

COMPLICATIONS IN BALKANS PROBABLE

North Africa and Asia Minor Also Thought Likely to Figure in Conflict.

TURKEY CAN YET BACK UP

Reputation of Raid on Russian Ports Is Possible Way to Avoid Further Conflict—Italy's Attitude Puzzle to Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Turkey's attack on Russian ports which were confirmed in official dispatches to the American Government and the Russian embassy here today, was viewed by officials and diplomats generally as likely to produce the gravest complications throughout the Balkan states. Northern Africa and Asia Minor.

Officially prepared to use the American cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee to assist Americans if necessary. While it was suggested in some quarters that the Ottoman government might repudiate the raid of the Turkish destroyers and the ex-German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, attributing the acts to the initiative of the German officers and crews manning them the belief prevailed that Russia would not passively accept this view, but would consider herself in a state of war with Turkey.

The complications in Albania, where Greece has sent troops to occupy Scutari, supposedly securing the displeasure of Italy, is believed to alter somewhat the alignment which would have resulted a month ago from Turkey's entrance into the European operations. The news from Athens that Greece entered Albania with the consent of the Triple Entente was a puzzling phase of the situation for Washington officials.

Italy to Guide Roumania. The feeling has been expressed in many quarters here for months that Italy would side with the Triple Entente if Turkey declared war on Russia. This view, however, has been based largely on the supposition that the Mussolini government in rising against British rule, would incite their brethren in Tripoli to attempt to cast off Italian domination in Italy, to remain neutral, must eventually reach some understanding with the Triple Entente concerning the partition of Albania or the activities of Greece in that country.

Roumania has indicated in official communications that she will ally herself with Italy in whatever the latter takes. The Bulgarian government is understood to be friendly to Turkey and Austria, though reports have spoken of the wavering attitude of the government at Bucharest because of popular demonstrations in behalf of the Entente.

Britain May Not Be Involved. Striking differences of opinion developed today among the diplomatic representatives here as to the probable future course of the war in the Balkan countries. In some quarters it was suggested that Turkey must have had some assurance from Greece that her war would remain neutral before she would dare attack Russia.

Some of the British officials pointed out that, even if war actually broke out between Russia and Turkey, Great Britain would not necessarily be involved. It was admitted as possible in the event of an actual invasion of Russia by Turkish forces, the British government might have to respond to Russia's call for help.

Persons familiar with the geographical conditions of the country about the sea of the Turkish invasion of Egypt in the face of the allied fleets and the hot deserts peopled by hostile Arabs would make it almost impossible to march an army into the interior.

Muslim Population Uncertain. One of the uncertain elements in the political side of the problem is the effect upon the great Muslim population of India. From a military point of view it is believed that Russia would have little to fear from an attack by the Turkish army.

The policy of Greece, as previously announced by Minister Schliekmann here, would cause Greece to enter the war in case any of the Balkan states should take up arms. Minister Schliekmann suggested that it was possible that the reported action of the Turkish warships might have been prompted by a mutiny of the crew, as the case of the *Botanin* in the Russian revolution.

The full war strength of Turkey's army is 300,000 trained men, according to statistics here, but, in addition, it is believed that there are about 400,000 irregulars available. The regular army is composed of 13 army corps, most of which are in Turkey in Asia. The infantry is said now to be the strongest branch. The artillery lost many of its guns during the recent Balkan war.

German Cruisers in Navy. Turkey's naval strength consists of three battleships, four cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo-boats, 20 small gunboats, a coast-defense ship and some auxiliary craft. The battleships are old, and none has guns larger than 11-inch. Two of the four cruisers are the Goeben and Breslau, recently secured from Germany. The personnel of the navy, according to latest information available, consists of six vice and 11 Rear Admirals, 208 Captains, 230 Commanders, 228 Lieutenants, 187 Ensigns, 20,000 sailors and 9000 marines.

The Italian Ambassador, Mr. Di Celere, following the policy of the other representatives of neutral powers, today refused to discuss possible results of trouble in the Balkans. The Ambassador said he was without information from his government as to the reported warlike act of Turkey, or of the alleged occupation of parts of Albania by Italian and Greek troops.

Previously officials at the Italian Embassy had said Italy would not enter the conflict until forced to do so in defense of her national interests, provoked by some overt act of an outside power.

When the Tarcoos are hard pressed during hand-to-hand fighting they climb trees like monkeys and hide in the leaves.

SCENES AT ODESSA AND MAP SHOWING ITS LOCATION.



TOP—STREET SCENE. MAP SHOWS BLACK SEA AND PORTS MENACED BY TURKS. BELOW—STREET OF COFFRAUM II.

ODESSA GREAT CITY

Black Sea Port Among Important Points of Russia.

TOWN ALMOST EUROPEAN

Harbor Extensive and Thoroughly Equipped and Is Shipping Point for Immense Quantities of Grain and Manufactures.

Britain May Not Be Involved.

Odessa, the most important city and seaport of Southern Russia and the fourth city of the empire in population, is in the government of Kherson, only a short distance east of the mouth of the Dnieper. It is 90 miles from Kherson and about 400 miles from Constantinople.

Odessa is situated on an eminence which slopes down to an inlet of the Black Sea. Of recent growth and well laid out, with broad handsome streets and modern edifices, it wears a West European rather than a Russian aspect. The chief attraction of the city is the Nikolayevsky boulevard, a magnificent avenue lined with rows of overhanging trees and commanding a superb view of the bay, to which a fine flight of steps descends. The principal buildings are the cathedrals, exchange, theater, archiepiscopal residence, city hall, governor's palace, municipal library, containing about 150,000 volumes, an university, the Imperial New Russian University, founded in 1865, had in 1903 and 1904 about 1900 students. It possesses a library of 50,000 volumes and a fine museum.

The city is the seat of the Imperial Society of History and Antiquities and has an interesting museum of antiquities. The finest monuments of the city are those to Alexander II, Catherine II and the Duc de Richelieu, the able administrator of the district in the reign of Alexander I.

The water supply of Odessa is drawn from a point in the Dnieper by means of an aqueduct 25 miles long. The harbor, which is extensive and thoroughly equipped, is divided by moles into several ports. Odessa is the largest shipping point in Russia, immense quantities of grain produced in Southern Russia, passing through it, its situation near the great waterways of the Dnieper and the Danube makes it the natural outlet of the exports of the southwestern provinces of the empire. It is an important industrial city and has mills, iron works and manufactures of matches, sugar, leather, textiles, soap, chemicals and starch.

Odessa was founded by Katherine II in 1782, soon after the extension of Russian dominion to the shores of the Black Sea. The town is the seat of the archbishop. Its population in 1902 was 409,000, in 1852 97,000, in 1892 345,000 and in 1901 450,213. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are Jews and there are many Germans.

CREDIT LOANS OPEN WAY

(Continued From First Page.) ernment in the circumstances is an embarrassing one. When J. P. Morgan & Co. asked the opinion of the State Department several months ago as to whether the Administration would approve of a loan to France the Washington Government expressed itself against it.

Bankers Need Not Ask Advice. Bankers, however, are not obliged to ask the advice of the Washington Administration and they are just as much at liberty to engage in credit loans as American ammunition firms or horse dealers are permitted to send munitions of war and horses to belligerent armies.

40,000 German Teachers at Front.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that, according to the Berlin newspapers, the usual course of instruction in the schools of Germany cannot be continued, as 40,000 teachers are now at the front.

FOOD TO BE CARRIED DIRECT TO BELGIUM

London Supplies Being Inadequate, Cargo Will Be Made Up in United States.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED

Nine Thousand Tons Already Distributed Among People, but Imperative Demand for More Is Asserted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A special steamer carrying a cargo of food supplies for the starving Belgians will be sent from New York to Rotterdam at the earliest possible date, it was announced today by the Belgian relief committee here.

The decision was reached after several days of communication by cable with United States Ambassador Page, in London, and Minister Van Dyke, in Holland, following the perfection of complete working co-operation with the American committee in London.

From Rotterdam the cargo of food will be distributed by means of effective organizations just completed. The London American committee is opening offices in Rotterdam, Brussels, Ghent, Liege and other points. It has arranged close working co-operation with the Comite Central Secours Belge, whose organization extends over the whole of Belgium. This committee has been recognized by the German, Belgian and English governments as the accredited vehicle for help in Belgium.

London Supplies Inadequate. Distribution is to be made in Belgium by the Comite Central Secours Belge. The American London committee already has purchased at an outlay of about \$500,000 and has distributed in Belgium 9000 tons of food. Sufficient food supplies are obtainable in London, and Ambassador Page telegraphed back to the Belgian relief committee in this city its latest repudiation of \$50,000 intended for the purchase of supplies. As adequate quantities of food, which can be furnished only in this country, can best be obtained from the American relief committee here has placed itself at the disposal of anyone who wishes to use its service. The supplies most needed include wheat, rice, beans and peas.

The committee has received several offers of foodstuffs in carload lots and hopes soon to be able to assemble the pier in this city to which foodstuffs may be shipped, charges prepaid.

Conditions Cannot Be Exaggerated. Direct advices received from the committee's representatives indicate that the news reports of conditions in Belgium are extremely conservative. Ambassador Page said in a cable message today:

"Need in Belgium cannot be exaggerated. Owing to shortage of food here and in Holland, the relief committee here has placed itself at the disposal of anyone who wishes to use its service. The supplies most needed include wheat, rice, beans and peas.

Chairman Herbert Hoover, of the London committee, cabled:

"The situation is daily becoming more critical and it is important to arrange for shipping supplies from New York at once.

Although the contributions to the fund yesterday brought it up to about \$350,000, the need of cash is pressing. Previous to the commitment of \$150,000 to the supply committee considerable remittances had been made to Ambassador Page and Minister Van Dyke. The committee suggests that persons who have the confidence of their respective communities should feel free to organize small auxiliary Belgian relief committees for the collection of funds, arranging with some bank to act as depository and remitting to the New York committee at the earliest possible moment."

THOUSANDS DIE ON FIELD

(Continued From First Page.) the sluices of the Yser Canal, thousands of Germans were caught. Those who escaped drowning were harassed by the artillery.

"Some points of extra strategic importance have been occupied by the left wing of the allies, while along practically the whole rest of the front, as far as the French eastern frontier, the allies' progress continues."

"The German losses are terrific."

GERMANS REPORT SUCCESSSES

Capture of Eight Machine Guns, 200 British Soldiers Assorted.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, via London.—An official statement issued by the German army general headquarters, this morning says:

"Our attacks to the south of Neuport and to the east of Ypres are being successfully continued. Eight machine guns and 200 British soldiers have been captured.

"In the Argonne forest our troops have occupied several blockhouses and points of support.

"To the northwest of Verdun the French attacked without success. In the other parts of the western theater and in the eastern arena the situation is unchanged."

London Orders 5000 Barrels Flour.

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—Orders for 5000 barrels of flour have been received by the Pioneer Milling Company for shipment to London immediately. The shipment will be routed by way of the Panama Canal.

W. A. CLARK NEAR BOMB

EXPLOSIVE FALLS IN PARIS THEATER ATTENDED BY EX-SENATOR.

Belief Expressed That Tremendous Wave of Prosperity Will Be Felt at Conclusion of War.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Ex-United States Senator Clark, of Montana, today told of a narrow escape he had from death, when a bomb from a German airplane tore a hole in the roof of the opera-house in Paris while he was attending a performance.

Mr. Clark is en route to his home in Butte from Europe. "When the curtain parted for the first scene I heard a noise that sounded as if an iron pot had been dropped on the roof," he said. "Then I heard a muffled explosion and a yellowish cloud of smoke poured in through a gaping hole in the roof.

"People stood up in their seats and a few rushed for the exits, but there was little confusion. The manager dismissed the audience. As I was leaving a squad of soldiers dragged an aero field piece over the plush aisle carpet and hoisted it to the roof. I understood they fired at the enemy and that their gun was wrecked by two more bombs that night."

Mr. Clark spoke hopefully of prosperity to follow the war, and in speaking of the copper market said: "The copper producers cannot get any copper into Europe and many of the smaller mines in the West have shut down, but I think that we can look for a tremendous wave of prosperity at the war's close, which is at least a year away."



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Balloon Ballet

On every puff of wind the green, blue and red balloons dance a mid-air ballet. THE ARCADIAN GARDEN will be a scene of gaiety tonight from 10 to 12. Come and enjoy our excellent cuisine and superior programme. MR. and MRS. CARVILLE, recent dancing stars in the "Tango Tea," in original costume dances. SIGNOR BRAVO, celebrated tenor. ARRANGE A DINNER PARTY TONIGHT Dinner Dances Wednesday and Saturday in Ballroom.

Hotel Multnomah H.C. Bonner, Mgr. L.E. REYNOLDS, Asst. Mgr.