

GERMAN DELEGATION
MAKES CARDINAL

Belgian Primate's Eyes Twinkle While Relating Pastoral Letter Incident.

HOME IS SHELL MARKED

Interview Is Obtained by Representative in United States Lower House of Congress, Who Finds Nation Still in Need.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—(The situation remains acute. If the supply of food is diminished, Belgium will starve.)

This message was cabled today by ex-Representative Scott, of Kansas, who is returning from an inspection of relief work in Belgium and France, to ex-Governor Stubbs, of Kansas.

While at Malines Mr. Scott called on Cardinal Mercier. He was accompanied by Pessan, the printer who was fined for printing the now famous pastoral letter of the archbishop.

Cardinal Mercier lives in a fine old palace. The throneroom has a big hole in the wall, and the story of broken windows, tells the story of stray shells which fell around the German soldiers were seen on guard.

Cardinal Enjoys Situation. "The Cardinal obviously enjoys the dilemma in which he has placed the Germans. His eyes twinkled as he told the story of his adventures.

Gratitude Conveyed to Americans. "The archbishop smiled as he made the final statement of the war, and any message for Americans, he said.

So far as I could see, Cardinal Mercier was free to come and go as he pleased, subject, I presume, to the usual restrictions imposed upon Belgians.

NEW TRADES ARE SOUGHT
Britain Provides Training for Artisans Affected by War.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One of the most interesting employment experiments in England is a trade training school for grown-up men, enabling them to shift from a trade temporarily stagnated during the war into one whose skilled labor is urgently needed.

THE furniture trade was one of the most adversely affected by the war, and a large number of skilled turners and workers have since become skilled leather workers on military equipment.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—(War activity in France and Flanders was scattered today and for the most part unimportant.)

GERMAN EXPORTS HOPEFUL
Restoration of Chemical Trade After War Predicted.

COLOGNE, Jan. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The German exports of chemical products, in the manufacture of which that country undoubtedly led the world, have been virtually entirely cut off since the outbreak of hostilities.

SEVEN BROTHERS SLAIN
Blind Frenchman Receives Official News of Death of Sons.

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Seven sons of an elderly blind Frenchman named Chopard, of the village of Chauxfont, near the Swiss frontier, were called to the colors last August and marched away to war.

CLAMATH FALLS BEATS MERRILL
Special.—The grammar school basketball team last night defeated the Merrill team, 45 to 3.

CHRONOLOGY OF CHIEF EVENTS OF WAR TO DATE.
PROGRESS OF PAST WEEK.

February 1.—United States advises Germany that sale of hydro-aeroplanes to belligerents is not violation of neutrality.
February 2.—Great Britain announces that all food cargoes for enemies will be considered contraband. International bridge between Canada and United States is dynamited by German.
February 3.—Turkish force reaches Suez Canal, but is routed by British.

February 4.—Germans declare blockade of British waters.
February 5.—Many civilians reported starving in part of France occupied by Germans.
February 6.—British liner Lusitania flees under American flag to escape Germans.
February 7.—Germans occupy Ostend, on English Channel. British cruisers sunk by German submarine.

February 8.—German fleet victor in sea fight in Heligoland Bight. Germany losing cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers.
February 9.—St. Petersburg becomes Petrograd again.
February 10.—French capital moved to Bordeaux.
February 11.—Great Britain, France and Russia sign agreement to make no peace save together.

February 12.—German right wing, under Von Kluck, after having approached within few miles of Paris, begins retreat from the Marne.
February 13.—Russians reach Przemysl.
February 14.—German submarine U-9 sinks British cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir in North Sea.
February 15.—Four German destroyers sunk by British cruiser in North Sea.
February 16.—Japanese occupy Ladrome Islands in Pacific Ocean.

February 17.—British super-dreadnought Audacious, third in tonnage and armament in British navy, sunk by torpedo or mine off north coast of Ireland.
February 18.—Turkish warships bombard Russian ports and sink gunboat; Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Sea Lord of British navy because of Austrian birth.
February 19.—Turks annex and invade Egypt; German submarine sinks British cruiser Hermes.
February 20.—British squadron defeated by German fleet off Chilean coast.

February 21.—Great Britain and France formally announce state of war with Turkey.
February 22.—Using-Tau, German stronghold in China, falls.
February 23.—German cruiser Emden destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney; German cruiser Koeningburg bottled up.
February 24.—British battleship Bulwark blown up and sunk near mouth of Thames from explosion of oil magazine.
February 25.—Austrian army occupies Belgrade.
February 26.—Germans occupy Lodz, Poland.
February 27.—German commerce destroyers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg destroyed off Falkland Island by British fleet. Cruiser Dresden escapes.

February 28.—Germans recapture Belgrade and inflict decisive defeat on Austrians.
February 29.—German fleet raids east coast of England. Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby bombarded. Eighty-four persons, mostly civilians, killed.
March 1.—Seven British warships and the same number of hydro-aeroplanes raid German naval base at Cuxhaven and escape.
March 2.—United States demands of Great Britain and allies early improvement of treatment of American cargoes.
March 3.—British battleship Formidable sunk in English Channel by German submarine.
March 4.—Russians defeat two Turkish armies in Caucasus.
March 5.—Great Britain concedes protest of United States against cargo seizures is right in principle. Right to examine ships is reserved.
March 6.—Count von Berchtold, Foreign Minister of Austria, resigns after difference with Hungarian Premier; Turkish force occupies Tabriz, Persia.
March 7.—Russia destroys another Turkish army corps.
March 8.—German fleet of airships raid Sandringham and other cities in England.
March 9.—German cruiser Bleucher sunk and three sister ships damaged by trying to raid English coast.
March 10.—German submarines begin series of raids in British waters, sinking merchant vessels.

March 11.—British Forces Capture Brickyard Held by Germans Between Bethune and La Bassée—Infantry Generally Inactive.
March 12.—War activity in France and Flanders was scattered today and for the most part unimportant. Fog covered the Artois, hampering the artillery. A brickyard in the vicinity of La Bassée was captured by the English. The Germans admit that in this vicinity the enemy penetrated one of their trenches, but they say the battle for its possession is continuing.
March 13.—Following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:
"In the night of February 6-7 the enemy delivered, in the region of Nieupoort, several minor attacks, all of which were repulsed."
"There is nothing to report concerning the operations of February 7, except the bombardment of the district to the north of Soissons."
The official report issued earlier in the day said:
"In Belgium the day of February 6 was quiet. Between the canal and the road from Bethune to La Bassée, a kilometer east of Cuipeux, a brickyard where the enemy had maintained a position was taken by the English.
"In the section of Arras, to the north of Eourie, the German batteries have been captured by us on February 7, but there has been no infantry attack."
"From Arras to Rheims there have been artillery fights in which we have had the advantage."
"In Champagne we have repulsed an attack by half a battalion to the north of Beaucourt."
"From the Argonne to the Vosges artillery combats have been handicapped in the mountain region by a thick fog."
MARCH 14.—Each side captures trench. Germans gain near Ypres and lose south of La Bassée Canal.
MARCH 15.—(By wireless to London.)—An official statement regarding the progress of the war issued here today says:
"South of Ypres we have taken a trench and two English machine guns."
"South of the Canal La Bassée the enemy penetrated one of our trenches. The battle is still raging there."
"There were no other incidents of importance in either theater except artillery battles."
MARCH 16.—New Pastor Ordicates at Albany.
ALBANY, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special.)—Rev. G. H. Young, the new pastor of the First Baptist Church of Albany, arrived in this city yesterday and conducted his first service at the church today. Mr. Young is a native of England but came to this country as a child and was educated at a Baptist college in Connecticut and the Baptist Theological Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y. He has served as pastor of Baptist Churches at Superior, Wis.; Beaver Dam, Wis.; and Oswego, N. Y. For the past two years he has been a member of the faculty of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

COLONEL SMITH IS DEAD
Attorney for Last Mexican Governor of California Passes at 81.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7.—Colonel George H. Smith, personal attorney of Pio Pico, last of the Mexican Governors of California, and later a judge of the District Court of Appeals when the Southern California Territory was established, died here today. He was 81 years old.
He wrote many books of jurisprudence and philosophy. His "Theory of the State" being awarded the Phillips prize by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia in an international competition. Colonel Smith was prominent in the Spanish land grant litigation of California.
During the Civil War he commanded a Confederate cavalry regiment.

GERMAN-AMERICAN
THREAT SUSPECTED

Embargo on War Munitions and Other "Neutral" Acts Demanded by League.

VOTING STRENGTH IS CITED

Organizers Include Chicagoans Whom President Wilson Recently Refused to Allow to Present Fatherland's Accusations.

(Special to the New York World. Published by arrangement with the World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Official Washington is still puzzled over the formation here recently of a National German-American League, which has let it be known that its political influence will be built from now on, particularly at the approaching Presidential contest in the 1916 campaign.
The league was called together by Representative Bartholdt, a St. Louis member of the House, and it held an all-day session behind closed doors. After the meeting it was announced that the league would hereafter work to "re-establish a genuine American neutrality and to uphold it free from commercial, financial or political subservience to foreign powers."

The purpose of the new league took Washington somewhat by surprise. A few days before it was convened Mr. Bartholdt sent word around all the newspapers in the city that he had some slight news value attached to the organization of the new German-American League. Later it was learned that the news would be confined to a statement "in English" setting forth the tenets of the new German-American political creed.

Free and Open Sea Wanted. These tenets when announced said that the new American neutrality was in favor of a "free and open sea for American commerce and unrestricted traffic in non-contraband goods; the immediate enactment of legislation prohibiting exportation of munitions of war and the establishment of an American merchant marine."

The real sting came in the last few paragraphs of the resolution adopted by the league, which set forth that the league and its members "pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to support only such candidates for public office, irrespective of party, who will place American interests above those of any other country, and who will abstain from all political and foreign influences from official life."

One portion of official Washington feels that the league's statement virtually serves notice on the Administration to look out for itself in 1916, unless the Administration supports Congressional measures now pending to prohibit the exportation of munitions of war to foreign countries.

Voting Strength in Weapon. The weapon that the league is expected to wield, if the Administration fails to fall into line, is the voting strength of German-American societies represented at the meeting, which include some 5,500,000 members.

The German-Americans who attended the meeting follow in the list: Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Alliance; Dr. Kurt H. Richter, of the German Historical Society; Professor William R. Sheppard, of Columbia University; Professor James T. Hatfield, of Chicago; Dr. A. B. Fauntleroy, of Cornell; the Rev. G. C. Berkmyer, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America; Joseph Frey, president of the German Relief Association; Dr. Edmund von Mach, of Harvard, and Representatives Porter and Barefield, of Pennsylvania, and Lobeck, of Nebraska.

Mr. Brand, of Chicago, the new secretary; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Alliance; Dr. Kurt H. Richter, of the German Historical Society; Professor William R. Sheppard, of Columbia University; Professor James T. Hatfield, of Chicago; Dr. A. B. Fauntleroy, of Cornell; the Rev. G. C. Berkmyer, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America; Joseph Frey, president of the German Relief Association; Dr. Edmund von Mach, of Harvard, and Representatives Porter and Barefield, of Pennsylvania, and Lobeck, of Nebraska.

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Wilson Refuses Audience. The following day the President declined to see the delegation, and wrote a letter taking the position that German-Americans or other foreign-born citizens, regardless of their patriotism, should remember, first of all, that they are Americans, and as such should respond to his appeal to remain in the American public to refrain from showing their partiality.

The present policy of the Government in carrying out President Wilson's neutrality proclamation is believed to be satisfactory to nearly all German sympathizers. Mr. Bartholdt was authorized to appoint sub-committees to form branches of the new league throughout the country.

PEOPLE ARE INDEMNIFIED
France Accepts New Principles Heretofore Unsupported by Law.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—By a decree appropriating \$50,000,000, to be applied to individual indemnities for damage to property caused by the German occupation, the French government has held to have adopted the principle of such indemnities, though heretofore no law authorized them. Heretofore the state has declined all responsibility for damage to private interests as the result of invasions. Excesses committed by an enemy were considered in the same category as losses by storm or fire.

In June, when there was no thought of war, Deputy Louis Marin introduced a law recognizing the principle of national responsibility for individual losses in such cases. The Chamber, however, did not consider the discussion of this law urgent and it was deferred.

ITALY COUNTED ENEMY
(Continued From First Page.) which she will be supported by Germany. To avoid precipitating the struggle is the aim which Prince Buelow and the German government now hold to be accomplished.

Incidentally a strange rumor is gaining ground among officials in Berlin that Italy's entry into the conflict would result in that power becoming a republic, because King Victor Emmanuel gave his word to Emperor Francis Joseph that he would abdicate rather than consent to war against the two other members of the triple alliance.

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MAXWELL, THE TAILOR
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Portland, Oregon, February 8, 1915.
To My Friends and Patrons:—
The dull month of February is upon us, and being between the seasons, merchant tailors have little or nothing to do.
I must, with the co-operation of you, keep my tailors at work, so they can earn enough to feed their families. This special offer is absolutely for this week only.
To stimulate business and induce immediate buying I will not only sacrifice profits on all my woollens, including my new Spring arrivals, but will also give you absolutely free of charge enough English Blue Serge Cloth to make a nice Spring suit for your wife, mother or sister.
\$35 Suits or Order \$25.00
\$40 Suits or Overcoats to order \$27.50
\$45 Suits or Overcoats to order \$30.00
You can pick your choice from my immense stock, including my celebrated English Blue Serge. This is a splendid OPPORTUNITY to secure your Spring Suit at ONE-THIRD OFF regular prices. With such strong inducements I expect to take enough orders to keep my men at work during the remainder of February--the dullest month on the calendar for tailors.
I only use the highest grade of linings.
MY GUARANTEE:--I have been established in the tailoring business over 20 years and the thousands of suits I have made testify to my ability and integrity. All garments are cut by me personally and all are made under my personal supervision. Do not delay.
Very truly yours,
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Between Second and Third.

CAPITAL IS CURBED
Britain Subordinates All Undertakings to War.
NEW ISSUES SUPERVISED
Subscriptions for Enterprises to Be Carried On Outside Empire Forbidden—Way Prepared for Another War Loan.
LONDON, Jan. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Considerable discussion has taken place recently as to what new issues of capital would be allowed by the government and the following statement issued by the treasury:
"In connection with the reopening of the stock exchanges, the treasury have under consideration the general conditions under which new issues of capital in the United Kingdom can be permitted during the continuance of the war.
It appears to the treasury that in the present crisis all other considerations must be subordinated to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country with a view to the successful prosecution of the war. Accordingly they wish it to be understood that until further notice they feel it imperative in the national interest that fresh issues of capital shall be approved by the treasury before they are made."
Necessity Must Be Shown. Treasury approval will be governed by the following general conditions:
1. Issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on in the United Kingdom shall be allowed only where it is deemed to be in the national interest that they be made.
2. Issues or participation in issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on outside the British Empire shall not be allowed.
3. The treasury will not in ordinary cases insist upon the above restrictions where issues are required for the renewal of treasury bills or other short instruments held here and falling due of foreign or colonial governments or municipal corporations or railways or other undertakings.
The treasury will not be prepared to approve of any dealings in the stock exchange in new issues which have not been approved by the treasury before they are made.
These regulations are looked on in the money market with complacency and the stock exchange hopefully as likely to benefit prices of existing gilt-edged stocks. They are also indicative of the government's intention to prepare the way for another war loan by keeping the London market free of other issues and at the same time checking any possible attempt to raise money on behalf of England's enemies.

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3.—CHAS. CHAPLIN IN "HIS NEW JOB"—Two acts. The best this wonderful comedian has attempted. Drawing packed houses.
4.—HEARTS—Seven acts. News from over the world in pictures.
5.—DOROTHY DAPHNE LEWIS Mezzo Soprano. Popular songs and air.
6.—NATIONAL FIVE ORGAN—Clifford Kirby and George D. Ingram.
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Exploits of Elaine (Matinee)—The Lieutenant-Governor—For Another's Crime—The Syndicate Lover—The New Teacher—Vocal and Organ Solos.
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Chat No. 6
I wonder if you remember that a day or so ago I spoke of the educational value of motion pictures.
Alone those lines, it is really remarkable what a perfect knowledge of history we twentieth century folk are obtaining through the film camera. Possibly our historic stories may be a trifle exaggerated, but that does not detract from their force.
Take for instance the story of "Mistress Nell," which delves deep into the romantic happenings surrounding Charles Stuart, of England.
Would it be possible to learn history in a more agreeable way than by watching MARY PICKFORD so charmingly live the life of Nell Gwyn, one-time idol of the theater and the King, as she does at the PEOPLES THEATER this week?
Over at the STAR one gets a glimpse of the tragedies of penitentiary life as one sees the life of Charles E. Van Loan's desperado, "Buckshot John," being expiated for his early crimes. And a simply wonderful film of the Ancon passing through the Panama Canal.
Yes, I think you will enjoy and learn much from the bills at both the Peoples and the Star Theaters.
My next chat will be in tomorrow's Oregonian.
John F. Cordray

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