

TENTIONS AIM VITAL THROST AT BRITAIN

General Bernhardt Forecasts Strategy in Which Possible Uprisings Figure.

GRAVITY CENTER CHANGES

Russia and France Regarded Now as Beaten, but England, Virtually Untrouced, Is Objective of Future Campaigns.

(Continued from First Page.)

no were evacuated by the Russians. In the south the Austrians captured the fortress of Lemberg and Lublin, the important town of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, fell into the hands of Marshal von Hindenburg's legions. The allied cavalry advanced from Kovel through the Pripiat marshes of evil repute, against the flank and center of the middle Russian army, along the entire Austro-German front, which was pointed toward the east, the western moved forward. Instantly and drove the retreating enemy beyond the line Pinsk-Lida.

The railroad which connects Novopol—the only fortress still held by the Russians—and Vilna fell into the hands of the Germans. The railroad Lida-Pinsk was cut by the German cavalry in the rear of the Russian army.

The enemy is still making desperate efforts on either wing of his armies. In the north everything imaginable is being done in order to prevent a further advance of Marshal von Hindenburg via Vilna and Dunaburg. In the south strong forces have been assembled with a view to driving the Austro-German army on the North and Thru into Galicia.

Strength of Offensive Lost.

These last-mentioned operations have certainly as their object to win over Roumania, who still hesitates, to the cause of the quadruple entente. But it would seem as if this offensive had exhausted its strength; the Russians, after heavy losses, have been obliged to retreat. In the north it is scarcely to be expected that Marshal von Hindenburg can long be held in check. For during the whole of the period under consideration, the losses of the Russians have been terrible. In the Carpathians and the retreat from Galicia they lost hundreds of thousands of men killed, wounded and prisoners; and their losses along the line Lvov-Voronezh-Lemberg were not much smaller. In Novogorod, evik alone, which was besieged by about 40,000 men, 20,000 prisoners and 1200 guns fell into the hands of the enemy, to say nothing of an incalculable amount of other booty. The same thing happened in the north. General von Mackensen captured 1200 guns and thousands of prisoners were made daily.

Losses on Retreat Terrific.

In the course of the retreat the Russian army lost thousands of men, and the baggage and artillery were, it is true, saved with great skill; but the infantry is much demoralized and the remnants made by prisoners, those remnants which at the outset contained the greatest number of soldiers—some 400,000—now their number fell diminish to about 100,000 or less.

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Country is Devastated.

The material damage inflicted on the unfortunate country through which the retreating legions passed is likewise appalling. The villages have been burned, the harvest destroyed, the greater part of the inhabitants have fled. Those who remained behind are dependent on the charity of the victors, the German "barbarians" who bring to the harvest, till the soil and alleviate distress as far as they can possibly do so. It is, in truth, bitter irony when the states of the quadruple entente endeavor to prove to impartial spectators that they are fighting for the defense of freedom and civilization against the tyranny of German barbarism and against slavish militarism.

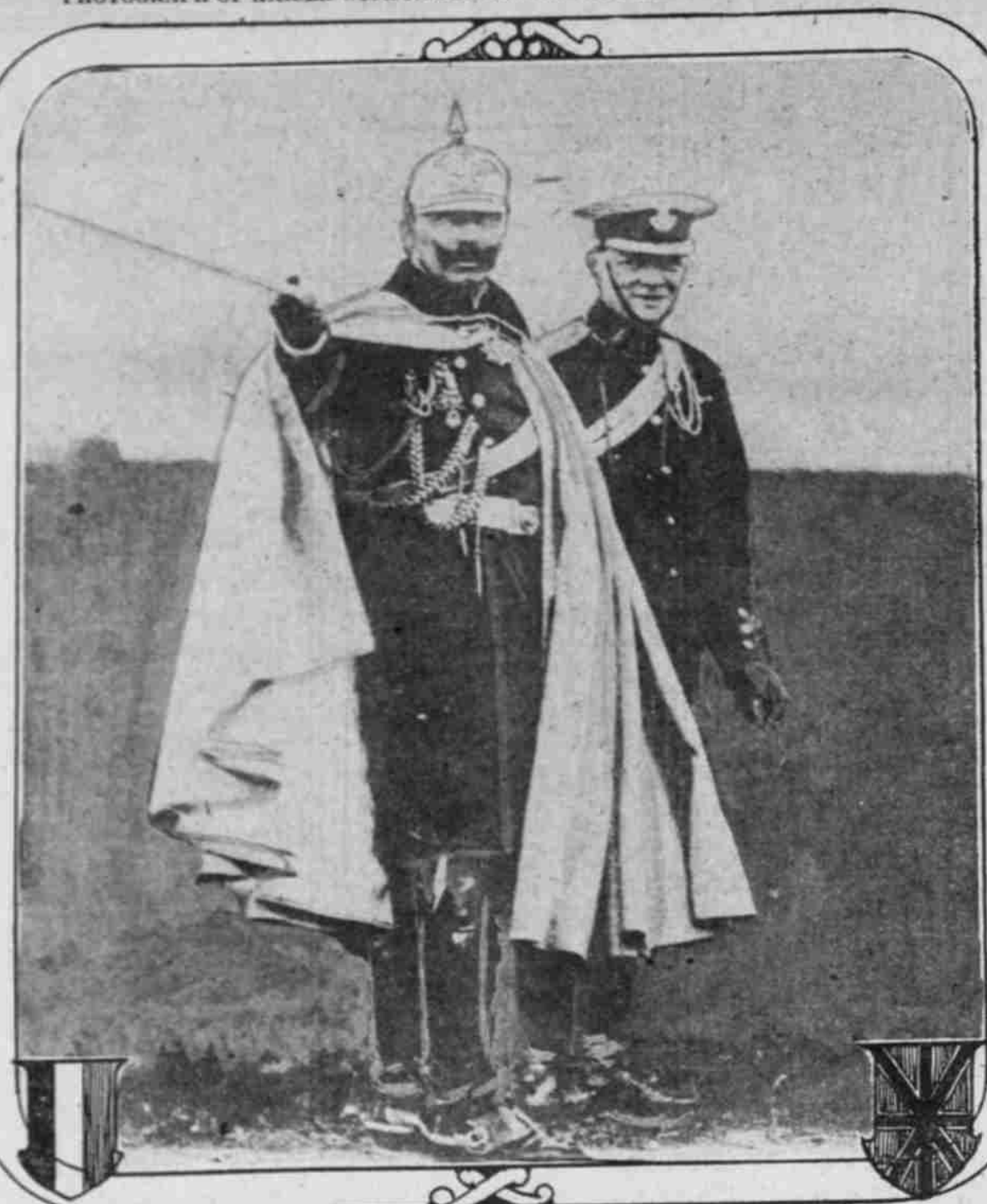
The Home of the Middle Ages cannot possibly have behaved worse than the Russians did in their own empire. One who has seen these things—as I saw them—with one's own eyes, in order to believe such a wild tale of destruction to be possible. The downfall of the Russian empire appears to be as complete in the moral sphere as it is in the purely military one; and it will be a long, very long, time before the remnants of the Russian empire will be sufficient to enable it to undertake once more offensive operations. But what that army will never recover is the efficiency which it possessed at the outbreak of war. This seems, indeed, wholly impossible, despite all the help afforded to Russia by America and Japan.

Roumania Broken Into Three Groups.

One great aim has been realized. After suffering enormous losses, such as the world had never previously seen, the Russian army has been broken up into three groups which are no longer directly connected with each other. These groups can effect their junction only at a long distance in the rear of their respective positions, and are compelled to adopt very circuitous ways if they wish to come to each other's assistance. The right wing, to the north of the Pripiat marshes, the neighborhood of Dunaburg, protects the road to St. Petersburg; the center has, in the final instance, its base in Moscow, and the left wing, in Kiev, the evacuation of the latter city has already begun.

I can, however, scarcely believe that the armies of the central powers will push forward as far as these centers of the Russian resistance. They would, by so doing, move a long way from their own bases. True, both in the north and in the south, a certain conclusion must be arrived at. In the north we must secure a firm hold over the Dniep line, and Dunaburg must be taken in order that it may serve as a base of operations against the rear and flank of the Russian central group. In the south the allies will perhaps wish to take Bessarabia and clear the enemy entirely out of Galicia. If only in order to render it easier for Roumania, whose flank would then be completely safe, to take a decision regarding Bessarabia. It is possible that

PHOTOGRAPH OF KAISER WITH NOTED BRITON WHO HAS JUST GONE TO FRONT.



EMPEROR WILLIAM AND WINSTON CHURCHILL.

This photograph was taken a few years ago, when the former Lord of the Admiralty was present at the German army maneuvers at the invitation of the war lord. Churchill is now en route to the western front to join his regiment.

Center of Gravity to Be Displaced.

I have, on the whole, the impression that the desire prevails to conclude matters, as far as possible, in the East, so that the center of gravity of the military operations may be displaced. It is only natural that the central powers should, during the great offensive in the East, have remained essentially on the defensive on the other theaters of war. This is in full harmony with the nature of all operations on the inner line.

Especially in France was it necessary, during this period, that we should be able, with a relatively small force at our disposal, successfully to withstand the enormous pressure exerted by the entire military strength of France and England. This duty has been most heroically fulfilled. Our armies have here brought together troops from every part of the world, Canada, Australia, Africa and India were obliged to send their sons to be slaughtered despite the fact that they were the best of the world's warriors, and French financiers, in whose interests the present war is being waged. Thousands of unburied corpses of our enemies poison the atmosphere; but nothing has been able to weaken the German lines and the constantly renewed attacks of General Joffe's troops have invariably been repulsed with extremely heavy loss.

Italy Hopelessly Inefficient.

The position of affairs on the Austro-Italian frontier is a similar one. Here, also, the Austrians remained naturally on the defensive. But all the attacks of the Italians have failed in the most complete manner. The Austro-Italian defense, and have been repulsed with immense loss. Hundreds of thousands of men have been sacrificed; but up till now the Italians have been unable—despite the fact that they are perhaps ten times more numerous than their adversaries, despite all the bullets of General Cadorna, despite the beating of the Italian press, even to win an inch of ground. Such hopelessly inefficient generalship and such tremendous losses seem to have weighed so heavily upon King Victor Emmanuel that he allowed himself to be drawn into the war in violation of his pledged faith—that he is apparently suffering from complete mental collapse.

Operations in the Dardanelles.

The operations in the Dardanelles present us with a picture greatly resembling the one which we witness on the Austro-Italian frontier. In the Peninsula of Gallipoli the Turks remain in general on the defensive, and only when a favorable occasion occurs do they undertake a local attack. But these tactics have entirely sufficed to render any advance of the allied English and French impossible. Unconsciously the Allies sent reinforcements to the East; over and over again have attempts been made to take the Turkish positions by storm; over and over again have such attempts been repulsed with heavy loss. The allies still cling, like shipwrecked mariners, to the narrow strips of land on which they have found a footing. But it seems more than doubtful that they will be able to maintain these positions once the Autumn storms set in, rendering the communication of the landed troops with the fleet difficult if not impossible.

England to Be Hit in East.

The forcing of the Dardanelles, whether by sea or by land, having proved impossible—and it has certainly become still more impossible, now that Bulgaria has come to an understanding with Turkey and has placed herself resolutely by the side of the central powers—the Eastern campaign must henceforth be decided entirely in different territory. The decisive blow will probably be struck there, where they will be able to reach England in one of her vital parts.

The preparations in view of the final blow in question are progressing slowly—this is inevitable under the circumstances. The first idea which is already rumored that the Italian army is destined to defend Egypt on behalf of the English—after Italy has herself lost her recently acquired colony of Tripoli, with the exception of a few stations on the coast.

The general situation is such as to admit of few and momentous decisions being taken. Owing to the victories in Russia, and to the shortening of our front there, large German forces are henceforth available for employment elsewhere, as the German Chancellor publicly declared.

The question arose as to where they should first be employed.

The first idea which occurred was probably that of dispatching them to the western seat of war, in order to

Bring about a Decisive Result Here.

bring about a decisive result here. But the question arose as to whether other operations were not more urgent.

Invitation of Serbia Explained.

We may guess that it was not easy for the German military authorities to decide upon sending a large army into Serbia, with a view to bringing about a decisive result in the Balkans and in the East generally.

The German military authorities must have been convinced, when they took this decision, that Russia will be incapable during many months of taking the offensive; they must also have had full confidence in the ability of the German armies in the west to successfully resist, for a long time to come, the attacks of an enemy whose superiority in numbers is constantly increasing. Such confidence must have been all the greater, seeing that the German military authorities knew for a certainty that the English and French would, as soon as they were aware that the large proportion of the German forces were kept busy in Serbia, make desperate efforts in order to break through the German lines. On the other hand, a decisive victory in the Balkans unquestionably holds out the prospect of obtaining far-reaching advantages, as far as the conduct of the war is concerned, notably against England.

The War which is raging today is not only being waged on the frontiers of Germany, and within the sphere of power of Germany's continental neighbors, but it affects almost the entire world, and it must be conducted with special energy in those regions in which it is possible to inflict mortal wounds on England.

France and Russia Beaten.

As matters stand today France and Russia have been so thoroughly beaten that it is probable that, were they left to themselves, they would renounce the hope of final victory. But England, who rules a fifth of the inhabited globe, has as yet suffered no vital injury. She is still able to exclude Germany from the world's trade, even if she herself seriously threatened by the activity of the German submarines around the English coast. England is still in full possession of her colonial strength, and is able to send countless legions into the field against us. But, in a certain sense, the feet of the giant are made of clay. The unrest in India is very unsettling. The proclamation of the Holy war has been without influence there, and the 70,000,000 Mahomedans who live under British rule constitute a permanent danger for England's empire, especially if they co-operate with the rebellious elements among the population of Bengal and

Pioneer of 1851 Dies at Age of 93 Years.



Mrs. Susannah Good Morris. CARLTON, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Mrs. Susannah Good Morris died near Yamhill November 17 at the age of 93 years.

Mrs. Morris crossed the plains with her husband in 1851. She was the mother of 11 children, and is survived by seven children, 24 grandchildren, 27 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Morris died on the donation land claim, upon which she settled in 1851. Funeral services were held from her late home Friday.

with the warlike inhabitants of Afghanistan.

It may be taken for certain that a dangerous revolt would break out in India as soon as the position of England in Egypt was seriously jeopardized.

In Egypt itself British rule is far from being firmly established. The native army is—apart from the English troops garrisoned in Egypt—essentially hostile to England, and merely awaits favorable opportunity in order to rise against the foreign oppressor. On the western frontiers of the land of the Pharaohs the Sheik of the Senusis is watching in order to seize a favorable opportunity for leading his fanatical hordes against the English. All the efforts made by the latter in view of the most vital parts of the latter's empire have failed. He and his adherents will under all circumstances follow the green flag of the prophet.

Blow Aimed at Vital Part.

After taking all these factors into due consideration—at all events must an outsider presume this to be the case—the German supreme military authorities have felt themselves justified in dispatching a strong army against Serbia in order to bring about a definite settlement of the various Balkan and Eastern questions and in order to strike a blow at England in one of the most vital parts of the latter's imperial organism.

While writing these lines the fire of the German and Austrian heavy artillery is being directed against Belgrade and Semendria, in the neighborhood of the latter town the enemy's guns have been silenced. It is calculated that the allies have there forced a passage over the Danube, and that the German advance guard has taken up positions in the neighborhood of the latter town. The enemy's guns have been silenced. It is calculated that the allies have there forced a passage over the Danube, and that the German advance guard has taken up positions in the neighborhood of the latter town.

Idealism Declared Victorious.

The idealism of the German armies is victorious over the mercenary spirit of the English troops; and over the desire for revanche of the grudge-bitter nervous French soldiers; the truth of Marshal Hindenburg's saying, to the effect that the nation which possessed the strongest nerves will win the day, has been proven by events. The nerves of the German troops cannot be shattered.

Thus do the Germans stand at this critical turning point in the history of their holy war, full of legitimate pride at the thought of their achievements, and also full of hope. We underestimate neither our enemies nor the means which they have at their disposal. But we rely on the spirit of the German nation and of the German army, and we derive our confidence in the final triumph of the German cause from the consciousness which we have of combating with the help of God, for freedom and justice against powers who are fighting with the weapons of calumny and hypocrisy in order to satisfy a base cupidity and a ferocious egotism utterly inaccessible to all nobler impulses.

Pendleton Banks in Good Shape.

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—According to bank reports to the Controller of the Currency this week Pendleton deposits show an increase, despite the fact that the local banks are still carrying the burden of the Umatilla County wheat crop. The total is nearly \$4,500,000. All other features of the money market are favorable, and the bankers and the outlook is more encouraging. While the price of wheat remains stationary there will be but little of the cereal put on the market.

Monmouth Students Write News.

MONMOUTH, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)—Students of the Monmouth High School here are now engaged in a different line of English work than any course in English ever given here before. Under the supervision of Professor E. L. Keesel the students edit news items in the local paper on various subjects, their work benefiting themselves as well as the townspeople who read their articles.

Mendota lump coal, 45.50 ton delivered. Albina Fuel Co.—Adv.

REVENUE IS NEEDED

Administration Perplexed by Multitude of Plans.

BOND ISSUE IS POSSIBLE

Additional Tax on Incomes and Stamp Tax on Checks Also Considered—Any Form of Levy Bound to Be Unpopular.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 20.—Facing the necessity for raising \$250,000,000 more revenue than is produced by existing laws, the Administration is giving consideration to many plans, but no decision has been reached. It is realized that the simplest way of financing the new Army and Navy programme is by a bond issue, but that plan is not favored if some other can be substituted. Especially is the Administration determined to have no bond issue unless it is designed solely to meet the increased cost of the Army and Navy.

The National defense plan approved by the President calls for an appropriation next session \$150,000,000 greater than the aggregate Army and Navy appropriations last year. In addition to this, \$100,000,000 of revenue must be raised to wipe out the treasury deficit and meet certain other contemplated expenditures.

Therefore, if the National defense appropriations are taken care of by a bond issue, other legislation still is necessary to provide ample revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government.

It has been calculated by Treasury Department experts that \$70,000,000 a year additional can be raised by taxing all incomes of single persons above \$1000 a year, and taxing incomes of married men that aggregate \$1500 a year or more, and at the same time making the surtax apply to incomes of \$10,000 and over, instead of \$20,000, as now provided.

Another proposal is to place a stamp tax of 2 cents on each check drawn. This, it is estimated, would raise \$10,000,000 a year. The suggestion has been roundly opposed by business men in the East, and would be fought in Congress.

The Administration is fully aware that any form of additional tax that may be levied will be unpopular, but the Administration is in a position where it must have more money if it year to make its National defense programme effective. Likewise, it must have more revenue to wipe out the deficit in the treasury. The situation is fraught with embarrassments, but it will have to be met this Winter.

Pendleton School Levy 9 Mills.

PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—The tax levy for School District No. 16, including the City of Pendleton, was fixed at 9 mills for the coming year at the special meeting of the voters of the district held Wednesday. The budget as prepared by the School Board a month ago was approved. Estimating approximately \$54,000, and with the county and state tax money in addition the total will reach approximately \$67,871.

Kelso Debating Team Selected.

KELSO, Wash., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—For the next State High School debate in which Kelso High School will uphold the negative of the question: "Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine should be discontinued," against Winlock High School at Kelso, Selma Staff, Cecile Hanselick, Stewart Dawson and Vernia Randall, alternates, were chosen to represent the Kelso High. The first two were members of the team which met Kalamata a week ago.

Lost Hunters Find Way Home.

DAYTON, Wash., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Three Pomeroy hunters, Dr. Cecil Thompson, H. I. Sawyer and Ernest Knettle, found their way into Dayton yesterday after having been lost in the Blue Mountains for some time. They ventured too far from headquarters and became lost in a blinding snow storm. When they next knew their whereabouts they were on the Ecker Mountain ridge, a few miles from Dayton.

Northwest Postmasters Appointed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 20.—Postmasters have been appointed as follows: Oregon—Mrs. Sarilda Tucker, Unity, vice Mrs. L. L. Hardman, resigned; Washington—Robert W. Little, Lucerne, vice Henry

Thanksgiving Clothes for fathers and sons

Young fashions for young tastes; smart styles for older men; correct fit, with lively style for the stout men, the big men, the hard-to-fit men.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

make clothes for all of these, and we sell them at prices any man is glad to pay and can afford to pay. See these Suits and Overcoats—just what you'll want. They're priced moderate—

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The Men's Shop for Quality and Service
Our Temporary Location
266 Morrison St., Bet. Third and Fourth

Kingman, removed; Charles E. Milliken, Spring Valley, vice Mrs. D. M. Zumwalt, resigned.

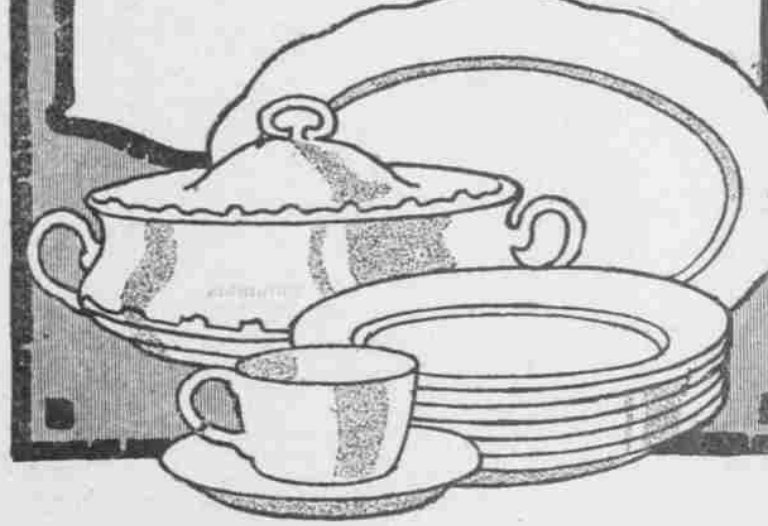
Centralia to Acquire Block Fort.
CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—It is expected that old Fort

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My aim has always been to sell only the better grade of Diamonds—the kind that will reflect credit to the purchaser, as well as to myself. It is no trick to sell inferior quality—say 1/2 carat for \$50 (the market is flooded with them); that's not the kind we care to sell. Think it over. Does it pay to buy them?

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