

LOSS BY GERMANS DECLARED TERRIBLE

French Officer Describes Douaumont Battle as Seen From Artillery Post.

AIR FULL OF PROJECTILES

After Fierce Ammunition Deluge. Enemy Begins Advance, but Line Is Mown Down Time After Time With Deadly Precision.

BY FRID B. PITNEY.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—An officer stationed in an artillery observation post near Douaumont gives the following account of the German assault on that position:

"Our post dominated a deep ravine, which the Germans had already tried unsuccessfully to cross. Lost in the depths of the gully, their infantry could neither debouch from its ends nor mount to assault the crests."

"Towards the end of the night the German artillery received orders to shell our positions with shells so they could be taken. The whole region was the object of a frightful bombardment, while the summit, which barred their route, was the particular target for their guns. Unceasingly their shells of all calibres passed with the noise of an enormous automobile at full speed."

Objective Point Limited. "All these engines of destruction concentrated on a space of less than 10 kilometers. Their explosions came from all sides, in the midst of a cloud of smoke, earth and pulverized snow that ended by covering the earth as with a thick fog."

"Nevertheless, in the midst of this hell, we saw below us a French soldier standing sentry in a hastily erected shelter and as calm as though in a theater. Sometimes he was half covered with dirt, sometimes he was lit by an exploding shell; sometimes he disappeared completely in a cloud of smoke when a shell exploded very close. When he reappeared nothing had happened, holding his glasses to his eyes and telephone in hand."

"Suddenly an enormous explosion made the earth fly around our position. A huge shell dug a fantastic crater in front of us. Our telephone wire was broken, cutting our communication with the other batteries. A soldier crawled out on his belly to repair the break. He advanced slowly in the midst of the explosion of torpedoes and shells. It seemed impossible that he could escape death."

Bombardment Greatest in War. "All the world believed the German artillery was making a grand effort before the final assault. The mitrailleuses were unchained on all sides. The German expenditure of ammunition passed all imagination. Never has there been such a bombardment since the beginning of the world's history."

"Our soldier going to repair the wire was enveloped on all sides by explosions. He sheltered himself as best he could in the craters made by the shells. At last he gained the point where his wire was broken and repaired it. Then he sheltered himself in a trench dug by a mitrailleuse and waited for the storm to pass."

"Little by little the German fire relaxed. It was the supreme moment. The smoke and white dust made by the shells and snow pulverized by the shells slowly dissipated. Before our eyes was a frightful spectacle. "A little distance in front of us there had been several deep trenches. Nothing remained of them. They had been absolutely leveled. Here there rose vestiges of a parapet, while as to the trench wires entanglements but were impossible to discover a trace of them."

Ground Turned as if Cultivated. "All had been cut down or had disappeared under the earth the exploding shells had thrown on them. The earth was as flat as though there never had been such a thing as a cannonade. One could believe himself on ground freshly ploughed and harrowed ready for planting crops. "Down in the ravine some black masses began to move over the white mantle of snow which there was undisturbed. They were German infantry advancing in close ranks to debouch from the ends of the trough while others sought to gain the crests by direct assault."

"It is our moment to act. A word through the telephone to our batteries and the dance commences. The vision becomes infernal. Down there between the two crests and on their slopes several regiments of German soldiers between them are constantly filled by the arrival of fresh elements. "We hear a long whistle over our heads. It is our pilot shells. It falls fairly in the midst of the German soldiers. We telephone that the range is good. Then there is a deluge of shells which burst in the enemy's ranks. "The position of the Germans is critical. With our glasses we can see some of them flying, while others covered with earth and blood seek to shelter themselves behind the wall of dead. The first wave is wiped out. There are piles of bodies on all sides. "Pieces of the bodies now obstruct the gully and forms a barricade before the Germans, who give way and seek safety in flight."

"Their attack, extraordinary as it was in violence and numbers, has failed after terrible losses and our guns, little by little, lift their fire to the German batteries in the rear which have been powerless to silence ours."

LATEST OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

French. PARIS, Feb. 28.—"In the Argonne our heavy batteries and field guns shelled the roads of access of the enemy, particularly in the region of the Sheppy Wood. This morning at 8.45, we exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied. "In the region to the north of Verdun artillery activity on both sides is still very spirited, except in the sector to the west of the Meuse where an abatement of the enemy bombardment is reported. "The Germans during the course of the day attempted several partial advances which they had to give back by our fire and counter attacks. To the west of Port Douaumont, particularly, our troops have engaged in hand-to-hand encounters with the adversary, who was ejected from a small redoubt where he had succeeded in installing himself. "In the Weverre, two attacks against French positions failed. "In Lorraine, our artillery has displayed marked activity in the sectors of Reillon, Dornme, and Badonviller."

German. BERLIN, Feb. 28.—"There have been exceedingly violent artillery engagements at several places. "On the front north of Arras there has been intermittent mining activity. The Germans blew up about 46 meters of an enemy position. "In the Champagne the Germans, after efficient artillery preparation, began an attack on both sides of the road from Somme-Py to Souain. They captured the Navarin farm and French positions on both sides about 1600 meters long and took prisoners 26 officers and 1000 men and captured nine machine guns and one mine thrower. "In the Verdun district, new masses have been pushed up by the enemy were extremely successful attempts to attack the German positions in and near the fortress of Douaumont and Haudoumont. "The Germans have cleared the Meuse peninsula of enemy forces. "The Germans advanced their lines further in the direction of Vacheriaucourt and Erzy. "In the Weverre, the foot of Cole Lorraine was reached from the east at several places."

Russian. PETROGRAD, Feb. 28.—"On the western (Russian) front there has been heavy artillery, machine gun and rifle firing south of Friedrichstadt, near the mouth of the Lautze and toward Illouekt. In Galicia an enemy attempt to approach our trenches on the middle Stripa was repulsed by our fire. "In the Caucasus we continued our pursuit of the enemy."

British. LONDON, Feb. 28.—"Last night we repulsed a small German attack on a heavy battery. During the night the enemy sprang a mine south of La Bassee Canal, causing some damage to our trenches. "Today there has been some artillery activity about Aubers and the Ypres-Comines Canal."

Belgian. "Bombardment, rather weak on both sides, occurred along the Belgian front."

Austrian. BERLIN, Feb. 28.—"Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied Durazzo. During the forenoon one column, under the fire of the Italians, advanced across the Northern Isthmus of Portos. Six kilometers north of Durazzo, our troops, advancing across the southern isthmus, were hindered at the beginning by the Italian artillery, but to-

ward night numerous detachments, by wading, swimming and floating, reached the bridge east of Durazzo, driving back the Italian rearguards. "At dawn an Austro-Hungarian battalion entered the burning town. "On the Isonzo front there has been lively artillery fire and occasional unimportant infantry engagements. At dawn an Austro-Hungarian detachment from the Gorizia bridgehead garrison attacked the enemy near Perna, filled in their trench and brought back 45 prisoners. After a furious advance against our positions on both sides of Montesan Michele and east of Azon. The Italians were repulsed with sanguinary losses, besides leaving in our hands 127 prisoners, among whom are six officers."

Monday's War Moves THE tide of battle around Verdun apparently has not turned in favor of either side. While the Germans claim further advances, the French are equally emphatic in their assertion that they checked the attacks of the masses of German infantry sent against them. "Fort Douaumont has fallen to the Germans, but it is reported to be in ruins. Around this position the most desperate fighting of the battle has been going on. The British government has issued a statement which says that the French counter-attacks were delivered with such crushing force that some of the German detachments were driven back and one regiment is almost en-

BRITISH EXPECT SEA FOE

GERMANS BELIEVED PREPARING FOR NAVAL CLASH.

English Officers Think "Something Worth While" Will Dash From Kiel Canal Before Long.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Edward Price Bell, in a special cable from London to the Chicago Daily News, says: "Interest in the possibility of a German naval attack is manifested by the British press. It is assumed that German submarines have been busy throughout the war preparing for what Admiral von Tirpitz hopes will surprise the fleets of the allies. Talking with British naval officers, I find them ready to believe that one of these days something quite worth while will come out of the Kiel Canal. Some of them expect a new type of fighting craft, partly submersible when speed is desired and wholly submersible if necessary. Others look for bigger guns—17-inch at least."

John Leyland, the well-known naval writer, says: "It would be a serious error to suppose that the German high-seas fleet will remain inactive with the stakes at hazard in the naval game so colossal and so near to finally in their character. We should be blind not to be prepared for the throw."

Mr. Bell continues: "If the British cannot pierce the veil that hides what is happening behind their curtains, they neglect no opportunity to insure preparedness for whatever may happen. Not only are their scout ships ceaselessly on water and night British genius and building capacity are occupied in an effort to keep the British fleet ahead of all rivals. Thus far the Germans, though so original and resourceful in land warfare, have largely followed the British in naval development. It is not, however, taken for granted here that this will continue. On the contrary, it is thought that under the stimulus which the Germans may display in the future in naval design and construction comparable to the greatness they have shown in arming their land forces."

GREEK WOMEN IN NEED

PLEDGE THAT MEN WILL BE SENT BACK FROM ARMY GIVEN.

Parliament in Constant State of Bickering and Demoralization is Now Going on Rapidly.

ATHENS, Greece, via Paris, Feb. 27.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Barefoot and ragged women in large numbers, dressed in rags, proceeded from the quarters of the working classes yesterday to Parliament, stopped in-going deputies and pleaded with them that the chamber relieve the distress caused by mobilization of the men and nonpayment of allowances to their families. There was no disorder. Several deputies, moved by the pitiful demonstration, addressed the women, promising relief. Little had been done by Parliament thus far in the present session. The members have been engaged principally in recriminations, the disputes giving rise to frequent duels. Attempts are being made to discredit the administration of ex-Premier Venizelos. The acceptance by the ex-Premier of the candidacy for a seat in the chamber from Mitylene gives added significance to the discussion in Parliament. The election of Mr. Venizelos is virtually assured and there is much discussion of a possible alteration of Greece's attitude.

Leaves of absence for soldiers, inaugurated last month, are gradually bringing about demobilization. The Greek troops which were stationed in Macedonia and Thessaly are being withdrawn to old Greece, facilitating the return of soldiers with needy families in time for the Spring sowing.

CANADIAN FINANCES GOOD

\$25,000,000 to Be Lent to Britain After Paying March War Expense.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—Canada is well fixed for ready money, the treasury having funds for both dominion and imperial needs, it was said today

at the office of the Ministry of Finance. Besides meeting all of Canada's war expenses in March, it is expected they will also place \$25,000,000 to the credit of the imperial treasury. "The British government has ordered by the British War Office from Canadian manufacturers. "Canada has already advanced \$15,000,000 to the British government on this account, so that after the close of March the dominion will have to advance only \$10,000,000 in order to meet her part of \$50,000,000 for Britain out of the \$100,000,000 war loan.

COMBAT EBBS AND FLOWS

(Continued From First Page.)

are always likely to make further gains, provided officers are willing to pay the price in human life. "Turn of Events Favours France. "There is no warranted optimism to be found in military circles in Paris, but the check of the Germans attacking in such formidable numbers is regarded by them as one of the great achievements of the war, and it is generally held that events have taken a turn favorable to the French arms in the last 24 hours. "It is impossible to verify how many reinforcements the Germans have brought up, but the military critics in Paris believe that of the 500,000 men that began the attack few will be left at the end of the first fighting. "Verdun, the object of all attention, is nothing but "an ancient fortress," according to authoritative information, and if the Germans take it they will find it only an empty shell. "Verdun, as the military critics in Paris believe that of the 500,000 men that began the attack few will be left at the end of the first fighting. "Verdun, the object of all attention, is nothing but "an ancient fortress," according to authoritative information, and if the Germans take it they will find it only an empty shell. "Verdun, as the military critics in Paris believe that of the 500,000 men that began the attack few will be left at the end of the first fighting. "Verdun, the object of all attention, is nothing but "an ancient fortress," according to authoritative information, and if the Germans take it they will find it only an empty shell."

U-BOAT ACTION AWAITED

LONDON SPECULATING ON BEGINNING OF NEW POLICY.

Military Experts Think Date of Inauguration Depends on Outcome of Battle of Verdun.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The projected German submarine campaign was the subject of much discussion and speculation today in all quarters in London. Keen interest was displayed in the question whether Germany would commence the operations on March 1 or postpone them for a month, as has been reported from America might be done. "Many military experts expressed the opinion that the date for beginning the submarine campaign would depend largely on the outcome of the Verdun battle. "They said that should the Germans ever expect a sure victory, they probably would feel in a position to ignore the American views and proceed with the submarine campaign March 1, as originally announced, and press the forces at the strategic powers both on land and sea as hard as possible. "If the Teutons suffer a defeat at Verdun, it is believed there they might be inclined to concede a postponement of the submarine campaign until a more propitious time.

BRITISH REPORT GAINS

ENEMY NEAR NASRYEH FLEES BEFORE GENERAL AYLMER.

New Disturbance Between Turks and Poulance at Najf Is Reported in Communication.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The following official communication concerning the operations of the British in Mesopotamia was made public today: "On the morning of the 23d, General Aylmer bombarded the enemy's camp on the left bank of the Tigris, to make him disclose his dispositions and at the same time to inflict the maximum amount of damage. The enemy, taken by surprise, lost heavily and useful information was obtained for our aeroplanes. "A small punitive column from Nasryeh moved out against a hostile concentration four miles north of that

55 OF LINER MISSING

301 MALOJA SURVIVORS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR.

Baby Found Floating on Back Spites at Rescuers After Being Warned.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The owners of the Peninsular & Oriental line steamer Maloja, which struck a mine and sank off Dover Sunday, announced tonight that the total number of persons saved in the disaster was 301. Of these 72 were passengers, 22 members of the European crew and 137 of the Lascar crew. The missing comprise 49 passengers, 20 members of the European crew and 38 Lascars.

Line officials hope it will be found that others have been picked up and landed on neighboring coasts. "Of 119 passengers, 12 were children. Many reports are arriving at Dover for the purpose of endeavoring to identify the bodies. "Among those rescued yesterday was a baby, warmly clad, found floating on its back. The child was discovered by a patrol boat and was taken into the engine-room. After being warmed it smiled at its rescuers and seemed none the worse for the experience.

The British press is almost unanimous in assuming that the Maloja and her crew were sunk by mines during the week end and were victims of a fresh sowing of German mines. There is much speculation as to how these mines could have been laid. The theory most frequently advanced is that a certain class of neutral shipping was employed.

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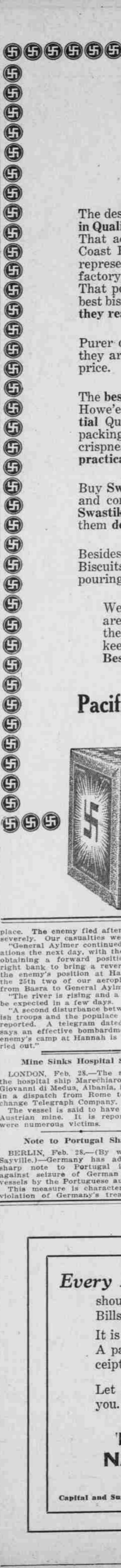
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SAYS HOT WATER WASHES POISONS FROM THE LIVER

Everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it, before breakfast. To feel as fine as the proverbial fiddle, we must keep the liver washed clean, almost every morning, to prevent its sponge-like pores from clogging with indigestible material, sour bile and poisonous toxins, says a noted physician. "If you get headaches, it's your liver. If you catch cold easily, it's your liver. If you wake up with a bad taste, furrowed tongue, nasty breath or stomach becomes rancid, it's your liver. Salivary glands, muddy complexion, watery eyes and a dense liver underliness. Your liver is the most important, also the most abused and neglected organ of the body. Few know its function or how to release it from its burden of waste, bile and toxins. Most folks resort to violent calomel, which is a dangerous, salivating chemical which can only be used occasionally because it accumulates in the tissues, also attacks the bones. "Every man or woman, sick or well, should drink each morning before breakfast a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, to wash from the liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible material, the poisons, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. "Limestone phosphate does not restrict the diet like calomel, because it can't salivate, for it is harmless and you can eat anything afterward. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, and any pharmacist will sell you a quarter pound, which is sufficient for a demonstration of how hot water and limestone phosphate cleans, stimulates and refreshes the liver, keeping you feeling fit day in and day out.—Adv.

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