

RUSSIANS REPORT GERMAN SHIPS HALTED

Petrograd Also Says Offensive by Czar's Armies Is Developing Successfully.

TEUTONS EVEN BACK UP

Allied Military Observers Renew Hope Warsaw History Will Be Repeated—Berlin War Office Reports Gains Also.

LONDON, July 27.—Reports from Petrograd that the Germans have been stopped in their advance at numerous points from the Baltic south—particularly northwest and south of Warsaw—has renewed hope in British military circles that history is to repeat itself in another failure of the German attempt to capture the Polish capital.

The German official report confirms the Russian statement of the czar's forces having taken the initiative, but concedes no success to the enemy, while on the other hand several counter attacks made by the Russians are declared to have failed completely.

Furthermore, the German official report gives the number of new Russian prisoners at more than 6000. On the lines of General von Hindenburg, northwest of Warsaw, and Von Mackensen, south of Warsaw, where the Russians report having stopped the German advance—forcing the Teutons back at some points—the official Berlin communication says: "The situation is unchanged, or there is nothing new to report."

Northern Advance Arrested. The army of General von Buelow, which is making a demonstration in the north in the direction of the railway connecting Petrograd with Warsaw, is believed to have been interrupted by a Russian counter maneuver from Mitau, according to the Russians, and the Germans also report the advantage. It is possible that this German force may attempt a swing south to menace the Russian wing protecting Warsaw.

The Russian communication contends that the assaults against both Ivanograd by General von Mackensen, and Novogeorgievsk, by General von Hindenburg, have been successfully repulsed. The German official communication follows: "An attack from Mitau was repulsed. Russian attempts yesterday to push back our troops advancing across the Narva River by a great simultaneous attack from the line of Gogorow (east of Pultsk) and Serok (south of Pultsk) failed completely."

German Report Pursued. "We captured 3312 Russians and 13 machine guns. To the east and southeast of Rosnancour troops are pursuing the defeated enemy, who advanced from an eastern direction. Fighting southeast of Pultsk is proceeding. "The situation before Novogeorgievsk and Warsaw is unchanged. "There is nothing new to report in the region of Ivanograd. "North of Pultsk we ejected the enemy from several villages, capturing 2341 Russians and 10 officers. "Otherwise the situation of the German troops under Field Marshal von Mackensen is unchanged."

INSURANCE LOANS LARGE

Companies in Last Year Lent More Than \$10,000,000 on Realty.

SALEM, Or., July 26.—Life insurance companies transacting business in Oregon last year had mortgage loans on real estate amounting to \$10,742,299. This amount includes mortgages of \$697,584 held by the United Artists of Portland, insurance companies, Wells report shows the distribution of the loans among the rest of the companies as follows:

Table listing insurance companies and their respective mortgage loan amounts in Oregon for the last year.

TENSION ABSENT IN CASE

(Continued From First Page.) connection with attacks on neutral vessels was made.

FREEDOM OF NEUTRALS DENIED

German Professor Holds American Position is Untenable.

BERLIN, July 27, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Professor Eduard Helfferich, an authority on international law, commenting in an article in Der Tag on the American note regarding the Lusitania disaster and submarine warfare, says:

"The American note must produce indignation and great irritation. President Wilson's contention that American citizens may travel where their interests upon the high seas call them is absolutely untenable. "International law unconditionally acknowledges that neutrals do not possess absolute freedom of travel on the high seas in war time. The Lusitania case concerns not a neutral ship, but a hostile ship of which there were strong suspicions of her being turned

into an auxiliary cruiser at any moment.

"The insinuation of the United States that Germany should give up her submarine warfare so that American citizens could travel on British ships is comprehensible only because it is in accordance with the entire attitude of the American Government toward Germany."

"The delivery of arms and ammunition not always violates neutrality, but if the fighting power of one belligerent depends upon the receipt of arms and ammunition by a neutral power, then it constitutes a violation.

"President Wilson speaks of a new and untried method of naval warfare, and the May note acknowledged the impossibility of submarines detaining hostile ships. A necessary consequence is the destruction of such vessels. Instead, President Wilson demands that Germany abandon the use of her submarines. This is a demand that Americans to travel on the British ships, instead of being satisfied with taking passage on American, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian or Danish ships."

MOUNTAIN TOP IS TAKEN

FRENCH STORM STRONG GERMAN POSITION IN ALSACE.

Heights Dominate Principal Valley of Fecht—Artillery Violently Active All Along the Front.

LONDON, July 27.—Furious artillery bombardments have characterized the day's fighting on the Western front, according to the official reports from Paris and Berlin, and the capture last night of an advanced German position in Alsace by the French is asserted by Paris and admitted by Berlin. The French communication says on this subject:

"In Alsace our troops yesterday achieved the conquest of a strongly organized position which the Germans occupied at an altitude of about 600 feet above our initial trenches on the heights of the Fecht. The heights dominate the principal valley of the Fecht, as well as the great road from Notre Dame des Trois Eples. "We took prisoners several officers and more than 100 men belonging to five different regiments. "Arzac was bombarded twice yesterday, and the German batteries at Furbes and East Dunkirk yesterday, and the allies retaliated by turning their guns on the German barracks at Westende and Middelkerke. A German aviator dropped five bombs on Dunkirk."

RADIO CROSSES PACIFIC

JAPANESE STATION COMMUNICATES WITH HAWAII.

Distance Is More Than 3000 Miles, and Regular Wireless Service Is to Be Maintained.

TOKIO, Japan, July 27.—Wireless communication was successfully inaugurated today between the station at Funabashi, near Yokohama and the Hawaiian Islands. Messages by wireless between Japan and the United States are being regularly accepted in the near future.

The distance between Funabashi, where a new wireless station has been erected, and Honolulu is about 3350 miles. Experiments with wireless telegraphy between the Japanese and Hawaiian Islands have been going on for several years. As far back as 1905 telegrams had been received at points in Hokkaido, Northern Japan, from Hawaii, but they were not sufficiently frequent or connected to make a permanent station there advisable at that time.

Communication by wireless between the station at Eilat, on the Red Sea, and the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of 2100 miles, was opened in 1914.

COLLEGE ATHLETES FAIL

Baseball and Football Men Said to Gain Less Honors Than Others.

EUGENE, Or., July 27.—(Special.)—College athletes are not always the most successful after leaving college. Experiments with wireless telegraphy between the Japanese and Hawaiian Islands have been going on for several years. As far back as 1905 telegrams had been received at points in Hokkaido, Northern Japan, from Hawaii, but they were not sufficiently frequent or connected to make a permanent station there advisable at that time.

120,000 ACRES AVAILABLE

Land in Yakima and 10 Other Washington Counties Open.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 27.—(Special.)—One hundred and twenty thousand acres in 11 counties in this state are designated as available for homestead entry by an order received today by the North Yakima office. Forty-five thousand acres of this is in the Yakima district. Most of the land has been subject to entry, but may now be taken in tracts of 20 to 40 acres. A large portion already is included in railroad and school lands.

Road at Salem to Get \$2000.

SALEM, Or., July 27.—(Special.)—The State Highway Commission today decided to appropriate \$2000 of the State road fund next year toward hardening the road between Salem proper and the State Fair grounds. It is expected that the county will contribute like amount, and property owners on the route will be assessed to obtain the rest of the money necessary for the work. The road is a part of the Pacific Highway.

Civil War Veteran Dies at Albany.

ALBANY, Or., July 27.—(Special.)—James K. Searis, a veteran of the Civil War, died Sunday night at his home in this city at the age of 72 years. He was a native of New York and had resided in this city about four years. He is survived by two sons—Frank Searis, of Portland, and C. W. Searis, proprietor of the Fifth Theater here. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Tacoma Calls Oregon City Pastor.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 27.—(Special.)—Rev. H. H. Johnson, pastor of the Lutheran church at Schubele and Oregon City, has been called again by a congregation at Tacoma and said today that he would accept the call. He will move to Tacoma the second week in August and will preach his farewell sermon here August 8.

Santipic Gives Skin Comfort.

Itchy skin, sunburn, chafing, and irritated skin. Cool and soothing. You'll find it clearly, healthily odor. 50c. All druggists.

BRITAIN TO AMERICA REPLY TO AMERICA

Request Made to Delay Publication of Note on Subject of Prize Courts.

COMMENT TO BE ADDED

Lansing Declines to Venture Theory for Cabled Request—Supplementary Communication Is Promised Within Week.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A request made by Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the State Department withhold from publication in tomorrow morning's papers, as originally planned, the text of the British note received yesterday in reply to the American protest against the British order-in-council, caused much speculation today in official circles.

No explanation of the delay was made except that another note on the same subject was promised from London "within a week."

Secretary Lansing declined to advance any theory for the supplementing of the first communication with an American note, which has been in preparation for some time, will be further delayed until the supplementary documents are in hand.

New Phase to Be Considered. It was at first supposed by officials that statements in the last American note to Germany, which were of general application and set out in determined language the purpose of the United States Government to maintain the freedom of the seas, might have influenced the British Foreign Office to deal with the subject in the same note which defends the order-in-council. From British sources, however, it was learned that the main purpose of asking the postponement of publication was to afford opportunity to the British government to consider and comment on the communication cabled from Washington July 17, in regard to cases before British prize courts.

The communication known as a caveat, recited that in view of differences known to exist between the British and American views as to the principles of law as applicable in prize court proceedings, the British government is informed that the American note would insist on the recognition of the rights of American citizens under the principles of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by the British government, and would not recognize the validity of the prize court proceedings taken under the restraints imposed by British municipal laws in such cases before British prize courts.

Impairment of Rights Denied. The British note delivered yesterday is understood to be framed on the theory that the order-in-council does not transgress the rights of neutrals as laid down in international law. "It is admitted that some respects the application of the legal principles is new. In view of the sweeping objection by the United States to the order-in-council, the British government feels it is understood that this phase requires special treatment at this time. It was thought a separate note might be sent in reply, but the British government is understood to have finally decided to include this subject in a whole general argument covering the rights of neutrals to the freedom of the seas.

One feature of the British note is said to deal exhaustively with the right of a country to blockade an enemy through neutral ports. The United States, in case it should be plunged into war with any European country, would not wish to see the British could successfully maintain a blockade so long as the enemy could receive unlimited supplies across the borders of an adjacent country. It is believed by the British as a fact which should be considered in dealing with the effort to cut off supplies being received by Germany through Swedish, Danish and Dutch ports.

Civil War Case Figures.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Matamoros cases during the Civil War, which has been right appears to be denied, is held by Great Britain not to apply to the present case, because at that time, except at Brownsville, there was practically no way for supplies landed in Mexico to reach the Confederate States overland through Texas, because of lack of inland transportation facilities, which now exist.

Least there should be eventual disagreement as to the right of the British government to detain vessels and cargoes under the order-in-council, and failing in diplomatic adjustment, it is pointed out by British officials that American interests may safely be trusted to the special international tribunal provided for in the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which the British hold was intended to deal with just such cases.

CASHIER STOCK IS HIT

(Continued From First Page.)

advisory Place Told in Letter. United States Attorney Reames introduced against Gernert a letter which had been written to F. M. LeMunn, salesman, February 27, 1912, from Stockton, Cal., telling of having offered an "advisory board" place to prospects and suggesting to LeMunn what to say in his answer.

One of Gernert's suggestions was that LeMunn should say that he was trying to get for Gernert 1000 cashier machines to sell in his territory. The suggestion was followed in LeMunn's answer. At the time the company, according to the Government's evidence, had not even applied for patents to such a machine.

Here is Gernert's letter in part: "I believe I will do business with the Tracy bank directors at St. I told them they should be secured as to the fact that all in their community the company would permit one man a seat on the advisory board and see that everything is taken up legally."

Instructions for Letter Given.

"They are to have another special meeting, at which my presence will be required, at which time I must have \$2500 to send and statement. Show up cash and notes in one item. "Write me a personal letter and tell me you will do all in your power to help the company. Write me in a joking way that you never knew there were so many banks in the country, as

the letters show which are coming in daily asking about machines.

"Also state that one of the directors looked at LeMunn on the latter day that they are figuring to keep the wheels running 24 hours a day—three eight-hour shifts—in order to supply the great demand which will be under scored in letter) know there is for our new-born toy.

Manager Follows Clew.

"Also state that the other two (word 'two' under scores) in letter agencies are almost through with the stock-selling, and if I want to let them have what I got to sell, to let you know, they want it, but personally you wouldn't do it, as it would mean that I would have to lay idle for a month or two until the machine are ready.

"I am feeling fine physically and seem to be sound mentally. It's only once in a while I get bugs. Yours truly, F. M. LEMUNN, Jr."

"P. S.—I hooked my sparkler today in order to save myself from being knocked down—there's so many hold-ups these days."

In response to this letter, Mr. LeMunn replied, under date of March 2, 1912:

"I would be only too pleased to have a member on the advisory board from that section of California providing they want it, and I would be glad to allot to you, as then they would have a sufficient investment to take a deep personal interest in assisting with us to plans of manufacturing and selling.

Promise of Effort Made. "You may count upon me using my personal influence in all the possible support toward providing you with 1000 machines which you have requested for your territory. I am would be surprised if you did not receive an unqualified order, that are coming in from almost every quarter, and it has been agreed to supply the great demand which is being made for this new device, our automatic cashier.

Call for Block Reported. "Just a word to advise you that the other two fiscal agents have almost sold their entire allotment, and I would like to know if we can supply them with another block, which means, if we are to do this, that you must get some from you and want you to advise us by return mail if you are willing to release any part of your block and turn it over to them."

"In fact, I think they would give you a small premium if you would do so. "Just bear in mind that we are not asking you to do this, as it would mean that you and your men would have to remain idle for at least 30 or 60 days until we could supply you with enough machines to occupy your territory."

This "advisory board," on which prospective buyers were offered a place if they took out a certain amount of stock, it has been testified by witnesses for the Government, was fictitious except on paper.

Company Not Paid. Testimony. Several witnesses from Cashmere, Spohnish and Wenatchee, Wash., testified that they had bought stock of Gernert and of F. M. LeMunn, another individual, under the pretense of a company that it was company stock. Hiram S. House, the Government's expert on the rights of the stock, testified that the American note would insist on the recognition of the rights of American citizens under the principles of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by the British government, and would not recognize the validity of the prize court proceedings taken under the restraints imposed by British municipal laws in such cases before British prize courts.

These certificates are taken care of by me out of my own stock, said one of the witnesses. "I have therefore the entire settlement is due to me until such time as we get together and make a settlement."

Mrs. Olive P. Howard was put on the stand by the Government to testify that Gernert had been employed to sell stock in the Pacific Northwest. Her husband, George H. Webb, was president in 1912, the proposition having been stopped by the authorities because of alleged fraud.

Signature Is Denied. Affidavits signed by George H. Webb, and one signed by herself to the effect that Mr. Gernert had remained in the place, the Paulina, had been printed on literature of the company as sales manager by the company with consent of Gernert and her husband, George H. Webb, was president in 1912, the proposition having been stopped by the authorities because of alleged fraud.

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FISHING IS MENACED

Submarines Attack Fleet of Trawlers Off Scotland.

SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK

Danish Steamer Is Among Latest Victims of Germans—British Ship Reaches Port After Bombs Are Set Off in Hold.

LONDON, July 27.—Apparently determined to demoralize the British fish supply as much as possible, two German submarines have appeared suddenly among the fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland and, by shell fire, have destroyed several trawlers.

In each case, in spite of a vigorous shell fire from the German boats, the crews escaped without injury, although some drifted in open boats for 12 hours before being picked up. All the men were landed safely today.

Many other fishing vessels have been forced to take refuge in northern harbors.

Danish Steamer Sunk. German submarines shouted in good English to the British sailors: "We have nice little torpedoes here for Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Grey."

A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Danish steamer Nellig, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne and laden with railway ties, has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. The crew of the steamer was landed at Wilhelmshaven, near the mouth of the Ems river.

The Norwegian ship G. P. Harbitz was attacked and set on fire Sunday by a German submarine. The captain says he saw crew members on fire near the spot where the Harbitz was attacked.

Attacked Vessel Escapes. The German gave the crew of the Harbitz five minutes to take to boats. The Aberdeen trawler Emblem has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the trawler destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Captain Humby, of the British steamship Turnwell, which arrived today from Swansea, reported that after sailing from Liverpool June 15 he encountered a German submarine. The submarine fired several shots from a rapid-firer at the Turnwell, and the crew of the Turnwell took to their boats.

The Germans boarded the Turnwell, Captain Humby said, exploded several of the British fleet empty holds and abandoned the steamship to attack the British coasting steamer Trafford. After sinking the Trafford, the submarine crew returned to the Turnwell, but before they could do any further damage to the steamship, patrol boats of the British fleet appeared and the submarine disappeared.

The Turnwell's crew returned to their vessel after having spent four hours of the fighting as 12,347. If his figures were correct the British have lost 152,542 in the last 14 weeks, an average of 15,900 a week.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 5106 and the military casualties up to July 18 were 221,889. The military losses were divided as follows:

Table showing military casualties: Killed, Officers, Men.

Another proclamation eliminates from the Fremont reserve 25,252 acres immediately surrounding Silver Lake. This land also is rough and of poor quality and the Forest Service reports it has little agricultural value. All the eliminated lands will be opened to homestead entry September 20.

RESERVE IS ELIMINATED

PART PAULINA FOREST LAND TO BE OPENED TO ENTRY.

Value for Agricultural Purpose Is Little, Announces Service; Most of Tract to Be Added to Others.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 27.—Under proclamations recently issued by the President, what remained of the Paulina forest reserve in Oregon has been abolished and of that area 113,673 acres have been opened to entry, while \$22,231 acres are transferred to the adjacent forest reserves.

The lands opened to entry lie south of Creswell and north of the Klammath Indian reservation, but are declared by the Forest Service to be of little agricultural value, as the soil is poor, the climate is rigorous and the topography rough. Much of this land is covered with scattering lodgepole pine, much of which is worm eaten and little of it of any value except for firewood.

The bulk of the Paulina reserve is transferred to other reserves, 627,146 acres in the Klammath Indian reservation, 152,120 acres to the Fremont and 52,665 acres to Crater reserves.

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STEEL INDUSTRY REVIVES

Corporation Earnings More Than Double Those of Previous Quarter.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation, covering the period ended June 30, as given out today, reflects a decided improvement in the steel and iron industry. Total earnings of the corporation were more than twice those of the first quarter of the year.

The report shows a marked improvement for April they were \$7,256,409, for May \$8,230,000, for June \$13,070,000, and for the quarter of \$28,556,409. This compares with total earnings for the preceding quarter of \$12,457,899. The net income was \$10,111,684 and the balance, after deduction for interest on bonds and premium on the bonds redeemable under sinking funds was \$14,877,844. For the first quarter of the year the balance was \$215,958.

After paying the dividend of 14 per cent for the quarter on the preferred stock, the remaining balance plus of \$8,267,645. In the preceding quarter there was a deficit of \$5,259,561.

REED PROFESSOR INVITED

William Ogborn to Give Paper at Political Science Gathering.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, July 27.—(Special.)—William F. Ogborn, of Reed College, of Portland, is one of the seven political science experts invited to address the meeting of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Political Science Association, which opens on the University of California campus tomorrow.

"Truth"

That is the modern watchword of advertising and business.

The Politz policy of truthful advertising—BELIEVABLE advertising—has brought it's own reward. The public has shown their confidence by the great response to our Removal Sale. We find it necessary to terminate the sale at this time. We are completely sold out, not a single garment remains. Surely such faith in us deserves our thanks to every customer.

Our handsome new shop at Washington and Sixth will be open about August Second. It will mark the advent of Politz clothes-service on a more helpful scale than ever.

Auto service will be established between this city and Klammath Falls, beginning August 2. In addition to passengers, a limited freight traffic will be handled. The initial schedule contemplates a tri-weekly service. The route lies over the C. W. Spring Mountain road, distance between terminals being 63 miles.

Announcement Made Formally by Premier Asquith—Casualty Lists Not Given by Other Powers.

LONDON, July 27.—Total casualties of 330,995 to the British army and navy were announced today by Premier Asquith. On April 11, J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of War, announced the total British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 129,347. If his figures were correct the British have lost 152,542 in the last 14 weeks, an average of 15,900 a week.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 5106 and the military casualties up to July 18 were 221,889. The military losses were divided as follows:

Table showing military casualties: Killed, Officers, Men.

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