

SEARCH BY FRENCH SHIP IS PROTESTED

Senator Thomas Says "Outrage" in Mexican Waters Demands Inquiry.

BELLIGERENTS ARE WARNED

American Merchant Ship Metapan Boarded by Armed Men From Cruiser Conde and German Passengers Put on Parade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Protest against a forcible search of the American merchant ship Metapan by the French cruiser Conde in Mexican waters was filed in the Senate today by Senator Thomas. A letter was submitted by the Senator from R. W. Patterson, a passenger on the Metapan, who said officers of the Conde forced five Germans on the vessel to sign parole agreements binding them not to fight against the allies in the European war.

Young Germans Paroled.

The letter set forth that the Conde stopped the Metapan between Cartagena and Pinar del Rio on Sunday, October 4, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Two armed officers and two soldiers from the Conde boarded the Metapan, which recently had been transferred from British to American registry. The captain of the Metapan, the letter said, assembled the crew and, on October 4, at 11:30 a. m., the captain, while the naval officers examined the ship's papers, later five young Germans, bound and gagged, and who, according to Mr. Patterson, were on board a neutral vessel plying between neutral ports, were "forced to sign a parole in order to protect their liberty."

Captain Acquiesces Readily.

Mr. Patterson said the captain and practically all the officers of the Metapan were British subjects, and that the captain served the French "with alacrity."

Senator Thomas' statement caused the Senate to interrupt proceedings with a warning to belligerents with respect to the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. He asserted belligerent and neutral vessels were all practically imprisoned by French officers and men.

Belligerents Warned.

"If they fail to do so, then the responsibility of violating the rights of a neutral power will rest on their heads. The Government of the United States will maintain its position, but it is well for other nations to know that we will not look with indifference on the violation of the rights and privileges of our own Government or our own citizens."

"We recognize and undertake to concede and enforce the rights of belligerent powers under international law, but I thought it an opportune time to say that belligerent powers, if they care for the regard and friendship of this republic, should themselves recognize and strictly observe the rights and privileges of a neutral power."

Minor Horrors of War Told in Incidents.

Young English Women Aid Lord Kitchener. Raising Second Great Army—Hyde Park, London, Scene of Miniature Battles, in Which Are Engaged Miniature Soldiers, Representing All Belligerent Countries but Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—England's young women are proving of great aid to Lord Kitchener in his efforts to raise a great second army for Great Britain. A group of enthusiastically loyal young women have banded together for the purpose of inducing all single young men not now in the army to join or be branded as cowards.

"Single young men should be made to feel that khaki is the only fashionable color. We girls are going to see to it that we see with any young man who does not wear the khaki hallmark of manhood."

DECLARING that German officers had tried to force them to act as nurses for German wounded, a party of young English girls arrived in Rotterdam the other day after a perilous journey from Germany. They had ridden 30 miles in a wagon through lines of soldiers, dead and alive.

One of the girls—the oldest, and herself but 24—told of how they were locked up in a room all night by the Germans. She said that in the morning an officer entered after looking them over, said he "guessed they were husky enough" to act as nurses for the wounded. This girl said she "gave him a piece of her mind," and told him that they would die before they helped take care of the Germans. They were thereupon released, she says.

THE young English boys are having great times in Hyde Park these days drilling and playing a war game in which all the belligerent countries are represented.

Naturally every boy wants to represent Great Britain in this game, but since there would be no game if all insisted on their desires in this direction, they are obliged to choose between France, Russia or Belgium. The one country they do not want to be is Germany, and many a game is delayed or abandoned entirely through the inability to persuade some youngsters to be of the country of the Kaiser.

Austria arouses the feeling in the attitude is noticeable among grown-ups in London. Austria is an opponent of Great Britain in this war, and the public scarcely considers her really an enemy.

AMONG the wounded German soldiers in the Chateau d'Esternay in Paris, says the Correiere de Sera, "are many boys, some of them only 16

WAR MYTHS.

In war, as in every other large undertaking, there is much romance and more romancing. The conflict in Europe is no exception, as witness: The French have an explosive called turpentine, invented by a man who spent three years in prison because in a book he inadvertently revealed certain high military secrets. This turpentine is a shell explosive over trenches, leaving men petrified in death. Their rifles are still in their hands, the trigger fingers compressed not quite far enough to release the gear which fires the shot; smoking cigarettes are still in their lips; their mouths are arrested in the act of saying "Hoch"; or a rifleman is found lifeless in the act of firing from a chateau window, while his companions are caught by death as they moil 30 kings pinochle.

This turpentine is one of the war myths. Another is the German 16-inch gun. There is only one 16-inch gun in the world, and a neutral Uncle Sam owns that. He is not especially proud of his possession, because he is not sure whether it is half as good as many of his 12-inch guns, and is certain that it is not in the class of his new 14-inch gun. These are not land guns, either. The Germans have a field piece of about 11-inch caliber which moves on caterpillar wheels, and so have the French and British.

This is the 16-inch gun myth. Then there is the Zeppelin. The papers say that Count Zeppelin is preparing to lead in person a raid on England, and by England here is meant London. The German Zeppelin fleet is said to consist of about 50 airships. Their crews number, roughly, 23 men, at least 15000. It is admitted that 1500 Germans, even though heavily armed, would have a short fight against the 200,000 boy scouts which Great Britain has mobilized.

But they drop bombs! A fair idea of the damage which Zeppelins can do by dropping bombs may be arrived at by multiplying by 50 the damage that one Zeppelin did in Antwerp. This one killed two women and injured a score of citizens. It blew out the fronts of half a dozen houses and peppered others with small shot. Fifty Zeppelins in a "raid" over the Channel might succeed in killing 100 people and wounding 1000. They would frighten perhaps 50,000. But you cannot win battles by frightening the enemy. Otherwise the ancient Chinese system of decking out warriors in horrible masks would be practiced in modern warfare. Even repeated visits of Zeppelins—if repeated visits were possible, which they are not—would only serve to wrack a few buildings and make a few British landholders angry. Who knows that they would not stimulate recruiting?

This is the myth of the Zeppelins. Then there are the dogs of war. The Germans, clever people that they are, have trained dogs to shy every time they see a pair of red trousers. These dogs run ahead of the infantry skirmish line, and when they rear up on their hind legs the German artillery gets the range. The dogs have been entrusted with messages from one commander to another. Even in a strange country they will convey a message from General von Blanck to General von Zero when one general does not know where the other is.

Then—most important of all—is the myth of the dum-dum. The explanation of wounds which seem to have been made by explosive bullets has been made here once before. To repeat it briefly, the modern high-power rifle at close range ranges from 200 to 300 yards. But, as proof that the French are using these projectiles, which have been barred by the laws of civilized warfare, Germans are sending to this country cartridges loaded with hollow-tipped projectiles. These are labeled "martouch de stand." The word "martouch" is English "gallery ammunition." Our American Army uses exactly the same kind of ammunition for gallery indoor training of recruits. So far as the United States is the only great power which has not been accused of using dum-dum. We are not fighting. The charge would fit us, too, if we were at war and if gallery ammunition is to be considered.

This is the myth of the dum-dum. There are other myths. Many of them. But space in this newspaper is valuable, and an enumeration of them all would leave no room for more important matter. Newspaper readers should consider these myths when they read. Many, unfortunately, do not.

years of age. They are well cared for by the French Red Cross. Among the wounded who arrived at Nohy-See was a 20-year-old girl wearing soldier garb. She had marched more than 40 kilometers with a zouave regiment, and, according to her comrades, fought as bravely as any of them.

THE TEMPS received the following letter, written in pencil, from the front: "All the wine in Champagne has been drunk and we are now reduced to tea. I sleep here and there, wherever I am, and would find it disagreeable to sleep in bed. We eat well and the food is excellent. We are all in the best of spirits."

"I have been running across fields from one destroyed village to another in the midst of the odors of corpses, which persists, owing to the fact that the graves of those killed in battle were not dug sufficiently deep."

"Yesterday we took three villages with the bayonet. The German companies now average only 85, notwithstanding the reinforcements which they have received. They are dying of hunger. Twenty bombs fall on them daily. On an average four persons are killed by each bomb. Where our 75-millimeter shells are well placed they are estimated to account for 30 dead per shell."

PRISONERS EXCHANGE DUE

British and Germans Will Release 157 Ambulance Corps Attaches.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company says the Cologne Gazette has published a message from Kiel, saying that 157 prisoners of war, men attached to the British ambulance corps, have arrived at the German-Danish frontier for exchange with an equal number of German ambulance corps men held by the British.

BIG BATTLE IS IMMINENT

(Continued From First Page.) mares). They were pursued by the Austrians. The Russian force is now reduced to 4000 men—the last fragment of the great army which penetrated Hungary. Small forces still be in the Carpathians, but they surrender without resistance when caught."

GERMANS MANEUVER FORCES

Possible Change to Cross Vistula Are Being Felt Out.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17, via London.—According to Russian information, the Germans are making a "demonstrative" advance near Miawa, northeast of Warsaw, which is intended to fill the gap between the East Prussian front and the main front, which extends north and south on a line across Russian Poland.

The Russian army, by continuous maneuvers under heavy artillery fire and with day and night outpost fighting, still is endeavoring to feel out possible chances across the Vistula. Refugees from that neighborhood say that until three days ago all German attempts to cross the river had been repulsed with heavy losses. The Germans found the river too wide for pontoons and numbers perished in attempting to ford it.

Poles in that region are said by the refugees to be hampering considerably by destroying all shelter and provisions, leaving waste lands for the invaders.

AUSTRIANS PUSHING FORWARD

Russians Said to Be Retiring Along Border of Galicia.

VIENNA, Oct. 16, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 17.—It was announced officially in Vienna today that the fighting continued Thursday along the entire battle front from Stry and Zambor to the mouth of the River San. The report says: "In Marmaros Siget, Hungary, the enemy has been pursued by Austrian detachments, which have occupied Pals."

"In the valley of the Black Bistrica the Russians are retreating. Our troops have followed them to Zielona." The River Bistrica and the town of Zielona are in Galicia, close to the Hungarian frontier and to the northeast of Marmaros Siget.

GERMAN TELLS HOW HE SUNK 3 BRITONS

Torpedoes Loosed With Deliberation by Sharpshooters, at Close Range.

TRIBUTE PAID TO FOES

British Sailors True to Best Traditions—Commander's Bride, Dried-Eyed at Parting, Welcomes Him Back in Tears.

(Continued From First Page.) set my course in a southwesterly direction. The name of the port I cannot state officially, but it has been guessed at, nor am I permitted to say definitely just when we started, but it was not many days before the morning of the 23d of September when I fell in with my quarry.

Submarines "Built on Honor."

When I started from home the fact was kept quiet and a heavy haze helped to keep the secret, but when the action began the sun was bright and the water smooth—not the most favorable conditions for submarine work.

I had sighted several ships during my passage, but they were not what I was seeking. English torpedo boats came within my reach but I felt there was bigger game further on, so on I went. I traveled on the surface except when we sighted vessels, and then I submerged, not even showing my periscope, except when it was necessary to take a bearing on the enemy.

After six on the morning of last Tuesday when I caught sight of one of the big cruisers of the enemy. It was the Hook of Holland. I had then traveled considerably more than 200 miles from my base. My boat was one of an old type, but she has been built on honor and she was behaving beautifully. I had been going ahead partially in the dark, but she eventually suffered of my periscope showing. Almost immediately I caught sight of the first cruiser and two others. I submerged completely and had my course so set as to bring up in center of the trio, which held a sort of triangular formation. I could see their gray black sides riding high over the water.

Accurate Aim Made Certain.

When I first sighted them they were near enough for torpedo work, but I wanted to make my aim sure, so I went down and in on them. I had taken the time to take a bearing on each, and merging and I succeeded in getting another flash through my periscope before I began action. I soon reached the point regarded as a good shooting point.

Officer Writes Men Are Worn Out by Incessant Fighting in Belgium.

(The officer is not permitted to give the name of the ship, but he is understood to have been considerably surprised, although the German torpedoes have an effective range of four miles.)

"The first shot on my torpedoes at the middle ship. I was then about 12 feet under water and got the shot off in good shape, my men handling the boat very expertly. The shot eventually climbed to the surface to get a sight through my tube of the effect, and discovered that the shot had gone through the water, striking the ship, which I later learned was the Aboukir, under one of her magazines which in exploding helped the torpedo's work of destruction."

Crew Is Brave to Last.

There was a fountain of water, a burst of smoke, a flash of fire and part of the cruiser rose in the air. Then the English reports that the vessel sent through the water by the detonation. She had been broken apart and sank a few minutes. The Aboukir was the first of the three to be sunk by an unseen force that made the blow all the greater.

The diary refers bravely, and even with death staring them in the face kept to their posts, ready to handle their useless guns, for I submerged at once. But I had stayed on too long, enough so to see the other cruisers, which I learned were the Cressy and the Hogue, turn and steam full speed to their dying sister, whose plight they could not understand, unless it had been due to an accident.

The helps came on a mission of inquiry and rescue, for many of the Aboukir's crew were now in the water, the order having been given, "Each man for himself." I began to see a light!

Cruiser Hogue Is Second Victim.

But soon the other two English cruisers learned what had brought about the destruction so suddenly. As I reached my torpedo depth I sent a second charge at the nearest of the oncoming vessels, which was the Hogue. The English were playing my game, and I was nearly to move out of my position, which was a great aid, since it helped to keep me from detection.

On board my little boat the spirit of the German navy was to be seen in its best form. With enthusiasm every man held himself in check and gave attention to the work in hand.

The attack on the Hogue went true. But this time I did not have the advantage of having the torpedo detonate under the magazine, so for 20 minutes the Hogue lay wounded and helpless on the surface before she heaved, half turned over and sank.

Two Torpedoes Strike Cressy.

By this time the third cruiser knew, of course, that the enemy was upon her and she sought as best she could to defend herself. She loosed her torpedoes.

"77" For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

COUGHS

Prof. Christy says: "I have used and recommended Humphreys' Homoeopathic Specifics for twenty-five years; they are all that could be wished for and are the 'ounce of prevention'."

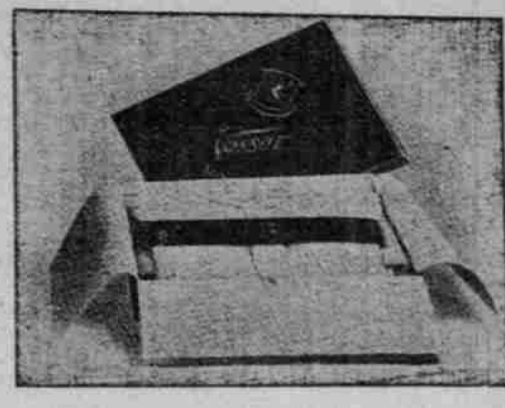
To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver. If you wait till your bones begin to ache, till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed. Humphreys' Homoe. Medicine Co., 150 William Street, New York.—Advertisement.

RIGHT now, men, is the time to buy your Winter underwear. This store shows the largest stock of Vassar Union Suits in the town, and in the greatest range of fabrics.

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Perfect-fitting garments of fine quality at standardized prices: \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.50



BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Morrison Street at Fourth

pedo defense batteries on boats, starboard and port, and stood her ground as if more anxious to help the many sailors who were in the water than to save herself. In common with the method of defending herself against submarine attack, she steamed in a zig-zag course, and this made it necessary for me to hold my torpedoes until I could lay a true course for them, which also made it necessary for me to get nearer to the Cressy. I had come to the surface for a view and saw how wildly the fire was being sent from the ship. Small wonder they did not know where to shoot, although one shot went unpleasantly near us.

When I got within suitable range I sent away my third attack. This time I sent a second torpedo after the first to make the strike doubly certain. My crew were aiming like sharpshooters and both torpedoes went to their bullseye. My luck was with me again, for the enemy was made useless and at once began sinking by her head. Then she careened far over, but all the while her men stayed at the guns, looking for their invisible foe. They were brave and true to their country's sea traditions. Then she eventually suffered a boiler explosion and completely turned turtle. With her keel uppermost she floated until the air got out from under her and then she sank with a loud sound, as if from a creature in pain.

Only One Submarine Engaged.

How much they feared our submarines and how wide was the agitation caused by good little U-9 is shown by the English reports that a whole flotilla of German submarines had attacked the cruisers, and that this flotilla had approached under cover of the flag of Holland.

These reports were absolutely untrue. U-9 was the only submarine on deck, and she flew the flag she still flies, the German naval ensign—which I hope to keep forever as a glorious memento and as an inspiration for devotion to the fatherland.

I reached the home port on the afternoon of the 23d, and on the 24th went to Wilhelmshaven to find that news of my effort had become public. My wife, dry-eyed when I went away, met me with tears. Then I learned that my little vessel and her brave crew had won the plaudits of the Kaiser, who conferred upon each of my co-workers the Iron Cross of the second class, and upon me the Iron Cross of the first and second class.

Grainhandler Asks for \$2000.

Because of injuries alleged to have been received when struck by a falling boxcar door, I. E. Cline, a grainhandler, yesterday brought suit against the Globe Grain & Milling Company, the California Oregon Grain & Elevator Company and the O.-W. R. & N. Company for \$2000 damages. It is alleged that while employed by the two former corporations he was directed to open a door on a car of the railroad company preliminary to unloading grain, and because of its defective condition it toppled over on him.

THE STRANGER AT OUR GATE. WE CAN'T LET HIM IN FELLERS. HE'LL QUEER OUR GAME!!! THE GREAT WALL AROUND OREGON. ETHICS. OR STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS. KEEP THE PEOPLE IN IGNORANCE—GET HIGH PRICES! I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE PEOPLE OF OREGON WILL STAND FOR THIS INJUSTICE ANY LONGER. PAINLESS PARALY. IDENTIST. HAVE YOU NO RESPECT FOR THE DIGNITY OF OUR PROFESSION? GO BACK INSIDE!! I BEGIN TO SEE A LIGHT!

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