

# RUSSIANS HOLD FAST ON PRUSSIAN FRONT

### Petrograd Says Germans Have Suffered Enormously in Unsuccessful Attack.

### DEAD OBSTRUCT TRENCHES

### Austrian Report Estimates Number of Russian Prisoners at Nearly 74,000—Germans Admit Retirement From Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"On the East Prussian front the plan for breaking through the center of our fortified position around Bakairzew projected by the enemy has failed. During five days of unsuccessful attacks the Germans suffered immense losses. In many places the great accumulations of German dead in front of our trenches caused a moderation of our fire.

Progress in Prussia Assured.

"Our troops have progressed in several districts on the East Prussian front.

"Beyond the Vistula we occupy strongly the towns of Gostynin, Lenczka, Lody and Ostrowa.

"In Galicia the fighting continues without any essential change in the situation.

"BERLIN, Oct. 31 (by wireless).—An official announcement given out in Vienna says that the total number of Russian prisoners interned in Austria and Hungary on October 28 was 649 officers and 74,000 men, counting those in transit on that date.

The report says further that strong Russian forces have crossed the River San south of Nisko, but that they were repulsed after hard fighting.

The Russian attacks on the heights to the west of Stryj and Sambor likewise have been repulsed. In this engagement an ammunition depot exploded.

Austrians Held to Gains.

Austrian forces are pushing forward on the southern flank and gaining ground. They carried several fortified positions on the heights to the north-east of Turka in Galicia, 25 miles to the south of Sambor.

News given to the press officially says:

The only German news from the Polish frontier is the authoritative confirmation of the prevailing impression in Berlin that the German onslaught on the Warsaw front was delayed owing when the retirement of the German forces was ordered.

It is pointed out that the German attack which had been directed against this fortified position after strong Russian forces had arrived at points south and to the west of Warsaw. These naturally must be the first object of attack.

RUSSIANS BEAT CROWN PRINCE

Best Prussian Troops Swept Back Beyond Radom, Says Petrograd.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that the German Crown Prince, at his own request, had charged the recent German operations to force a passage of the Vistula, break the Russian center, reduce the fortress of Ivangorod and disorganize the Russian army before Winter set in.

"For this plan large forces were assembled," the correspondent says.

"The best Prussian troops were allotted to the Crown Prince in the center, with heavy siege guns and Austrian cavalry. On the left wing General Von Hindenburg commanded the Bavarians, while the Austrian forces were on the right wing. The general idea was for the center to attack Ivangorod, while the wings should envelop and crush the Russians.

"The unexpected vigor of the Russian counter-attack carried all before it. The Crown Prince's army gave way, abandoning much material and 36 heavy guns, which were bogged in the mud.

"All attempts to rally the Austro-German forces were in vain and on Tuesday the Crown Prince arrived back at Radom, without having met there a fortnight before such high hopes, beaten and a fugitive.

"He then tried to establish his army along the line from Radom to Lublitz with Radom as the center, but the vigor of the Russian cavalry pursuit prevented this. The Russians entered Radom next day and the pursuit continues."

RUSSIAN COLUMN DEFEATED

Austrians Occupy Poe's Positions in Middle Galicia.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 31.—An official dispatch from Vienna dated today noon says:

"Near the Galician-Bukowinian frontier, north of Kuty, a mixed Russian column was defeated yesterday.

"In Middle Galicia our troops have occupied Russian positions on the east of Turka, near Stry, Sambor, east of Premysl, and on the Lower San. Several Russian attacks around Misko have been repulsed. At Misko Stry and Sambor and other points hundreds of Russians have been captured.

"The operations in Russian Poland passed without fighting."

J. K. MACKIE PASSES AWAY

Operation Is Fatal to Instructor at Portland Academy.

John Kirkwood Mackie, for several years an instructor at Portland Academy, died at the home of his mother, Mrs. John Mackie, 610 Grand avenue, early yesterday following an operation performed several months ago at Edinburgh, Scotland. He was confined to his home since his return from Scotland.

Mr. Mackie was born in Scotland, December 23, 1880, and came to Portland nine years later. He was educated in a Portland school and was a graduate of Portland Academy in 1897. He also graduated in 1901 from Princeton University. Soon afterward he was appointed an instructor at Portland Academy and held that position until his breakdown last Spring. Funeral services will be held from the residence Monday at 2 P. M. with Rev. John Boyd officiating.

Final State Tax Installment Made.

The final installment of state taxes, amounting to \$37,520.90, was remitted to the State Treasurer yesterday in checks on nine local banks by County Treasurer Lewis. This payment completes a total of \$1,582,520.90, which is Multnomah County's part of the state tax.

# RULER OF TURKEY AND AMBASSADORS OF HIS COUNTRY AND UNITED STATES.



ABOVE—MOHAMMED V, SULTAN OF TURKEY. BELOW, LEFT—ALI RUSTEM BEY; RIGHT, MAXIMILIAN VON MORGENTHAU.

## TURKS ANNEX EGYPT

### Allies Stand Together and War Is Declared.

### RUSSIAN SHIPS ARE SUNK

### Mine-Layer, With 700 Mines, Coast-Guard Ship, Torpedo-Boat and Others Attacked—Greece Watching Interests.

(Continued From First Page.)

Russian Black Sea fleet sank not two, but four, torpedo-boats and one gunboat.

The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch:

"The Russian gunboat Kubanets put up a fight against two Turkish torpedo-boats which entered Odessa harbor and attacked merchant ships. The Kubanets finally drove the Turkish boats off.

"The torpedo-boats entered the harbor and fired all their guns. Shells struck the Kubanets, tearing away her wooden superstructure, while steamers in the harbor and warehouses on shore were damaged. The Turks strove to torpedo the Kubanets, but failed.

Passengers and Crew Saved.

"The passengers and crew of the steamer Yalta, which was sunk, were saved and most of the crew of the Kasbek, which also sunk, got away on rafts."

Balkan Peace Hangs on Bulgaria.

It is believed in official circles in Athens that the question of peace in the Balkans depends solely on the attitude of Bulgaria. Greece, although resolved to preserve neutrality, is closely watching her interests.

A telegram from Petrograd says a semi-official news agency declares that because of the attack of the German Turkish warships against the Russian coast on the Black Sea, the Russian government the same day enjoined the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to announce to the Sublime Porte the rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey and his departure with all the members of his Embassy and the Consulate.

The protection of the interests of Russian subjects has been confided to the Italian government.

Demand Presented to Porte.

Proceeding the summary rupture of diplomatic relations Russia and Great Britain joined in presenting the following demands to Turkey:

"An apology for Turkey's naval action in the Black Sea, the dismissal of German officers from Turkish ships, and the dismantling of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, said to have been purchased by Turkey of Germany. Failing to receive satisfaction of these demands, diplomatic relations with Turkey will be severed by Great Britain."

"Russia also will sever relations."

It is presumed that the reply to this was the dismissal of the Ambassador.

GERMANS COMMENT TURKEY

Berlin Papers Speak of "Effective Start in Campaign."

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Berlin Official Press Bureau gave out the following today:

"The Berlin morning papers give much space to Turkey's 'effective start' in the campaign, but they refrain from commenting on the probable effect of her action on the outcome of the war."

# TURKS' DISORDERED PROBABLY IGNORED

### Russian Ambassador Quits Constantinople, Though German Officers Are Blamed.

### WAR OFFICIALLY DECLARED

### French and British Representatives Also Prepare to Leave—Morgenthau's Latest Report Believed Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—War has been officially declared at Constantinople between Turkey and Russia, according to a private message transmitted today through the courtesy of the American Embassy. The Ambassador has not advised the Washington Government of the declaration of war; but officials thought tonight his message either had been delayed in transit or that he was awaiting formal notification by the Ottoman government.

The private message, which was addressed to a New York business man who has interests in Turkey, was dated 5 P. M. yesterday, and reached here a few hours ago. The dispatch from Ambassador Morgenthau himself, describing events in Constantinople up to noon yesterday.

Warships' Aets Disclaimed.

Mr. Morgenthau said that early yesterday the Russian Ambassador received instructions from his government to demand his passports and the departure of the Turkish Embassy and of Russian warships. The Russian envoy made an attempt to see the Grand Vizier but failed, as the latter declined to meet him. Morgenthau himself, describing events in Constantinople up to noon yesterday.

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congress, which provide for a meeting of the executive committee the day following the convening of the Senate. The greater part of the meeting was devoted to the reading of the final year records.

Among the things of greater importance the board adopted resolutions on the dentistry bill as follows:

"Whereas, an effort is being made to lower the standard established by the present dental law of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Oregon Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association record themselves as being in opposition to this attempt, and pledge the assistance of their members toward the maintenance of the standard already existing."

A resolution was adopted commending the editorial on the Congress of Mothers' activities in The Oregonian yesterday.

It was arranged by the committee to have the president's address of Tuesday printed and put in pamphlet form.

The next meeting of the board will be at the call of the president.

Following the completion of the business, Mrs. Flebig entertained informally with tea.

### COPPER IS CONTRABAND

### GREAT BRITAIN PLACES METAL ON ABSOLUTE LIST.

### United States Asks Release of Italian Vessel and Expects to Re-establish Neutral Trade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Copper shipments hereafter will be considered absolute contraband of war by the British Government according to the contraband list cabled to the State Department today by Ambassador Page in London. The previous list classed copper as non-contraband, the only other important change in the revised list is the placing of illuminating oil, heretofore unmentioned, on the contraband list.

The question of contraband shipments came before the State Department today in other ways before the new British list was made public. For several days the British Government through Ambassador Page against the detention of the American steamer Kroonland, copper laden on route to Greece, held at Gibraltar.

Mr. Page also was instructed to request the release of the Italian steamer San Giovanni and Regina d'Italia, also detained at Gibraltar while en route to Italian ports with American copper. The United States Government took the position that these ships were to neutral countries in each case and not subject to seizure.

Some officials were inclined to view the inclusion of the new British contraband lists as not affecting these shipments because they were made before it was announced. They held, therefore, that the copper cargo only could be treated as conditional contraband under the previous list. British officials here are understood to share this view.

Advice was received in the course of the day that Italy had published a list of commodities exportation of which was forbidden. Three other neutral countries have taken similar precautions. They are Holland, Sweden and Norway.

The same advice apply generally to foodstuffs, clothing and military supplies. Their promulgation is expected to facilitate the restoration of American trade with these countries, which the probable result will be to free that commerce from the annoyance and delay of search and frequently the taking of neutral ships to more or less distant harbors for thorough examination of their cargoes.

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### ALBANY PROGRESS TOLD

### COMMITTEE CITES GAINS SINCE CITY VOTED DRY.

### Total Spent for New Buildings in Eight Years Placed at \$3,311,210 and Paving Worth \$291,310 Laid.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 31.—(Special).—Albany's remarkable progress and development in the last eight years is portrayed in a report which has been presented to the public by a committee appointed to review the city's progress during that period.

The committee was appointed at a recent banquet held which a speaker said that in connection with the prohibition campaign the statement was being made throughout the state that Albany had become a "dead" town since it went dry.

On this committee Mayor Carl appointed William Bain, Joseph M. Hawkins, D. S. Smith, C. H. Cusick and Franklin H. Gesebracht. The investigation was made and the committee filed the following report with the mayor today.

"Albany in the last eight years prospered materially, more than in the previous 20 years. We point to the following new substantial business blocks and public buildings: Four new bank buildings, three new hotels, three new school buildings, the public library, armory, postoffice, Elk's Temple, Knights of Pythias Hall, water filter and electric transformer and two new railroads. The grand total investment total in eight years is \$3,311,210. Surely this means throbbing business life, without a first symptom of degeneracy."

"In the last five years 123 blocks of streets have been covered with hard-surface paving, together with seven miles of alleyways. This paving cost \$291,310. Sewers to the value of \$20,308.98 have been dug and laid.

"Bank deposits in 1905 were \$446,321.42 and today they stand at \$1,766,759.61.

"At least \$115,000 have been spent in remodeling old church buildings and building new ones. The church membership has increased 42 per cent."

"The present rate on dressed beef between New York and Chicago is 15 cents per 100 pounds on a minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds. It is proposed by the roads to advance the rate to 16 cents per 100 and increase the minimum carload weight to 21,000 pounds. These two factors would increase the transportation charge per car from \$30 to \$105, or about 15 per cent.

Similar increases are proposed on livestock and general packing-house products.

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# "Shoo-Fly to Those Questions" Answers Senator Chamberlain

Senator Chamberlain has refused to answer any and all questions in regard to his public record.

"Shoo-fly to those questions" is the only answer Senator Chamberlain has given.

After offering to meet William Hanley in joint debate, he has refused to accept a challenge from William Hanley to meet him on any platform in the state to answer the questions as to his public record, or to ask questions of Mr. Hanley.

"Shoo-fly to your questions," was his only answer.

Have not the voters of Oregon the right to ask their servant in Washington questions?

Should he not state his reasons for his attitude on public or political questions, give reasons for his votes?

Do the voters approve of his "shoo-fly" answer?

When you ask a public official for an account of his stewardship, is "shoo-fly" the answer you expect to get?

Here are the questions, which were politely handed to Senator Chamberlain to answer the day he arrived in Oregon. Are they not proper? Is it an insult to ask a public officer what he has done as your representative—and what he proposes to do?

Questions Senator Chamberlain Ought to Answer

The Democratic convention of 1902 was notoriously a Chamberlain affair.

You controlled the making of the platform.

Why was Bryan's name, anti-militarism and other Bryan policies not mentioned in the Democratic platform?

Why was not even mentioned the name of a man twice the standard bearer of the party?

Was it that Bryan had been twice defeated and you thought him a back number?

Didn't you prohibit any mention of Bryan or Bryanism by that convention in that platform; and didn't the Bryanites raise a row about it?

Why were you silent in the Senate when Borah repealed the law which then required money from the sale of public lands to be spent in improvements in the state from which the money came? Your indifference or ignorance cost Oregon six to eight million dollars and gave it to Idaho and Arizona.

If you say now, as you have said in the past, that you asked Senator Lodge, who had charge of the bill that robbed Oregon, whether there was anything in the bill that affected your state, and he said "no," what have you to say as to the efficiency of a Senator who does not even take the trouble to read a bill relating to reclamation and irrigation, when half his state needs reclamation and irrigation?

Does Senator Lodge admit that you spoke to him at all? What have you done to correct this?

What have you done for Oregon?

Are you the author of the Alaska Railway Act?

Wasn't it originated by Secretary Lane and Wickersham, and given to you to put through the Senate, instead of Jones of Washington, because you promised to support Wilson's measures?

Did you support the Administration's measures?

If you thought of Alaska, why didn't you think of Oregon?

Why did you vote with Aldrich on the duty on iron ore which the Independent Companies complained gave the United States Steel Trust control of the market?

Why did you vote against the conservationists and in favor of the corporations on the Connecticut River Dam Bill, denying the right of the Government to collect from the corporations for use of the water from the dam?

Why did you vote to give the Republic Coal Company for \$32,000 coal lands estimated by the Government as worth \$32,000,000?

Why did you vote to tie the hands of the Postmaster General in handling the details of the parcel post, so he could not effectively meet the rates and service of the