



RUSSIAN FRONTIER IS BITTERLY COLD

All Clothing Men Can Wear Not Enough.

FOG PENETRATES TO VITALS

Correspondent Describes His Ride Through War Zone.

POLISH CITIES STRICKEN

Columns of Russian Prisoners Mile Long, Marching Five abreast, Are Met on Way; Chill Desolation is Everywhere.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT. (War correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Copyright 1915, by the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement.)

LOWICZ, Russia, Feb. 19.—You would best put on all you have for the ride we are going to take today. Even then you will be cold.

All you have, if your equipment is light, should include two suits of woolen underwear and two pairs of stockings, and you will make no mistake if you put on both shirts and the four stockings; a woolen band to go around the middle of the body, thick riding breeches reinforced with leather, a woolen sweater, a well-padded jacket, either lined with chamois skin or going over a chamois skin waistcoat; leather leggings, a long overcoat, fur-lined and fur-collared, fur-lined gloves, which will strap over the overcoat sleeves—this last, as you will discover in the first 25 miles, is important; a close-fitting, fur-lined hood of black leather, such as the aeroplane men wear—and don't forget the leather face piece that buttons across it, and a cloak of thin rubber—so thin that when you are not wearing it, it can be carried in a coat pocket.

Tough Goggles Needed. Not because of dust, but because the eyes must be protected from wind and snow, you must have motor goggles, and be sure to get a pair provided with the new kind of tough glass that does not splinter when struck by a flying cloud.

What with the knapsack you must take on these trips, a rug is going to be bothersome to carry in case you have any marching to do, but in the auto it will be worth all the trouble it later may cost. The most trying part of these 100 and 200-mile jaunts is the misery from cold feet.

Eleven hours of pretty steady wetness are ahead of us—hours of surpassing interest, and of large pictorial value, too, if you are interested in the wayside and countryside evidences of the great Teutonic struggle to keep Russia from sweeping into the fairest provinces of Eastern Germany—the supreme Teutonic struggle against the Slavs since the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary were overthrown by Poles and Tartars at Tannenberg 465 years ago last July.

Ancient Battlefield Revisited. Before we get back to Posen, please God, we shall visit that same battlefield of Tannenberg, where only last August Teutons and Slavs met again, but with results profoundly otherwise. Into Russia, from sweeping into the fairest provinces of Eastern Germany—the supreme Teutonic struggle against the Slavs since the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary were overthrown by Poles and Tartars at Tannenberg 465 years ago last July.

Going by the highways, as we shall get our ride will cover between 130 and 140 miles. In ordinary times and in ordinary weather an auto would easily do the distance in five hours. Now, the times being troubled and pregnant with delays, we shall be 11 hours on the road.

Roads Shocking, Accidents Probable. Leaving Posen at 7 in the morning, we shall be lucky enough if we reach Lowicz at 6 in the evening—in time to hunt quarters and some food before it is pitch dark. That is, barring accidents. The roads are shocking, and accidents are probable.

On the way we shall pass through the important Polish-Russian towns of—

Shupca, Kolo, Krasniewice, Golina, Klodawa, Kutno, Kosala.

Important as Polish-Russian towns go—a touch of strangeness about them; green and gold domes that belly out in the middle in the Russian manner, staring white chochees with frescoes in red and green and gold in the outer walls, and stout cottages of stone and plaster painted a bright blue. Hints of Russia, too, in the tall astrakhan caps of the farmers piloting their low-hung wagons through the deep ruts, and in the long, black gowns of the Polish and Russian Jews standing in the doorways of their dark shops, their arms folded and their peering furtively out at the pageant of conquest rolling steadily by all day and every day.

Warning Drink is Blessing. We shall rush through market squares where brass samovars, resting on boards laid over tables, are sending up faint wreaths of blue smoke. In one village square I counted 49, tended by

AMERICA FIRES ON GERMAN STEAMER

SAN JUAN FORTS PREVENT DEPARTURE WITHOUT PAPERS.

Vessel Ignores Warning Shells From Big Guns, but Stops When Small Shot Hit Her.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 21.—The German merchant steamer Odenwald, which attempted to leave port today without obtaining clearance papers, was stopped as she was passing out the entrance to the harbor by two shots across her bows from a five-inch gun and direct shots from a Maxim. She then returned and was taken in charge by the collector of customs.

Permission to sail was refused the Odenwald by the collector, pending instructions from Washington. The steamer has been at San Juan since August 6. She was bound for European ports from the West Indies with freight and passengers and sought refuge here. She began coaling and taking on provisions three days ago.

Falling to obtain the necessary clearance papers, her commander apparently decided to risk the attempt to put to sea. A heavy gun on Morro Castle sent two shots across her bows as a warning, but it was not until the machine gun opened a direct fire that the steamer stopped and headed back to port.

FOE HOLDS FRENCH PLANTS

Nearly Half of Nation's Industries Controlled by Invader.

BERLIN, March 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The war has placed almost half of the manufacturing industries of France temporarily into the hands of the Germans, according to statistics gathered by Dr. E. Schroeder, secretary of the German Iron Manufacturers' Association. He finds that not less than 43 per cent of the steam power in France is in the districts occupied by the Germans. The highest percentage is in the textile industries, where nearly 63 per cent of the power is in German hands. The mining industries, including quarries, follow, with 45 per cent, and the iron and metal-working industries are not far behind, with 54 per cent.

The food products industries, chemical, paper and book-making and electricity all have between 30 and 45 per cent of their power in German hands, while lower percentages are found only in agriculture, building and state concerns.

SPRING CANOEISTS UPSET

Dusty Roads, Straw Hats, Shirt Sleeves and Swimming at Eugene.

EUGENE, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—Two canoeing accidents, several arrests for motor speeding and the river bank lined with small boys swimming marked the first day of Spring today. The thermometer, which yesterday registered 75, only reached 74 today, but the humidity was greater and the suffering from Spring fever was more intense.

For the first time this year motor cars were able to kick up a dust and disappear. The roads leading to and from the city resembled a belated parade from 9 o'clock this morning until late at night.

Straw hats and an absence of coats, with necks bared, were seen on every suburban walk.

MEDFORD TEMPERATURE 91

Day Is Warmest in March in Three Years and Straw Hats Appear.

MEDFORD, Or., March 21.—(Special.)—The thermometer registered 91 degrees here today, the warmest March day in three years. Summer dresses, straw hats and barefoot children appeared on the streets, while the tennis season was opened both on the Country Club and the City courts. The Pacific Highway from Ashland to Central Point was crowded with automobiles taking advantage of the wonderful sunshine.

The cold nights of the past few weeks, local orchardists say, have held back the fruit buds sufficiently to reduce a danger of damaging frost.

LOCUSTS HIT PALESTINE

Great Damage to Crops Reported, According to News From Egypt.

CAIRO, Egypt, via London, March 21.—The following statement was issued officially here today: "There has been nothing to report since the last official communications. Patrols and aeroplane reconnaissances show that there is little activity among the outposts of the enemy, which remain in the same places as before, some four days' march from the canal."

"The work on the railroad near Lidda is being continued slowly. "Locusts are reported as causing great damage to crops in Southern Palestine."

SARAH TO ACT UNTIL DEATH

Bernhardt Writes Former Leading Man of Rapid Improvement.

NEW YORK, March 21.—(Special.)—In a letter received today by Lou Tellegen, formerly her leading man, Sarah Bernhardt says: "I am continuing to improve rapidly. You ask if I will go on playing. How can you ask? Until the other leg is buried in my grave, I shall never cease to go on acting. I keep up my spirits and have a ravenous appetite for getting back to work."

Scientific Management Leader Dies. PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Frederick Winslow Taylor, originator of the modern scientific management movement, died here today from pneumonia. He was 59 years old.

RAID ON PARIS MADE BY TWO ZEPPELINS

Persons in and Near Capital Injured.

FIFTY BOMBS ARE DROPPED

War Balloons Escape Pursuers in Mist and Darkness.

ONE AIRSHIP BELIEVED HIT

Cradle Containing Babe Is Only Article Left Unwrecked in Home Destroyed by Explosion; Center of City Not Reached.

PARIS, March 21.—An official report was given out today regarding the Zeppelin airships that raided Paris early today and dropped a dozen bombs. The damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were wounded, one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital, following the Valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missiles also were dropped at Compiègne, Ribecourt and Dreuilin Court, but without serious result.

People More Curious Than Afraid. Residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear as to the aerial invasion. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the Zeppelin's approach. Searchlights were turned on the clouds, anti-aircraft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

Thousands watched the invasion from balconies. An official communication regarding the raid says: "Between 1:15 and 3 o'clock this morning four Zeppelins started toward Paris from the direction of Compiègne, following the Valley of the Oise. Two landed in Paris, one at Ecouen, ten miles north of Paris; the other at Mantes, on the Seine, 35 miles from Paris."

"The other two were attacked by anti-aircraft guns and only passed over outlying districts of the northwestern part of Paris and neighboring suburbs. They withdrew after having dropped a dozen bombs, some of which did not explode. The damage done was unimportant. "The different stations for aircraft opened fire on the Zeppelins, which were constantly kept illuminated by searchlights. One appeared to have been hit. The aeroplane squadron took part in the action, but mist hampered pursuit. "Summing up, the Zeppelin raid on Paris was a complete failure."

Official reports are that eight bombs were dropped on Paris. (Continued on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 75.8 degrees; minimum, 51.9 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; not so warm; easterly winds. War. Two Zeppelins in raid on Paris would eight persons. Page 1. German steamer prevented from leaving San Juan by American shots. Page 1. Heavy battles are raging near Augustow and in Carpathian. Page 2. Unfavorable weather causes lull in attacks on Dardanelles. Page 3. American woman in Serbia says nurses see none of "glorious" aspects of war. Page 2. General Von Bissing tells what Germans are doing in effort to improve Belgium. Page 2. Eastern frontier bitterly cold. Page 1. Russia invites trade from United States. Page 2. Germans capture two French positions on heights in Vosges. Page 2. National. Work is being rushed on super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania. Page 5. Domestic. Business conditions of country fast returning to normal basis. Page 1. Negro arrested for killing family with axe believed to have slain 30 persons in similar way. Page 5. Piece of wood worth \$20000 feature of Oregon exhibit at San Francisco. Page 11. Sports. Heavers defeat Chicago Giants, 7 to 3. Page 10. Young man dives from Morrison bridge into cold waters of Willamette River. Page 10. City League teams hold final practice before opening season. Page 10. Portland and Vicinity. Sheriff raids game pit near Gresham and 31 are arrested. Page 1. Warmest March day since 1886 marks entry of Spring. Page 1. Girl in Lincoln High graduating class is instructor's wife, but secret long kept. Page 8. Southern Pacific heads visit lines in Oregon. Page 10. Lombard Italian grand opera company to appear at Baker Theater at popular prices. Page 14. New film plots are varied. Page 9. Liquor must vanish at midnight, last of year, prohibition law provides. Page 9. Dr. F. M. Pattinger preaches fresh-air gospel to prevent disease. Page 9. Man confesses to stealing food to feed fiancée and her child and mother. Page 7.

TRADE IS RESUMING ITS NORMAL BASIS

Seasonable Revival Is Seen in All Lines.

BIG MACHINERY ORDERS IN

Heavy Business Expected to Result From Good Crops.

BANKERS ARE PREPARING

Wealth Accumulated From Last Harvest to Double Effect of Another Large Yield; Bank Clearings Also Show Gains.

CHICAGO, March 21.—(Special.)—Trade in general lines all over the country has shown seasonable improvement. Encouraging reports come from all sections of the country, embracing the centers of large industries. Significance attaches to the increase in last week's bank clearings at the agricultural centers, Kansas City showing a gain of 25.5 per cent over figures of a year ago, Minneapolis gained 23.8 per cent, Omaha increased 16.5 per cent, St. Paul and Duluth gained 4 per cent each.

Machinery Orders Heavy. Enormous orders for machinery are a feature in the trade situation, both for domestic and foreign account. The steel and iron business has held its own. Railroad financing progresses and steel and equipment orders are being placed with more freedom for the more urgent requirements of transportation lines.

Steel mill operations averaged around 63 per cent in the past week, which shows that specifications against contracts are holding up. Bankers Prepare for Revival. Unmistakable evidence of strong underlying confidence that great business activity will come to the United States is reflected in preparations now being made by bankers to meet the conditions.

General business has been creeping steadily back to a normal basis and, as it moves ahead, each week gathering stronger momentum, the country is nearing another agricultural harvest. Winter crops never before furnished such an encouraging outlook and, in view of high prices received for the last yield, dealers believe it is safe to assume that Spring plantings of all grains and cereals will be greatly enlarged in acreage this season.

Big Trade Is Expected. Bankers have gone into seasonable conditions like this before, probably not exactly the same in respect of circumstances which the foreign war has brought up, but they know what the

(Continued on Page 2.)

SPRING COMES ON REAL SPRING DAY

TEMPERATURE IS HIGHEST IN MARCH SINCE 1886.

Straw Hats Appear, Open Cars and Autos Carry Many to Country and Craft Dot Willamette.

Portland's warmest March day since 1886 marked the entry of Spring yesterday. The temperature reached 79 degrees, and the weather was typical of June at its fairest. The mercury was highest at 2:45 P. M. and all afternoon varied only a part of a degree from that figure. The lowest reading of the day was 51.5 degrees early in the morning. There was the longest possible period of sunshine, or 12 hours and 13 minutes.

Straw hats blossomed out on the streets. Open streetcars were out, loaded with crowds going to the country. Automobile owners were in their glory. The Willamette was dotted with canoes, rowboats and motor-boats. Crowds were drawn to the water's edge and some could not resist the temptation to swim and dive. Parties who sought the country returned late in the day laden with great bunches of early wild flowers.

Those few persons who stayed at home spent the time putting around flower beds or in their gardens. Last night was as beautiful as the day and brought crowds downtown. The forecast for today is fair, with the weather not quite so warm.

Sunday's War Moves

THE relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage. A dispatch from Rome says Austria and German subjects have been advised by their consuls to leave Italy in the shortest possible time and that several Germans who recently arrived in Italy are being watched because of the suspicion that they are military spies.

There have been reports for some days that Germany's efforts to secure the continued neutrality of Italy by inducing Austria to cede Trent and other territory to her were not meeting with success. Italy, it was said, is demanding that the territory be handed over to her at once, but the Teutonic allies desired to make the transfer after the war.

Following this came reports that Austria had begun strengthening her southern frontier, and according to a dispatch received in Paris from Rome yesterday, Italian officers of all arms belonging to the first line, who have been on hand, have been called to the colors. In military circles of the allies, this order is considered significant, it being contended that these officers belong to the public administration, from which they would not be called unless the situation were serious. No Austrian news on the subject is available in London, the censor in that country having, it is said, prohibited any comments.

There also are reports that Greece is preparing to adopt a more active attitude. Following a series of prolonged Cabinet meetings at Athens, the Greek Minister of Marine is quoted as having said that the Greek government had received all guarantees, and to be about to engage in some enterprise. As the chief objection to ex-Premier Venizelos' policy of helping the allies against Turkey was declared to have been that Greece had no guarantees that she would receive adequate compensation, this statement of the Minister of Marine is considered an intimation that the new Greek government is now satisfied with the allies' guarantees.

The allied fleet is said to be preparing for a renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles, which has been delayed by unfavorable weather. As the admiral aboard the French battleship Suffren, it is reported that a decision was reached to make a new general attack in which all the warships will take part. Germans early yesterday made an attack on Paris with aircraft. Four Zeppelins started for the city, but only two reached it. These dropped bombs, wounding several persons and setting fire to buildings. The French airmen whose duty it is to guard the city set out in pursuit of the Germans, but, owing to the mist, they were unable to overtake the airships.

As far as the land operations are concerned, the Eastern front holds the most interest. The Russians, despite the swampy condition of the ground, are slowly, according to Petrograd dispatches, pressing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier, their latest achievement being to defeat three German columns which had set out on the route to Ostrolenka from Myzyniec, which is not far from the German frontier. From the same source comes a statement that Preezemyl is at its last gasp and that the garrison is getting rid of its ammunition, preparatory to surrendering.

In the West the chief news comes from the German official report, which tells of successes in Champagne, north of Beausjour, and in the Vosges, where they stormed and captured the crest of Reichs Ackerkopf, in each case taking a number of hundred French prisoners.

In England the leaders of public opinion are devoting their attention to the question of increasing the output of munitions and of generally speeding up the manufacture and movement of supplies required by the army. Threatening disputes are being settled by granting war bonuses to the men, while other questions are being referred to arbitrators. On the whole the situation has improved. There is less congestion at the London docks, the men there having arranged their disputes with the employers.

Admission at First Denied. Admission at first was denied, but after a parley with the ticket taker he paid 50 cents and was ushered in. "When I entered the barn there was a fight on, the first of the day, I think," said Mr. Pitts, in discussing the raid. "There were about 40 men around a concrete pit and just as soon as one of the birds was killed everybody would exchange money. I couldn't estimate the amount. One man spoke up and said that he would wager nothing less than \$10 on his cock when he started him. Immediately after the first fight I went to Gresham and notified the Sheriff's office, and when I got back I saw several dead birds. Some of the owners passed the time away with cards or dice while waiting for opportunity to match their birds. There was a lot of beer there, and everybody was feeling pretty good."

A number of those arrested expressed regret afterwards that they did not have a chance to match their birds. A number of the cocks that were confiscated by the Sheriff are valued highly by their owners. Hearings Set for Today. That cock-fighting has been going on a number of months at the scene of yesterday's raid is the opinion of Sheriff Hurlbut. The concrete pit is regarded as evidence that yesterday's performance was only one of many. The place is so equipped that a person who wasn't on the inside would never suspect anything, it is said. (Continued on Page 2.)

COCK FIGHT RAIDED; 31 ARRESTS MADE

Gresham Pit Indicates "Sport" Is Common.

17 LIVE, 5 DEAD BIRDS TAKEN

Cards and Dice Also Used to While Time Away.

BETTING BRISK AT RING

When Scramble Comes to Escape One Man Is Fished Out of Gunnysack While Another Gets Hung Up in Fence.

Sheriff Hurlbut and a posse of deputies, led by Lewis W. Pitts, humane officer, swept down yesterday on a gamecock pit on the farm leased by Harry Osborne, near Gresham, and arrested 31 men, many of whom had birds entered in the competition in which considerable sum of money is supposed to have changed hands.

From out of gunnysacks into which men had crawled in hope of escaping arrest, the sportsmen were yanked, and in the wild scramble of others to get away one almost succeeded, but caught his foot on a fence and fell dangling into the hands of the law. 17 Birds Captured. Seventeen primed birds, all wearing keenly sharpened steel spurs, were seized as evidence.

Charges of cruelty to animals were placed against most of the men by Deputy District Attorney Robinson, but some will be arraigned under the gambling statute. Those arrested and held were: J. M. Wright, Frank Edgar, J. C. Johnston, E. Tracy, William Klingler, J. L. Floyd, Elmer Hale, E. Peterson, A. D. Yost, Ben Jensen, Dick Harding, Fred David, W. Donahue, Louis Kapus, Harry Erickson, H. Miller, C. Hyde, H. Loutill, F. Bohann, R. Holshus, E. Fletcher, Neiten Williams, Walter Bay, Charles Adams, Oscar Hedlund, Nel Eck, Charles Adams, Evan Morgan, R. Lawrence, I. Lusnerick and J. C. Smith.

Outfit Held as Evidence. When the Sheriff and his deputies arrived at 12:45 yesterday seven fights already had been staged in which five birds met death and two severe injury. The 17 live birds were hanging on the rafters awaiting their turn for conflict. The spectators and bettors made a wild scramble to escape, and three of the men arrested managed to crawl into gunny sacks in the basement before the officers closed in. Seven automobiles carried the prisoners to Portland arriving last night at 3:30 o'clock. The 17 birds, scaled in which they were weighed, 12 pairs of steel spurs, dice and other kindred paraphernalia were brought in for the prosecutor's use.

Offense Not First in Assertion. According to Humane Officer Pitts, the principals in yesterday's matches have held tournaments for sometime at the Gresham pit. To make the birds fight more fiercely the spurs were filed down close, in some cases drawing blood. Large steel gaffs were then adjusted to each limb and were sharpened. They equipped the birds were turned into the pit and death was the almost certain portion of the loser. Humane Officer Pitts learned of the illegal sport almost by accident. He overheard a conversation Saturday night of a proposed gamecock fight to be held Sunday, but he learned only that it was to be on Sandy road. Accordingly he traveled over Sandy road looking for prospective "sportsmen." His search at first was in vain, but by applying at a farmer's house on pretense of buying some game cocks he got the desired information and went to a barn in the woods to which he was directed.

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