

# Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

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## CHOLERA FOLLOWS IN TRAIL OF WAR

### Striking Evidence Seen on Way to Przemysl.

## WOUNDED BLOCK RAILROADS

### Writer Describes Trip to Be- leaguered Fortress.

## WHOLE COUNTRY UNCLEAN

### Robert Dunn Says Country Is One That Makes for Iconoclasm Re- garding Immigration Laws. Time Moves Backward.

BY ROBERT DUNN.  
Staff Correspondence New York Evening Post. Copyright, 1914, by the New York Evening Post. Published by Arrangement.

PRZEMYSL, Austrian Poland (Galicia), Oct. 29.—Last evening while we skidded down the hill toward the River San, the flashes of Russian artillery fire 12 miles to the eastward pulsed through the night mist like reddish heat lightning. Yet then, as we passed the sentries of the outer and the inner fortifications, where nothing was visible except great redoubts of sod and masses of wire entanglements, and received the password—Feldruf it was—you could hear no detonations; nor any throughout the night in this long-beleaguered Austrian stronghold.

But certainly a battle was on. In the streets our headlights struck the blinking eyes of endless files of gray infantry trudging afield under their cowlkin knapsacks; and toward midnight in the Cafe Steiber it was being whispered that again the Russians were attempting to surround the city.

**Eastern Battle Is Greatest.**

To this place from the Austrian staff headquarters, as the crow flies, it is scarcely 60 miles, but by motorcar and rail it took us three days and nights. As to both mud and landscape, you might have been touring the Piedmont region of Virginia. The single-track railroad was all but blocked with returning hospital trains, Red Cross trains going forward; each with no less than two engines and two dozen cars. Remember, that for all one eastern war theater is by far the greatest both in length of firing line and numbers engaged.

The line extends for 500 kilometres south-southwest of Warsaw, now that the German and Austrian armies are joined. Here three nations with some 6,000,000 men in arms face one another in practically unending battle.

**Seems Like That of Civil War.**

But mere figures are a weak wonder. A nearer mark is the contrast between both human and military, between the war here and the war in the west; and in that difference there is a resemblance of significance for Americans. Yesterday as we pushed our car over the high divide between two forks of the San, no veteran of our war of the secession could have stood among those yellowing birches and believed his eyes. Arms bandaged in slings, limping, bracing themselves with sticks, the wounded slipped and tottered down the hills—foot, mind you, in muddy, gray uniforms and high-fronted caps, almost the exact color and design of the South's. It was 1864, not 1914. It was as if the years between had profited making nothing, the world had not moved since then.

In the last letter I cited the likeness of a British to an Austrian headquarters; but outside the headquarters there is the grim, laborious opposite to that: swift and deadly "petrol" war in France. Into the railroad station rolled a train of wounded, or bearded creatures crowding the wide doors of luggage vans, staring at you from their swathing with the meek gaze of the discarded conscript. The hind car was a passenger carriage. Two men in gloves, clad from head to foot in white rubber, stood on the platform. There was a stretcher outside the last compartment. Two soldiers were lugging a limp body from it, by the head and heels, as one does a dead man. He sank upon the canvas without a sound nor the tensing of one muscle. He was middle-aged, yet only thinly bearded, his nose had once been broken, and his cheeks had a queer greenish pallor.

**Warning of Cholera Given.**

A Red Cross man pushed through the hushed throng, his arms forward, unfolding a big square of paper. He slapped it upon the carriage with the same perfervent deftness that a theatrical advance agent shows a billboard. It read in great vermilion letters: "Cholera."

That morning in my visit to General Conrad von Hotzendorf, who, so to speak, is the General Joffre of the Austrian army, he had given warning of the disease without—and justly, from his viewpoint—conceding any alarming figures. In half an hour this was all that one could get out of that alert, questioning and genial master of a nation's fate, who, with his gray-white pompadour hair and over-bright eyes, somehow suggests a young lion, though he is quite 60; who, though he has lost one son, and had another wounded, wears no black on either arm of his small body. The same night, by rail on this last lap to the front, was but

(Concluded on Page 2.)

## FRENCH ADVANCING IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

### SLOW BUT GENERAL MOVEMENT MADE AGAINST GERMANS.

### Advance Guards Battle in Snow Two Feet Deep—Operations Are Near Swiss Frontier.

GENEVA, via Paris, Dec. 5.—During the last three days there has been a slow but general movement of the French in Alsace against the German landwehr forces. The movement also has begun in Lorraine. Burnhaupt, near Thann, with five miles of railroad, was captured yesterday.

The Vosges Mountains are so deep in snow that at Tete-de-Faux, near Col-du-Bonhomme, at an altitude of 7680 feet, the advance guards of the armies are fighting in snow two feet deep. The men in the trenches in Alsace are suffering greatly from the cold.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to Temps from Geneva says:

"The Federal Council has issued a communication declaring that there is renewed activity by the French and German forces in Upper Alsace. Between Pfetterhausen and the French frontier, on the route of Rechez, the French have placed batteries of heavy artillery southward of Pfetterhausen, between the village and the frontier of Switzerland; the French also have prepared entrenchments and barbed wire obstacles.

"The Germans have constructed fortifications at Ottendorf, Liebendorf and on the heights west of the River Ill on territory approaching that of the French.

"Since December 1 there has been a great movement of troops and on December 2 continual artillery fire was heard in the direction of Basle."

## TWO-THIRDS IN TRAP LOST TO GERMANS

### Big Number, However, Make Escape.

## LINES OF ENEMIES ALTERNATE

### Retreat Is Stopped at Times to Make Vicious Attacks.

## TEUTONS TRY FLANK MOVE

### Berlin Denies Enormous Casualty List and Says Czar Weakened by Loss of 100,000 Men; Petro- grad Claims Victory.

## SOME WOULD HANG DE WET

### Rebel Guarded by Fixed Bayonets as Excited Populace Is Passed.

## THREATS CAUSE ARREST

### After Alleged Robbery Hotel Patron Proposes to Kill Roomers.

## WAR BARES TAX DODGERS

### Income-Daring Americans Abroad Revealed in Seeking Safety.

## EXCHANGE OPENING NEAR

### New York Banks Approve Plans for Stock Trading.

## Flour Sent to Belgians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Forty thousand dollars worth of flour for the starving Belgians was purchased today by the Belgian relief committee. This sum represents a part of the contribution received by the central committee from nearly every state.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

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## ENGINEERS WANT SHARE OF PROFITS

### Frank Admission Made at Wage Hearing.

## RATE STANDARD IS SOUGHT

### Brotherhood Chief Declares Overtime Is Unusual.

## COMPARISONS ARE MADE

### Railway Employes Quote Eastern Manager in Favor of Theory Men Should Share in Increased Productivity of Labor.

## ITALY PURCHASES WHEAT

### Million Tons Bought From Argentine and Ships Engaged.

## PRINCES FLEE IN AIRSHIP

### Kaiser's Sons Escape Death or Capture by Sudden Flight.

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## Friday's War Moves

THERE is still lacking reliable news of the progress of the battle in Poland, which continues to monopolize interest. An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd says the battle of Lodz has ended in success for the Russians, but this statement is opposed to that of the Berlin official report, which says the German offensive in Poland is taking its normal course.

The fact is that the fighting in this region has developed into such a jumble that it is almost impossible to follow it. The most important factor from the allies' point of view is that the German advance on Warsaw seemingly has not succeeded in its object, nor has it had the effect of diverting the Russians from their forward movement through the Carpathians and onto the plains of Hungary, or against the fortress of Cracow, around which they are drawing a closer ring of men and artillery.

Taking into consideration the case of Przemysl, which has held out so long against the Russian attacks, military men do not look for the early fall of Cracow and are rather inclined to believe that the armies of Emperor Nicholas will endeavor to keep the large Austrian force inside the fortress and enter Silesia from the southeast.

Much depends, however, on the battle which is being fought with such intensity further north between the rivers Vistula and Warta, and in which all agree the losses on both sides have been very heavy. There is an inclination to believe that had there been any probability of an early success for the Germans in this field Emperor William, who has returned to Berlin, would have remained to witness the victory of his troops.

The battle in the west appears to be at a standstill. The allies and the Germans have attempted to take the offensive at different points along the front, but as neither claim to have made any advance and as both official reports mention repulses of the enemy, it is evident that the attacks which have been made have not met with much success.

Under the title "Four Months of War," the French Bulletin of the Armies is publishing a report of the entire operations of the war. In the explanation is made that the French were unable to take the offensive until the British army was ready and that the advance into Alsace, which has been criticized as bad strategy, was designed to draw the Germans from the Belgian front. This plan did not succeed, it says, and the allies were driven back to the Seine.

The arrival of Australian and New Zealand contingents in Egypt on transports is quoted as another triumph for the British Navy. The German cruiser Emden was not far from this fleet of transports when she was overtaken and destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney. It is taken for granted, however, that the conveyance of the transports was so strong that even the Emden would not have dared attack them.

The statement made in the Italian Parliament by Premier Salandra that Italy should maintain her attitude of watchful and armed neutrality has created much interest in London and sympathy is expressed for the aspirations of the Italian people.

## 9 IN CLAIRVOYANT RING ARE INDICTED

### Ward Politician Has Revenge on Police.

## DETECTIVES ARE INVOLVED

### Details of Elaborate Chicago Swindle Given Out.

## "TRUSTS" BOOKS SHOWN

### Worthless Stock Sold to Lovelorn Victims Seeking Counsel and Pro- ceeds Are Divided Between Many Partners in Crime.

## ACTIVITY IN DOCK BUILDING GIVES TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.

### Authorization granted by ex- ecutives of the Southern Pacific for the repair and general over- hauling of a dock north of East Glisan street, almost connecting with a dock 1230 feet long. Is the latest move in building activity along the waterfront, which is the greatest for sev- eral years. The Southern Pacific Company expended \$50,000 on its new dock between East Burnside and East Glisan streets. The structure is 1230 feet long. It will be used today for the first time in loading lumber from cars to a vessel for transportation to California. The company has completed a second dock at the foot of Davis street, 100 feet deep, which cost \$11,000. Municipal Dock No. 1, the north section of which is being completed at the foot of Seven- teenth street, will have cost \$478- 000 when existing contracts are ended and \$500,000 when the last work is performed. Municipal Dock No. 2, between East Oak and East Washington streets, represents contracts aggregating \$261,000, and \$25,000 additional will be required to finish it. The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad has a new dock about ready between East Main and East Madison streets, costing \$15,000; the dock of the Ukase Investment Company, between Clay and Mill streets, 220 feet long and 100 feet wide, is ready for use and entailed an expendi- ture of \$10,000, and the American Can Company is prosecuting final work on an extension to its dock, 70 feet long, that cost \$2500. At the south end of the dock of the North Pacific Lumber Company the Denny-Renton in- terests have one under way 80 feet on the river and connected with the shore line by a road- way 20 feet wide, costing \$4000. The new dock of the O.-W. R. & N., located about 200 feet north of where Oceanic dock stood, is rapidly being finished. It is to cost \$85,000 and is 550 feet long, over all, by 143 feet wide, with a shed 500 feet long and 120 feet wide. At Bridgeport a dock 3100 feet is available and another is build- ing at Linnton.

## SHORT LIFE GIVEN BRIDGE

### Commissioner Dieck Opposes Ad- ding to Burnside Overload.

Supplementing a report made recently to the effect that the diversion of traffic from the Steel bridge to the Burnside bridge, because of the proposed closing of the Steel bridge December 8, would cause an extremely heavy overload on the Burnside structure, Commissioner Dieck yesterday issued a second report in which it is said the proposed change would reduce the life of the Burnside bridge materially. It is asserted in the report that the bridge has an overload at present. Engineers have estimated that the structure will be worn out in about eight years under present conditions.

To increase the burden would curtail the life of the structure materially, the report says.

## EDISON DENOUNCES HIS ACT

### Faith Lost in Own Remedy, Manu- facturer Is Enjoined.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—(Special.)—In papers on file in the United States District Court, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, says that he no longer has any faith in the neuralgia remedy which he invented in 1873.

On the strength of his admission made in an equity suit, Judge Rose, in the United States District Court, enjoined the Continental Chemical Company from using Edison's picture in advertisement of the preparation which the company says is the old Edison mixture.

The company is also prevented from selling the drug under the name of "Edison's polyform."

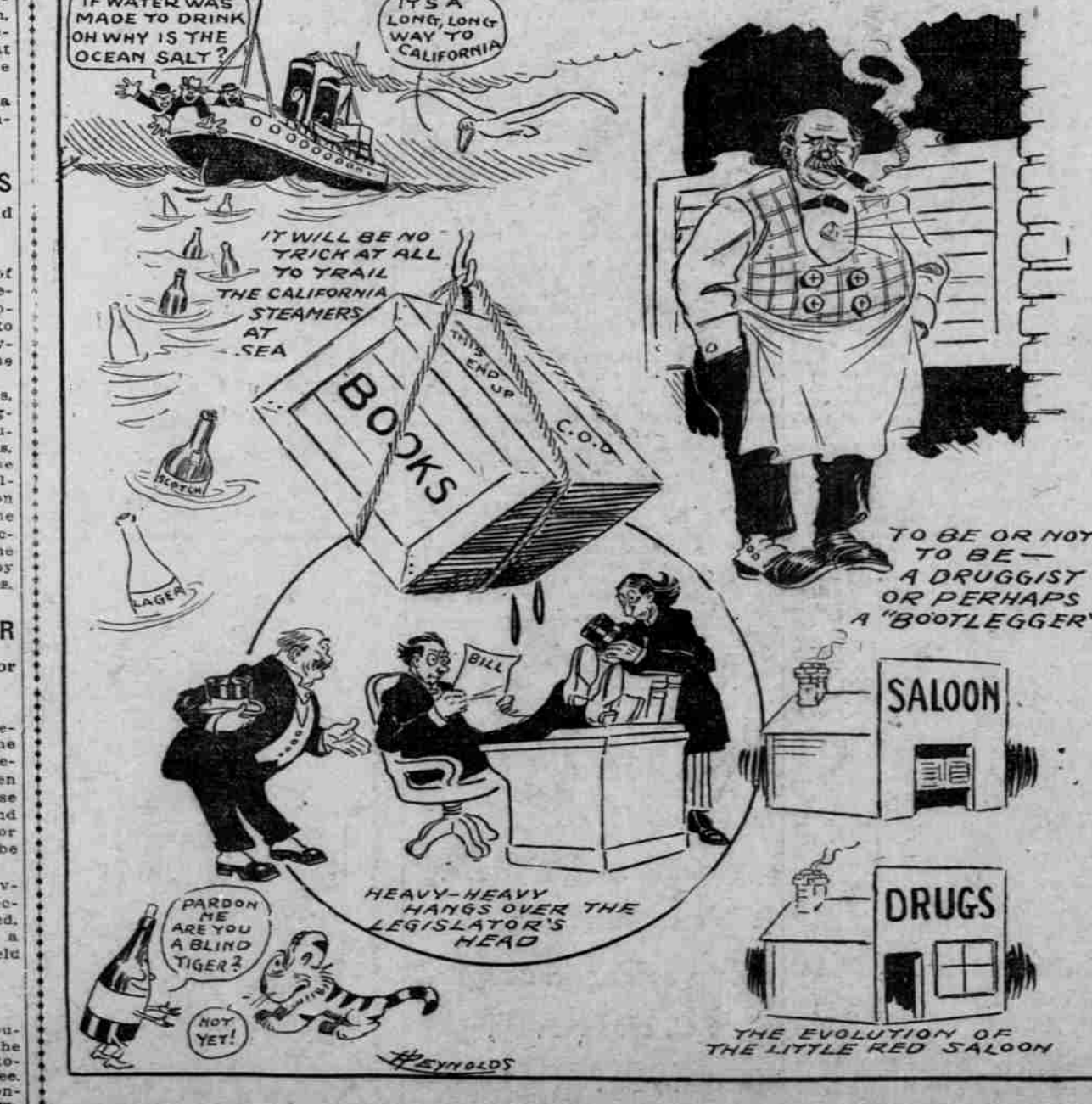
## SEA PRECAUTIONS SPREAD

### Britains to Take More Stringent Measures in English Channel.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—It is the intention of the Government to take more stringent measures to hinder the operations of mine laying and other hostile craft in the English Channel, according to a notice issued tonight. This notice says that after December 10, within a specified area of the channel, all lightships, buoys and signal lights are likely to be withdrawn or shifted.

Advice is given merchant vessels that navigation within this area will be "exceedingly dangerous," without the aid of pilots, who are to be stationed in certain ports.

## SPEAKING OF PROHIBITION, A YEAR HENCE.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE LITTLE RED SALOON