans succeeding in re-establishing their line. Contact between French and German cavalry was established west of Byssel and Lens, but the Germans succeeded in holding the ground they had gained.

Both Sides Held Ground.
Several attacks by the French on the German positions at Arras-Albert-Roye were withstood successfully, though a counter attack of the Germans at Lassigny was met by the French with equal success. Collisions between the French and German flanking cavalry troops occurred immediately north of Tournai. Infantry and artillery bodies following the mounted troops added another few kilometers to the ever-growing line. Some ground was lost by the French, however. Though the German dispatches made no mention of such a gain, the French official dispatches of October 7 announced that the ground lost by the French between Chaulnes and Roye had been re-taken.

On October 7 another attempt was made by the German cavalry to outflank the French cavalry northwest of Arras, but it appears that the Germans were thrown back. Attacks made by the French on the German positions in the Roye district were unsuccessful, though the French retook some ground they had lost a few days before.

There had been no fighting in the center, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, but on October 7 the Germans resumed the offensive, gaining a little ground north of St. Mihiel. An advance on that front was checked by the French. Fighting was also reported from Woerwe, where the Germans moved west from Apremont, but were checked. An attack on the Germans in the Argonne forest was successfully withstood by them.

From October 3 to 6 large German reinforcements arrived in Belgium, reliable figures on their strength were obtained, but it has been learned that a force of about 30,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery moved in the direction of the Franco-Belgian border near Arras. Nothing has been learned of their destination on October 9.

EXCHANGES MAY OPEN

SIR GEORGE PAISH THINKS BRITISH SELLING UNIMPORTANT.

Banks Carrying Collateral Loans Asked to Declare Moratorium for Period of 90 Days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Sir George Paish, representing the British government, who has been in Washington consulting Treasury officials and bankers relative to an adjustment of credit conditions between this country and Great Britain, held a conference today with the committee controlling the affairs of the New York Stock Exchange.

Sir George, it is said, outlined to this committee his views on the economic aspects of the war as affecting England and America, and particularly with regard to the reopening of the various exchanges in this country. He was of the opinion that resumption of business by American exchanges should be effected as speedily as possible. He said he saw infallible signs of restoration of confidence both here and in England.

Sir George said he believed liquidation of American securities by English holders would be small when the time came to resume market operations and that American financial resources would not be touched in the absorption of such offerings.

Sir George said he was still without definite information as to when the London Stock Exchange would reopen. Approving Sir George's visit, the Stock Exchange committee today was petitioned by a group of members asking the advisability of requesting all banks having stock exchange loans to declare a moratorium on such collateral for a period of 90 days after the opening of the exchange.

The British financier said his conferences and conversations in this city were simply preliminary to the consultations which are to be continued in Washington tomorrow.

Expelled Japanese in Switzerland.
BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 29, via Paris.—About 400 Japanese students expelled from German universities have arrived in Switzerland, most of them reaching Zurich and Geneva.

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WARSHIP READY OFF HONOLULU
IF GERMAN SAILS OUT.

Nippon Relies on United States to Enforce Departure After Repairing and Makes No Protest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Japan is placing full confidence in the United States, it was said at the Japanese Embassy today, to take proper action in regard to the German cruiser Geleir, which has been at Honolulu for two weeks. No protest has been made by Japan. It was added, against the Geleir's remaining so long in an American port, nor has inquiry been made as to how long the warship is likely to remain there. A Japanese warship is waiting outside.

The United States naval constructor at Honolulu has examined the cruiser Geleir to ascertain what repairs she needs to make her seaworthy. He has reported to the collector of customs at Honolulu, who in turn has acquainted the Treasury Department with the facts in the case.

It was said at the State Department today that responsibility for getting the Geleir out of port rested entirely with the Honolulu port authorities and it was not doubted that they would discharge their duties properly and invite the commander of the ship to sail as soon as a reasonable time had been allowed for repairs.

Ballot Changes Forbidden.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special).—Secretary of State Olcott today informed William S. Worden, County Judge of Clatsop County, that the Oregon Chief Justice McBride and Justice Bean should not be stricken from the ballots. Mr. Worden telegraphed the Secretary of State that he had been advised to change the ballots to eliminate the names of the two Supreme Court Justices.

G. S. McMunn, Quinaby, Is Buried.

QUINABY, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special).—G. S. McMunn, aged 77, an invalid for several years, passed away Sunday at the home of his wife. The funeral was held Monday from the Hayesville Baptist church, and interment was made in the Hayesville Cemetery. The services were in charge of the Rev. A. R. The deceased was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company

A. Fifth Infantry, California volunteers. He is survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Jennie Crockett, of Aldermere, Canada; Mrs. Florence Matthes and Miss Ella McMunn of Quinaby.

School to Serve Hot Lunches.
HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special).—For 39 students who ride in from the surrounding orchard district to school a plan is on foot to serve hot lunches at the High School building. As many of the students in the city have decided to take their lunch at the school. The service will be provided at cost.

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