

RUSSIA WILL SEND ARMY TO BALKANS

Troops Are Promised as Soon as They Are Available, Says Sir Edward Grey.

SERBIAN SITUATION ACUTE

Greece Must Stand or Fall With Neighboring Nation, Declares British Foreign Minister—Military Plan Is Secret.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today that the co-operation of Russian troops in the Balkans had been promised as soon as troops were available.

Sir Edward Grey, alluding to Serbia, praised the skill and courage with which she had turned on her forces and driven them out of her country as one of the outstanding features of the war. Once again, he said, the crisis was on Serbia, and she was meeting it with the same splendid courage.

Regarding the attitude of Greece, Sir Edward Grey repeated that the interest of Greece and Serbia were now one. In the long run, he said, they must stand or fall together.

Britain Gives All Aid Possible. Through Greek territory alone could assistance be sent to Serbia, and this assistance was welcome as sufficient proof by the reception accorded by Greece to the British troops.

In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia, said the Foreign Secretary, "how can there be any other attitude on the part of Greece toward the assistance offered through her to Serbia? In the steps taken we acted in the closest co-operation with France, and the co-operation of Italian troops is promised as soon as they can be made available."

"The military measures adopted to meet the requirements of the new situation are the subject of continuous attention by the military authorities of the allies and the most intimate and close consultation with each other. It is not my province to make a public disclosure of the military plans and I can only say that they are based on the principles of sound strategy."

Situation Admittedly Acute. "This is fighting for her national existence, and for the same reason, it is just now intense and acute, but the struggle is one and the issue is one, in whatever theater of war fighting is taking place."

"All the allies are fighting for national existence, and for all who are fighting the same issues arise. It is a fight for the right to live, not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, but to observe the ordinary rules of humanity and to secure for ourselves free from the menace of oppression."

BRITISH CLIP WAR NEWS

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS FURNISH STORIES ABOUT ENGLAND.

Censors Pass Reprinted Articles on Navy, but Explain They Do Not Vouch for Them.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—British newspapers have republished from American and other neutral papers various estimates of the number of German submarines sunk by the British, but so far the Admiralty has authorized no figures or estimates of its own.

This is but one of the naval topics on which the press virtually is silent, except to reproduce the comments of the foreign papers. American newspaper readers are daily presented with more or less well supported discussions of matters relating to the British navy, of which not a line appears in print here. Recently some of the London papers republished from an American paper an article about a new aircraft constructed to fight Zeppelins. It was passed by the press bureau with the reservation that it could not be deemed a trustworthy report for the accuracy of any of the statements therein.

When the American papers were printing the article, the censoring of the English Channel, describing it even to the name of the makers, there was not a word about it in the British papers. Indeed it would be an almost startling experience if a London publisher should be permitted to print any of the many articles about the British navy that appear so frequently in American journals.

PLAINS OF WARSAW VAST

(Continued From First Page)

tous for them. Their safety is merely his assignment, and he would take equally good care of an equal number of column horses or of ammunition carts entrusted to him. As the venerable General von H. (cut out by censor) once said to an officer who desired to take a party out to a stretch of country (cut out by censor) where it was warm, "I have no doubt that these gentlemen would consider it a great experience to be wounded, but be assured, captain, that that would relieve neither you nor me of our responsibility."

It was the same way once in the trenches near Peronne, when, through our heedlessness, Ed Weigle and I got fired on. The officer in charge of us was mad as a hatter, not at the French riflemen who had taken a shot at each of us, but at us for giving him the chance to do it. I am sure that Weigle and I were much more frightened by the German snipers than we were by the Frenchmen's bullets. We "anchored" all the rest of that day.

Pontoon Bridge Streams With Wagons. All along the way out of town triple spans of horses were plunging down the bank of the Vistula with the munition wagons and out to the pontoon bridge, which was fairly streaming with these wagon trains. On many of the entrance of this bridge the German flag and the Hungarian flag, which is broad stripes of green, white and red, and the most striking combination of national colors I ever saw, were flying, and half a mile down the yellow river the shattered spans of the enormous Aleksandrowski bridge, which is nearly 600 yards long, and which the Russians

had blown up, went jurching across to Praga. Wagon trains and military autos struck into a whirl of frantic horses and peasants' carts and marching troops when they reached the Praga bank and the consequent lashing and shouting and horn tooting and prancing were sources of infinite satisfaction to scores of little peasant boys who sat on top of piles of furniture and bed clothes in their fathers' carts and gaily waved their content to be the children of refugees.

Road Menders at Work. To get from the (cut out by censor) bridge to the main street of Praga the procession had to bend off into a shockingly slough, where the German road menders had set up a sign that they had to stop their road menders to dig a cart out of the black ruts. The scene had numerous diverting and some pitiful aspects, but its principal novelty to an American was the absence of profanity. At home work would have stopped until somebody had blasted the landscape with oaths. Here there were horse commands and whistles of encouragement to the horses; but Germans and Poles alike seemed to be without damning each other either up the bank or down.

Most of the refugees' carts were bedded with hay, which the cows, tied at the wagon tails, nipped at anxiously. Over the hay bed quilts were spread and over the quilts were strewn objects as various as new babies, clocks, cooking things, bird cages, colored pictures of saints and mothers who bore an obvious relation to the new babies, for they lay almost at length on the quilts and looked wistfully and anxiously at the new arrivals.

Girls Drive Cattle and Geese. Behind the wagons trudged girls driving cows and geese. The colts they did not have to drive because those frightened creatures kept close to the mares which were drawing the carts. There was one woman who walked by herself and appeared undisturbed by the clamor and scurry around her. She carried a cooking pot with a feather hat stuck in it, and the driver of the four-horse team of an ammunition wagon had to swing his horses half out of the roadway to avoid crushing his hat, pot and woman.

There were some heartrending things to see. Once a little low-hung cart went bounding by us as we sat in the ruts, and as we watched it we saw a baby's coffin in black wood. There was not a mother nor a mourner in sight, and the coffin was intended for a little boy had crawled under the trestle to which the coffin was lashed and he was riding along under the tiny black box at intent upon the soldiers and horses around him. The glimpse of the wide, eager eyes peering out from between the lattice work of the wagon, and the little coffin bobbing beneath the little trestle was the most fantastically grisly sight I have ever seen in a war. It made me catch my breath.

Funerals Held Without Mourners. We passed other civilian funerals on the way through Praga, and dignifying not one of them was a hint of even so much as the pitiful pageantry which the poor have to bestow upon their dead. A man was just being carried in a corpse into the earth, and no mourners walked behind the cart. The sight from these sights and the sight of the thousands of prisoners we passed on the way there was nothing about Praga that interested me, save recollections of an old friend.

That story embalms one of the classic laconicisms of military dispatch-writing, a laconism almost worthy to rank with the "thousands of prisoners" and "Cantharides" (the Spanish fly) sent by victorious generals to their enemies, and the "second partition of Poland, General Suworoff stormed Praga for 12 hours at the head of 25,000 Russians and routed its 40,000 Poles. And when he sat down at night to tell his Empress about it he wrote: "Hurrah! Praga. Suworoff."

The Empress, taking a leaf out of his book, gave congratulations and a parting with these three words: "Bravo, field marshal! Catherine." Praga Vastly Desolate. Musing on the different aspect of affairs in Praga today I found myself struck with the desolation of the streets, the blackened walls of burned factories and warehouses which had been bombed by the flyers of both armies, and here, where the industrial quarter and the poorer residential quarter straggled off into the grassy plain, were acres of freight yards.

In some places the ground growing between the ties, as it will in ground over which grain cars are moved, but for the most part the yards were just a stretch of blackened waste and a sprinkling along the rails were what looked like a mile or two of burned freight cars into which the Russians had thrown fire just before their evacuation of the city.

It was war, and it was right, but the vastness of the desolate site, the scene and the knowledge that not only hundreds of cars, but also millions of rubles' worth of goods had been destroyed in a night here in Praga, the dreary consciousness of the shocking waste of war. How many hospitals and homes for the old and infirmities and libraries, and theaters and parks and parks could the world have had for all this. I have thought a hundred times in my wanderings back and forth through the wastage of Belgium and France and East Prussia and Poland and Galicia—and the bitter part of the thought was that after all the world would not have had them even had no war come.

NEW LINE IS ORDERED

MILLION-DOLLAR VESSEL TO BE ADDED TO HONOLULU RUN.

Standard Oil Also Contracts for Big Tanker—Iron Works to Increase Force by 900 Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—A million-dollar steamer for the run between San Francisco and Honolulu was announced as contracted for today by William G. Atwater, head of the Matson Navigation Company, which now owns and operates six vessels between the two ports. The vessel will be built by the Union Iron Works here and is to be named "The Standard Oil."

Plans for another new boat to fly the American flag were made public today when the Standard Oil Company awarded the Union Iron Works a contract for the construction of a tank steamer to cost \$950,000. Officials said that the vessel would be the finest boat of its kind ever constructed on the Pacific Coast. The Standard Oil boat will be completed in 14 months, will be 450 feet long and have a capacity of 14,000 tons.

As the result of the increased activity in ship construction it was said today the Union Iron Works will augment its present working force of 2100 to 4000 men. For the first time in several years a large night shift is now being employed.

Whether the new Standard Oil tanker will fly the American flag, it was said, would depend upon the service it will be put into.

Sanitary Boon to Mothers. Bothers and relieves chafed, irritated skin of baby's tender skin. 60c. All drug stores.

WE ARE MAKING FREELY IN MUNITIONS

Factories Behind Line Work 24 Hours a Day to Keep Up Army Supplies.

FACTORIES ARE MADE OVER

American Machinery and Tools Accomplish Transformation—Output Three Shells a Day for Each Worker.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The unremitting French artillery attack proceeding along the whole front is made possible by equally unremitting and intensive effort in the production of projectiles in works which have been transformed by equipment with American machine tools and are working regularly 24 hours a day.

One of these great establishments near Paris, visited today by an Associated Press representative, by official permission, makes more than 5000 shells and several airplane motors a day. The works visited produced 600 automobiles annually before the war. The order of operations was different in shell making, so it was necessary to displace and rearrange 5000 machines, install many new ones and at the same time had to be replaced 1000 mobilized mechanics.

Task Speedily Accomplished. So formidable a task would have seemed before the war to be the work of a year, but it was accomplished in five weeks and the works are ready to turn out daily thousands of parts of rifles and bayonets, in addition to the power flying machine motors and shells.

Women, old, young and middle-aged, are working there in the places of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers at the front. Projectiles and rifle parts have the precision of a chronometer and every operation is supervised and the result verified before it goes on to the next hand.

Shells Must Have Right Ring. The finished shell must not only stand a high hydraulic pressure, but it must give the proper ring when it is sent to him on a little rifle. Those which give out the proper ring are sent on, while the others go to the scrap heap. This is the final trial before loading.

Shrapnel bullets are placed in the core of the shell by young girls, whose work is fully up to that of trained arsenal workmen. The average rate of production in this great factory is about three shells a day for each worker employed, but it varies greatly according to the machine used.

GIRL'S MURDER DENIED

C. W. CAMPBELL ON STAND IN OWN BEHALF AT TRIAL.

Wife of Walla Walla Man Insists Poison Was Used to Kill Squirrels. Defendant Explains Much.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Cornelius W. Campbell, defendant in the sensational murder case now being heard in the Superior Court, took the stand today in his own behalf and denied the charges made by the court against him. He will finish his evidence tomorrow and the jury will likely get the case before tonight.

The girl's trial had plenty of sensational features, including the testimony given by Campbell and his wife, a legal battle over admission of testimony of Dr. M. A. Nelms and the introduction of two bottles which had contained strychnine, the bottles having been found in an old stove in the bunk house. Mrs. Campbell explained that three years ago the poison was used to kill squirrels.

The state established that Ethel McDonald's death was caused by strychnine and Campbell is charged with administering it. The defense's theory is that the girl was a suicide. The girl, aged 15, was soon to be married to a mother, the autopsy showed. The girl was employed by Campbell. Campbell today told of the trips he had made with the girl on several occasions, denying some evidence brought out by the state and explaining circumstances of other details. Attorney Smith had just asked him to state what happened June 28, 1915, the day the girl died, when court adjourned.

In addition to Campbell's partially completed evidence, Mrs. Campbell sobbingly told her story. Dr. M. A. Nelms, after a wordy battle between counsel, told the jury that Ethel McDonald had consulted him with a view to having him perform a criminal operation some time in June.

Campbell's testimony was given in a quiet but apparently confident manner. His relations with the girl he insisted were always proper. He admitted he had been with her a great deal.

ARMY RULES THE HAGUE

Martial Law Applied to Munition Plants and Workers.

THE HAGUE, via London, October 14.—Martial law in a specified and partial form was proclaimed here today. The proclamation affects the various trades which furnish supplies for the army. The proclamation, announcing that The Hague was placed under a minor state of martial law, was prepared this morning. The measure affects the movements of workmen employed in the trades which provide military supplies. These workmen hereafter will be compelled to obtain military permits if they desire to go to other districts. Foreigners are not affected by the decree.

EXPENSE TO SET RECORD

(Continued From First Page)

\$1,500,000 for the State Department. The \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress as an emergency war fund for use of that Department was almost spent, but much of it already has been or will be reimbursed, so that the re-appropriation will not represent any real expense. The ordinary disbursements of the Government last year were about \$722,000,000. If the receipts are as much as \$750,000,000 in the coming year and the appropriations of all Government departments but the State, War and Navy remain the same, there still would be, with the added budget for National

defense, an estimated deficit of more than \$125,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury now has authority to issue the Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$240,000,000. That would be of temporary remedy, however, and may not be resorted to if the Administration proceeds on the basis that the Government will maintain the same rate of expenditures for National defense during coming years as now is proposed for the next session of Congress.

Estimates for the Department of Commerce will show an increase over last year's total, \$16,771,000, if they are agreed on in the form now before Secretary Redfield. The principal request for more money will come from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war to extend its foreign trade organization. That would be probably will ask for the funds necessary for that work. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has been asked by the Secretary the question of securing appropriation for a thorough survey of the Alaskan coast.

Immigration Is Curtailed.

The Department of Labor contemplates few changes in its estimates, which last year amounted to \$4,443,000. Secretary Wilson is considering a reduction in the estimate for the year of immigration, which has found its activities materially curtailed by the falling off of immigration caused by the outbreak of Congress.

The estimates for the Postoffice Department will be slightly above the \$299,000,000 estimated for the present year. The increase is credited to the automatic promotions of carriers and clerks provided for by Congress. Increased rates for railway transportation in the middle states as a result of the new weighing statistics, and the National growth of the system. The estimate for the Interior Department is the same as the current appropriation, no allowance being made for the growth of the service, as an offset to several other items. The estimate for the Department as a whole were prepared with a view to resumption of normal peace conditions.

Interior Department Makes Savings.

In the Interior Department the estimates are less than the appropriation of \$210,000,000 for the current year, excluding \$8,000,000 for construction of the Government railway in Alaska. Secretary Houston had not completed tonight his estimates for the Department of Agriculture, but they will not vary from the present appropriation of about \$24,000,000.

Most of the Cabinet officers, or their assistants, were at work tonight finishing their estimates. Although it was believed at first there would be a delay by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on account of extraordinary conditions, it is practically certain that both Army and Navy budgets would be ready tomorrow in compliance with the law.

BEN LINDSEY IS EJECTED

DENVER JUVENILE JUDGE IS LED FROM DISTRICT COURT.

Use of Strong Terms in Denying Attorney's Accusation and Demonstration Presented by Jurist.

DENVER, Oct. 14.—Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of Denver's Juvenile Court, was ordered ejected from the criminal division of the District Court here today by Judge W. D. Wright. The court's action was taken when Lindsey, who had been ejected from the court for using strong terms in denying an attorney's accusation and demonstration presented by the jurist.

Sullivan was presenting arguments for the defense in the case of Frank L. Rose on trial charged with conspiracy to ruin Judge Lindsey. The judge had devoted considerable time to criticism of Lindsey, the prosecuting witness, in the course of the trial. Lindsey had toured the country on time that should be devoted to "taxpayers' business," delivering lectures in which he maligned Denver and its people.

At this point Judge Lindsey interjected: "You are deliberately lying about me; you can't lie about me; you're a liar" starting toward Sullivan and grabbed him by the coat. Court bailiffs sprang to each man, and the judge ordered Lindsey to leave the courtroom. Lindsey and some of the attaches of Judge Lindsey's court present went out with him.

NATIONAL MILL TO RESUME

Half Interest in Washington Company Is Sold to Partner.

ASHFORD, Wash., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—It was reported here by a visiting Tacoma Eastern Railroad official that L. H. Miller, of Tacoma, has sold his interest in the Pacific National Lumber Company, whose mill is at National, to his partner, Mr. Demarest. The intention is to resume operations, for a short time at least, the way which it is conceded by all mill men familiar with this property that it is one of the most valuable in the state.

Large long timbers are a specialty, the mill having cut them as large as 30x30, 120 feet long. It is understood Mr. Miller is looking around for another location.

EVERYBODY NEEDS PURE, RICH BLOOD

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes fainting or dizziness, and the intestines, and, in general, all the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Pure blood is required by every organ of the body for the proper performance of its functions. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and it is why it is so successful in the treatment of so many diseases and ailments. It acts directly on the blood, ridding it of scurfiness and other humors. It is the peculiar combination of blood-purifying, nerve-toning, strength-giving substances.

POSLAM GREAT TO SOOTH ANY IRRITATED SKIN

Poslam does remarkable work in clearing the system of offensive, ever night; soothes inflamed skin, banishes that aggravating feeling of unrest; takes out the soreness. The same old healing power which Poslam exerts in cases of stubborn Eczema, it is to be rid of similar affections or disordered conditions of the skin. Minor troubles usually require but few applications. Pimples are quickly reduced. If you do not know that Poslam is an absolutely safe soap for tender, sensitive skin—a daily delight for toilet and bath. For samples, send 5c stamps to Emergent Remedies, 220 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.

"Dress-Up-Week"—Oct. 11-16—"Dress Up, Uncle Sam Can Afford It" "YOU CAN DO BETTER FOR LESS ON THIRD STREET"

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M. On Saturdays 9:00 A. M. Pacific Phone Marshall 5080. Home Phone A 2112. The Most in Value—The Best in Quality.

A List of Unmatchable Offerings for Our 779th Bargain Friday

There will be unusual selling in every department tomorrow. These prices, coupled with a little evidence that cold weather is not far away, will awaken everybody to their Fall and Winter needs. No store is better prepared to fill your wants than ours. No store will equal these prices on such seasonable and desirable merchandise. In each and every instance the purchaser saves money. That is why we hold the custom of our old patrons and are continually making new ones daily for this big store. Read carefully the following items and note the great price reductions for tomorrow:

It's the Sale You've Been Waiting for An Underpricing of Women's Fashionable Fall Suits

In Poplins, Serges and Mixtures—Included Are the Popular Box Coat, Russian Fur or Braid-Trimmed Models, as Well as Conservative, Plain Styles—All Sizes and Colors—Values to \$16.50—Friday Only at A Fashionable Style and Perfect Fit Assured in Every Transaction

It is a special assortment of attractive new styles just received—an opportunity for you to secure a handsome suit at a splendid saving. The materials are fine wool poplins, serges and mixtures in navy, brown, green, etc., as well as black. You have choice from three different models with box coat—also Russian effects with fur or braid trimmings and the plainer conservative styles. All sizes for misses and women. Suits of exceptionally fine tailoring that should sell regularly up to \$16.50—your choice—Bargain Friday at \$10.00

An Extraordinary Showing and Sale of All Sorts of Beautiful New Ribbons

Satins, Moires, Failles, Taffetas, Etc., Shown in Warp Print Fancies—Plaids, Stripes, Jacquard Weaves—Floral Patterns—5 1/2 to 8-Inch Widths and Qualities Regularly Sold Up to \$1.00 a Yard—This Sale at 25c

See Our Morrison Street Window Display Values are really sensational at this great sale of high-grade ribbons suitable for most every purpose—the great savings thus made possible will prompt prudent women to purchase now for both present use and future holiday needs. Included are Satins, Moires, Failles, Taffetas, etc., shown in hundreds of pretty new designs and rich color combinations—plaids, stripes, checks, jacquard fancies, floral patterns, warp prints and many exclusive novelties in 5 1/2 to 8-inch widths. Qualities regularly sold up to \$1.00 a yard—all at one price—Bargain Friday at 25c

Nothing to Compare With This Showing and Sale of Beautiful Dress and Waisting Silks

Included Are Taffetas, Louissenes, Messalines, Bengalines, Poplins, Ottoman Cords, Etc., Plain Colors and Novelties in 24, 27 and 36-Inch Widths, 85c to \$1.50 Qualities Priced Friday at 69c

An assortment so varied and so broad that every taste may be suited—it is one of those unusual opportunities to secure the most beautiful new Dress and Waisting Silks considerably less than regular selling figures—included are Taffeta, Messalines, Louissenes, Poplins, Bengalines, Ottoman Cords, Fancy Trimming Silks, Etc., any wanted shade or color combination in checks, plaids, brocades, self-colored jacquard designs, stripes, pompadour and floral patterns; qualities regularly sold from 85c to \$1.50 a yard. Bargain Friday, all at, yard, 69c

Extra Special for Friday 2000 Yards Dress Gingham

All Styles—Checks, Plaids Stripes, Plain Colors, at Medium, Light and Dark Colors. Best Standard 12 1/2c Quality. For this sale we have underpriced our entire stock of the best standard Dress Gingham—the kind so well known for their extremely durable quality and fast colors—they come in light, medium and dark colors in stripes, checks, plaids and plain shades; all bright, clean new goods, of a quality sold everywhere at 12 1/2c a yard. Priced for Bargain Friday at 9c

UNSURPASSED OFFERINGS IN Hosiery and Knit Underwear

VESTS AND PANTS FOR WOMEN \$1.00 GRADE AT 76c. FLEECE STOCKINGS FOR WOMEN 25c GRADE AT 19c. A warm, durable Fleece Cotton Stocking. Made with reinforced heel and toe and fine ribbed top. All sizes. Best 25c grade. On sale Bargain Friday, at 19c. BLACK WOOL PANTS FOR CHILDREN 75c GRADE AT 49c. A proper garment for this season. Children's fine ribbed Black Wool Pants. Shown in all sizes from 2 to 14 years. A garment of regular 75c quality. Bargain Friday, at 49c.

Stamped Pillow Tops and Center Pieces Cordichet Cotton

ON SALE FRIDAY AT 10c Regular 25c to 50c Values. ON SALE FRIDAY AT 5c a Ball Regular 10c Grade. In our Act Section a sale of Royal Society and Cordichet Cotton in the following colors and numbers: Self-blue in 30, 50, 75; light blue in 50 and 70; yellow in 30, 50 and 70; pink in 50 and 70; lavender in 30, 50 and 70; white in 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 80 and 100; extra in 1, 2, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50; threads suitable for all kinds of crochet work. Regular 10c balls. Friday at 5c.

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