AUSTRIAN PREMIER ASSASSIN'S VICTIM

Count Stuergkh Shot by Editor While Dining—Francis Joseph Affected.

MOTIVE NOT EXPLAINED

Prominent Figure in Affairs of Dual Monarchy Known to Be Advocate of Mild Terms for Ending the War.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Count Carl Stuergkh, Austrian Premier, was shot and killed today while at dinner by the editor of a Vienna newspaper named Adler, says the Overseas News Agency.

VIENNA, via Berlin to London, Oct. 21.—The Austrian Premier, Count Stuergkh, who was assassinated while at dinner today by Ludwig Adler, publisher, was shot three times. Count Stuergkh was dining at a hotel when the publisher attacked him. Three shots were fired, all of which took effect, the Premier dying instantly.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Nothing is yet known in Vienna as to the motives for assassination of Premier Stuergkh, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Emperor Francis Joseph was informed immediately of the death of the Premier and was deeply affected. A special meeting of the Austrian Cabinet was held during the afternoon. Special editions were issued in Vienna and Budapest, the dispatch adds, announcing the murder "as tremendous and sensational."

Count Stuergkh has been a prominent figure in Austrian political affairs for years. He was a Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet formed in 1908, at the retirement of which, in October, 1911, he was asked to form a new ministry. The Count was born in 1859 at Graz, was educated at the University of Graz and entered the service of the state in 1881. He began his parliamentary career on March 12, 1891, when he was elected to the Reichsrath. In 1894 he became a ministerial director in the department in which he afterwards became the head. In the interval he was out of office for a time, resigning after the fall of the Windische-Graetz Cabinet.

Telegraphing from Vienna a few days ago, a correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, said a ministerial crisis in Austria was considered unavoidable. The dispatch did not specify the reasons and little information has reached this country in regard to the current Austrian political conditions, although there have been many dispatches in regard to the political strife in Hungary. The Austrian Parliament has not been in session since before the war.

One of the few occasions on which the Count's name has figured in the American press during the war was in August of last year, when he was interviewed by an American correspondent. He was quoted as having said that although some of the Teutonic expansionists favored extreme terms, he was sure the German Government and influential citizens would hold to moderate demands, thus hastening the end of hostilities.

RICH HOME IS RAIDED

OPIUM PIPES AND WHISKY ARE FOUND BY SEATTLE POLICE.

Residence of Queen Anne District Reveals Gambling Outfits and Property Worth $4000.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 21.—In a raid on an apartment-house in the fashionable Queen Anne residence district, the police today seized 35 cases of whisky and other liquor having a total estimated value of $100, besides gambling paraphernalia and several opium smoking outfits found in the basement and worth $3000.

Harry Stanley, who occupied one of the apartments, in which 10 cases of whisky were found, was arrested on a charge of having an illegal amount of liquor in his possession. He was released on $500 bail.

The cases of whisky bore shipping tags of a San Francisco company, and were consigned to an address in Juneau, Alaska. Several carloads of liquor consigned to the same address have been seized here in the last few months, the police alleging the address was fictitious and was used as a means of evading the prohibition law in this state.

LIQUOR SHIPMENT PROBED

Government Agent Is Investigating Whisky Sent as Salmon.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—A search following investigation by the Federal Government of the recent smuggling into Aberdeen of 22 cases of whisky in salmon boxes is now being made.

During the past three days a special agent of the Federal Government has been here investigating the shipment. He left last night for San Francisco to see what data he could gather there.

It is possible that several arrests will be made in the near future by the United States Marshal as a result of this shipment.

POTATOES BRING $36 TON

Granger Rancher Gets Top Price Paid in Yakima District.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—E. T. Hearron, a Granger rancher, has contracted to deliver 1000 tons of potatoes to A. P. Peterson, a produce dealer of that place. The price stated in the contract is $36 a ton on board cars at Granger. This is the highest price actually known to have been paid for potatoes in the Yakima Valley this season.

Another firm of the same district recently bought 450 tons of potatoes at $22.50, and yesterday sold them for $30 a ton.

Steamship Companies Merge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A new steamship company, to be known as the Anchor-Donaldson Line, organized by a fusion of the interests of the established Anchor and Donaldson Steamship Companies, has been organized for Glasgow-Canadian passenger and freight trade, according to a cablegram received here today by local representatives of the Anchor Line.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

German, Dobrudja Front.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 21.—To-day's official Dobrudja Front report from German Army Headquarters says:

"The fighting in Dobrudja has developed in our favor. The allied German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops forced their way at several points into the enemy's main position on the line south of Rachova (on the Danube), Agemlar and Tuzla, and after stubborn fighting took Tuzla and the heights northwest of Topral Sari, north of Cocargea and northeast of Mulcea. The number of prisoners taken was increased by about 3000 Russians, including one regimental commander and some hundreds of Roumanians. Twenty-two machine guns and one mine thrower were captured.

"On the Transylvanian frontier successful fighting continued in the woods and mountains, accompanied by snowfalls and frosts. The Roumanians suffered heavy losses during these engagements."

Roumanians.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21.—Today's official Roumanian statement follows:

"Northern and northwestern fronts—In the Brosteni sector in the Bistritza Valley our troops have driven back the enemy towards the frontier.

"At Tulghus there have been violent artillery actions.

"Our troops completely surrounded an enemy detachment, which had occupied Mont Sisphes, and put them to the sword, taking 500 prisoners and capturing two guns, five machine guns and some war material.

"Fighting continues in the Trotus Valley. We took prisoner here one officer and 104 men and captured two machine guns. In the Uzul Valley the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Our troops are maintaining their positions. In the Oltus Valley he made his attacks, which were of great violence, chiefly at Oitu and Slando, but was repulsed as far as the frontier. In the Buzeu Valley, our troops have been compelled to withdraw in the direction of Gurastritului. Here we captured some prisoners and three machine guns.

"On the southern front shots have been exchanged on the Danube.

"A violent enemy attack along the whole of the Dobrudja front forced us to withdraw on the center and our left wing."

Russian, Dobrudja Front.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 21.—Today's Russian official statement on Dobrudja front operations reads:

"In the region of Kokardja the enemy attacked our detachments during the morning and occupied the village. During the day enemy attacks continued in this region as well as to the east of it, but these were repulsed by rifle fire and hand grenades."

German, Aerial Activities.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, via London.—"Twelve allied aeroplanes were shot down by the Germans yesterday, the War Office reports.

"Our aerial battle squadrons protected our observation pilots during numerous aerial attacks and 12 enemy aeroplanes were shot down," the statement says.

"Four of them fell behind our lines.

"Aerial night attacks on railway stations and munitions depots behind the enemy's front brought results. Many fires and explosions were observed."

British, Aerial Operations.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Describing aerial operations of the British naval service off the Belgian coast yesterday an official statement issued today by the British Admiralty says:

"The secretary of the Admiralty announces that on the morning of the 20th the naval single-seated aeroplane attacked and brought down a hostile kite balloon near Ostend.

"A similar machine engaged a large hostile double-engined tractor seaplane, shooting both the pilot and the observer. The seaplane side-slipped and dived vertically into the sea two miles off Ostend. The remains later were seen floating on the water. Both of our machines were undamaged."

Austrian.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement on the operations in the Italian theater, issued by Austro-Hungarian general headquarters today, says:

"Our positions in the Pasubio sector (Trentino) were shelled uninterruptedly by cannon and mine throwers of all calibers. Enemy infantry, held in readiness in front of the Roite Ridge, was checked by our artillery. Other Italian attacks against the eastern part of the ridge were repulsed.

"An enemy company, advancing in the Brand Valley against our positions, was routed. We captured two officers and 159 men, besides 10 mine throwers and other material."

French, Western Front.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The official communication issued this afternoon regarding military operations in France, says:

"There was nothing of importance during the night to report.

"Aviation—Yesterday our chasing aeroplanes had numerous combats in which seven machines fell, three of them within our lines. These fell between Bouchavesnes and Rancourt. The four others dropped in the region of Moislains and Brie. Lieutenant Heurteux who brought down one of the machines thus accounted for his tenth German aeroplane. Four other enemy machines which were badly hit after fights with our pilots were obliged to come down within their lines.

"Last night one of our squadrons dropped 40 bombs on the stations at Noyan and Chauny and afterward dropped bombs on a train between Appilly and Chauny. On the same night 15 of our aeroplanes dropped 79 bombs in the region of Nesle, Ham and at Matizny and Tiez."

Italian.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Today's official statement reads:

"On Mount Pasubio the operations were hindered by snow and fogs. We made some progress, however, in the Roite region, taking 32 prisoners of the Kaiserjaeger troops, including one officer.

"On the Eastern slopes of Mount Lazuzoui-Travenanzes, in the Boite Valley, our Alpine troops surrounded a strong enemy position which they carried during a blizzard at the point of the bayonet. The garrison was almost completely wiped out. Eighteen survivors were taken prisoner, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition and other material."

Germans, Western Front.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 21.—To-day's German official statement of operations on the Somme front reads:

"In the Somme region strong firing engagements continue between Le Sars and Faucourt L'Abbaye. English attacks in hand-to-hand fighting failed.

"Further west attempted enemy attacks were stifled by the strong and effective fire which we directed upon his storming trenches.

"French attacks across the Sailly-Rancourt road broke down before our entanglements."

Bulgarian.

SOFIA, via London, Oct. 20.—The repulse of all Serbian attacks in the Cerna bend is claimed in the official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement says:

"Macedonia front—Desperate fighting continues in the Cerna Bend, the Serbians displaying particular obstinacy in their efforts to advance, but we repulsed all attacks by our fire and counter attacks. Enemy attempts to advance toward Tarnova and the summit of Dobroupolje failed.

"At the foot of the Belaschitza Mountain we dispersed an enemy company which was trying to entrench on the railway north of Dova Tepe. On the Struma front the enemy bombarded inhabited places, including Seres."

French, Macedonian Front.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Today's official Macedonian front report says:

"The British fleet has effectively bombarded Bulgarian organizations at Neohori (Yenikeui) on the River Struma south of Lake Tahinos.

"In the Bend of the Cerna the Serbians have made further progress north of Skochivir. North of Velyeselo our allies have reached the outskirts of Baldentsi.

"According to the latest reports, the Serbians captured from the Bulgarians seven guns and a large quantity of material during the 18th and 19th. The number of prisoners amounts at present to 250, including 24 German soldiers and one officer.

"On our left wing a violent cannonade on both sides continues."

Germans, Eastern Front.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 21.—To-day's German official statement of operations on the eastern front reads:

"Eastern front, army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Russian battalions again made futile efforts, which occasioned them severe losses, to wrest from us the trenches which we recently took from them on the west bank of the Stokhod, and once more an attack made on the Narayuvka by Major-General von Gallwitz resulted in the enemy's positions northwest of Skomorochy falling into our hands. Other counter-attacks inflicted fresh losses upon him, five officers and 150 men and seven machine guns having yesterday been brought out of the captured position."

Russian.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 21.—The repulse of a Teutonic attack in the Narayuvka district, southeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, is announced by the War Office in today's official statement. In Volhynia only artillery engagements and outpost operations are reported. The statement reads:

"In the Ulianovsk and Alexandrovsk settlements, eight versts (about five miles north of Kiselin, 22 miles east of Vladmir-Volynski, in Volhynia) an artillery battle is progressing.

"In the region of Shelvov and west of Bubnov, active reconnoissances have been conducted by our scouts.

"An enemy attack from the Barnov farm, near the Narayuvka (in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg), two versts (about 1¼ miles) south of the village of Svisteliniki was repelled.

"In the wooded Carpathians snow is falling and has reached, in the ravines, a depth as great as four feet eight inches.

"South of Dorna Watra (near the Roumanian border), the enemy attacked one of our advanced posts. Supported by 100 Cossacks, the post repelled the attack and put the enemy to flight, capturing one machine gun, a trench cannon and a number of prisoners."

INVADERS MOVE ON

Several Main Positions Cap- by Central Powers.

3000 RUSSIANS ARE TAKEN

Petrograd and Bucharest Admit Reverses—Teutonic Forces Are Beaten in Transylvania. 500 Men, Material Lost.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 21.—German troops have forced their way into several points of the main positions of the Russians and Roumanians south of Rachova, on the Danube, in Dobrudja.

The troops of the central powers captured the Black Sea town of Tuzla after stubborn fighting and stormed the heights northwest of Topral Sari and the heights northwest of Mulciova.

Some 3000 Russians have been captured by the Teutonic and Bulgarian forces and 22 machine guns were taken.

The foregoing was announced in the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 21.—An attack on the Russo-Roumanian lines in Dobrudja by Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces yesterday resulted in the loss to the defenders of the village of Kokardja, the War Office announced today. Later attacks on the entente allies in the same region were repulsed.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21.—The offensive being pressed by the central powers in Dobrudja has forced the retirement of the Russo-Roumanian army in the center and left wing, the War Office announced today.

Continuation of Roumanian successes against the Teutonic forces on the Transylvanian front is reported in today's War Office statement. Roumanian troops, according to the report, surrounded a hostile detachment which had occupied Mont Sisphis, taking 500 prisoners and war material.

SERBIANS DEFEAT BULGARIANS

Prisoners and War Material Captured and Advance Continues.

SALONIKI, Oct. 20, via London, Oct. 21.—Serbian troops advancing in the Cerna region have succeeded in pushing their lines several miles north of the village of Brod, inflicting considerable losses on the Bulgarians in the capture of prisoners and war material, according to today's statement by the Serbian War Office, which reads:

"On the evening of October 19 in the Cerna River sector General Mitchitch's army advanced successfully in the direction of Baldentsi village, northwest of Brod. We took four field guns, one trench mortar, seven machine guns and a large quantity of other war material. We also captured two Bulgarian officers, one German officer and 114 Bulgarians and 24 Germans.

"In this sector we identified among the enemy forces two German regiments that had freshly arrived, one from the Russian front and the other from Gievgeli (in the Vardar region)."

WHY NOT SING NOW? ASKS LLOYD GEORGE

British War Minister Urges People Not to Lose Ideals, in Spite of War.

BLINDS ARE NOT YET DOWN

Famous Address Before Audience of 7000 at Welsh National Eisteddfod Regarded as Foremost Oration of War.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Following is the complete text of the famous "singing" address delivered by the Hon. David Lloyd George, British Minister of War, before an audience of 7000 persons at the Welsh National Eisteddfod. The speech, conceded by many best qualified to judge to be one of the foremost orations of the war, was briefly reported by cable at the time of its delivery, but is now given in full.

Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I have come here at some inconvenience to attend, and, if necessary, to defend this Eisteddfod. There are a few people who know nothing about the Eisteddfod who treat it as if it were merely an annual jollification which eccentric people indulge in. (Laughter.) There was a letter appearing in the Times, written by a person who seems to hold that opinion. He signs himself 'A Welshman.' He evidently thinks that the publication of his name would add nothing to the weight of his appeal; and so he has—wisely, no doubt—withheld it. (Hear, hear.) Now the Times is not exactly the organ of the Welsh peasantry. (Laughter.) That does not matter to this gentleman, because he makes it clear that he has no objection to common people attending the Eisteddfod, but he expresses the earnest hope that important people like the Welsh M. P.'s will not encourage such an improper assembly by giving it their presence. His notion of the Eisteddfod is a peculiar one, and as there might be a few people outside Wales who hold the same views I think I must refer to this estimate of its purport and significance.

No Reason for Not Singing Seen.

"He placed it in the same category as a football match or horserace, and a good deal beneath a cinema or music hall performance. These are kept going afternoon and evening without the slightest protest in the columns of the Times from this egregious Welshman.

"Let any man look through this programme and see for himself what the Eisteddfod means. Prizes for odes, sonnets, translations from Latin and Greek literature, essays on subjects philosophical, historical, sociological. An adequate treatment of some of these subjects necessarily involves a good deal of original research. Art is encouraged, even agriculture is not forgotten. Forsooth, all this effort should be dropped on account of the war.

"Why should we not sing during this war? Why especially should we not sing at this stage of the war? The blinds of Britain are not down yet, nor are they likely to be. (Loud cheers.) The honor of Britain is not dead, her might not broken, her destiny is not fulfilled, her ideals are not shattered by her enemies. She is more alive, she is more potent, she is greater than she ever was. Her dominions are wider, her influence is deeper, her purpose is more exalted than ever. (Cheers.) Why should her children not sing? I know war means suffering, war means sorrow. Darkness has fallen on many a devoted household, but it has been ordained that the best singer amongst the birds of Britain should give its song in the night, and according to legend that sweet song is a song of triumph over pain. There are no nightingales this side of the Severn; providence rarely wastes its gifts. We do not need this exquisite songster in Wales. We can provide better. There is a bird in our villages which can beat the best of them; he is called 'Y Cymro.'

He sings in joy; he sings also in sorrow. He sings in prosperity, he sings also in adversity. He sings at play, he sings at work, he sings in the sunshine, he sings in the storm, he sings in peace, why should he not sing in war? He sings in the daytime, he sings also at night. Hundreds of wars have swept over these hills, but the harp of Wales has never yet been silenced by one of them, and I should be proud if I contributed something to keep it in tune during the war by the holding of this Eisteddfod today. (Cheers.) Our soldiers sing the song of Wales in the trenches, and they hold their little Eisteddfod behind them.

Soldiers Do Not Ask Cessation.

"Here is a telegram which has been received by the secretary of the Eisteddfod from them. The telegram says:

"'Greetings and best wishes for success to the Eisteddfod and Cymanfaganu. From Welshmen in the field. (Cheers.) Next Eisteddfod we shall be with you.' (Renewed cheers.) Please God they will. That telegram is from the 38th Welsh Division. They don't ask us to stop singing. (Cheers.) There is not one of them who would not be sorry if we gave up our National Eisteddfod during the war. They want to feel that while they are upholding the honor of Wales on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa we are doing our best to keep alive all the institutions, educational, literary, musical, religious, which have made Wales what it is to them. (Cheers.) They want the fires on every National altar kept burning, so that they shall be alight when they return with the laurels of victory from the stricken fields of this mighty war. That is why I am in favor of holding this festival of Welsh literature and of song, even in the middle of Armageddon, but I have another and even more urgent reason why this Eisteddfod should be kept alive during the war.

When this terrible conflict is over a wave of materialism will sweep over the land; nothing will count but machinery and output. Well, I am all for output, and I have done my best to improve machinery and increase output—(hear, hear)—but that is not all. There is nothing more fatal to a people than that it should narrow its vision to the material needs of the hour. National ideals without imagination are but as the thistles of the wilderness, fit neither for food nor fuel. A nation that depends upon them must perish. We shall need at the end of the war better workshops, but we shall also need more than ever every institution that will exalt the vision of the people above and beyond the workshop and the counting-house. We shall need every National tradition that will remind them that men cannot live by bread alone. (Cheers.) I make no apology for advocating the holding of this Eisteddfod in the middle of this great conflict, even although it were merely "a carnival of song," as it has been stigmatized.

Countrymen Sing Defiance.

"The storm is raging as fiercely as ever, but now there is a shimmer of sunshine over the waves. There is a rainbow on the tumult of the surging waters. The struggle is more terrible than it has ever been, but the legions of the oppressor are being driven back, and the banner of right is pressing forward. (Cheers.) Why should we not sing? It is true there are thousands of gallant men falling in the fight, but let us sing to their heroism. (Cheers.) There are myriads more standing in the battle lines facing the foe, and myriads more behind ready to support them when their turn comes. Let us sing to the land that gave birth to the many heroes. (Cheers.) I am glad that I came down from the cares and labor of the war office of the British empire to listen and to join with you in singing the old songs which our brave countrymen on the battlefield are singing as a defiance to the enemies of human right. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)"

COUPLE WED 50 YEARS

MR. AND MRS. J. E. BROWN CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY.

Four Generations Gather to Pay Honor to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, Pioneers, at Sheridan.

SHERIDAN, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown was celebrated October 11 in the I. O. O. F. Hall by the family and relatives at Sheridan. The hall was beautifully decorated with a golden tint. Chrisanthemums, being the favorite flowers of the bride, were used throughout the decorations.

Ten children, 26 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren were present.

Of the children all were present except Eugene and James Brown, of Enterprise, Or. The members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. Clay Brown and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Falom and four children, Miss Della Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Field and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Brown and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Brown and three children, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. H. W. Strahorn and little Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Brown.

Joseph Edward Brown was born near Springfield, Ill, July 16, 1844. At the age of 6 he crossed the plains with his parents.

In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, First Oregon Infantry, where he served until December 18, 1865. He then returned to his home near where he lived until 1866, when he was married to Miss Nancy Ann Metzker, who was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1846. With her parents she crossed the plains in 1852.

Saturday's War Moves

BETWEEN the Ancre River and the Pozieres-Bapaume road, on the Somme front, British troops, after checking an offense by the forces of Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, attacked successfully, and pushed forward from 300 to 500 yards on a front of 5000 yards. The advance was made between Le Sars and the Schwaben redoubt, which was the scene of the earlier attack by the Germans. General Haig's men captured the Stuff and Regina trenches, advanced posts north and northeast of the Schwaben redoubt, and several hundred prisoners.

The Germans also attacked strongly the French positions at Sailly-Saillesel, on the Bapaume-Peronne road, as well as positions between Blaches and La Maisonette, near Peronne. The attackers were repulsed generally, but Paris admits they gained a footing north of Blaise Wood. The French succeeded in an attack further south and gained possession of a wood north of Chaulnes.

Striking the Russian and Roumanian line in Dobrudja, Field Marshal von Mackensen has renewed successfully the offensive toward the Constanza-Tchernaveda Railroad. Attacking along the 40-mile front, the forces of the Central Powers have made good progress almost everywhere.

On the Danube troops of the central powers have forced their way into the entente positions south of Rachova. Along the Black Sea on the other end of the line Tusla was captured and several heights farther inland were conquered. Several hundred Roumanians and 3000 Russians were taken prisoner, Berlin records.

The Roumanians have been pressed back on their center and left wing, Bucharest admits. Petrograd says the Teutonic attack resulted in the loss of Kogardja. Later attacks were repulsed.

Count Carl Stuergkh, Premier of Austria, has been shot and killed, says a semi-official report from Berlin. The shooting is reported to have been the act of a Vienna newspaper editor.

The Real Meaning

One Million, Ninety-eight Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty-five

marked the closing number last evening at our prescription case. (We do not number or count those prescriptions brought us to be refilled.)

Over a million patrons have turned to us for a service involving skill, knowledge and training of a high order. Realize—human lives depend upon the fidelity, the character of service we render. And the men who serve you, what of them?—taxpayers, home-owners, serious-minded, regardful of their calling, to make and keep it worthy of public esteem and patronage.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Woodward, principals of this business, each spent over a quarter century at the dispensing counter. Their interest in this part of our calling, their direct supervision, never cease; thus it is that we fill near 5000 prescriptions every month. Physician and patient depend upon us and ever do we try to respond with a service worthy of this confidence. Our prescription force gives its entire and undivided attention to the dispensing case; no other task is permitted to divert its attention. Supplemented by every convenience—direct telephones and delivery service, access to one of the largest and most complete drug stocks on this Coast, there is ever the assurance of promptness and efficiency.

Our business grows—that is well—but more—patrons of a half century stay and are joined by thousands more who remain our business and personal friends. This is the truest test.

Woodard, Clarke & Co.

ALDER STREET AT WEST PARK · MARSHALL 4700 · HOME A 6171

FRENCH SEIZE LAND

Chinese Territory at Tien Tsin Forcibly Taken.

VIOLENCE IS THREATENED

Press Is Resentful, Too, and Pekin Government, in Protesting, Gives Warning It Will Not Be Responsible for Disturbance.

PEKIN, Oct. 21.—A square mile of territory adjoining the French concession at Tien Tsin has been forcibly seized by the French Consul with the assistance of troops. The Chinese police were arrested and Frenchmen substituted for them. Replying to a protest from the Chinese Foreign Office, the French Legation at Pekin replied it assumed the responsibility for any violence that might result from the action.

The district occupied by the French is thickly populated, and the Chinese are threatening violence, as they have stubbornly resisted for many years annexation to the French concession and in its protest to the French Legation the foreign office gave warning that it would not be responsible if violence resulted.

The Chinese press is violently assailing the action of the French, declaring that it "surpasses Japanese tactics and is actual warfare against defenseless China."

Tien Tsin is the port of Pekin and has a population of some 750,000. The French concession in Tien Tsin is situated on the eastern bank of the Pai-Ho and prior to its present extension was about one and one-half miles long by a half mile wide. South of the French concession lies the British concession, while to the north are the Italian and Japanese settlements.

In 1901, following the boxer uprising, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Austria-Hungary all appropriated large areas on the left bank of the Pai-Ho for future settlements, while the British, French and Russian concessions extended their boundaries considerably.

The territory that has been taken by the French was the sole remaining district in the foreign concession inhabited by natives and its seizure by the French probably means that the Chinese section will be entirely eliminated from the foreign area.

HATMAKER WANTS HELP

Experienced Workmen Needed by Portland Manufacturer.

Help wanted.

A concern manufacturing hats and caps in Portland has so much business that it can't get enough hands to help do the work.

Its officers have appealed to the Chamber of Commerce for help. A limited number of men and women experienced in the hat and cap trade are wanted at once. The highest rate of prevailing wages will be paid. The work is right here in the city.

Applications will be received by the Chamber of Commerce, beginning tomorrow morning. None but experienced hands need apply.

FOODSTUFFS STILL AVIATE

San Francisco Flour and Sugar Prices Reach New High Level.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Flour advanced 20 cents a barrel here today, selling at $8.20 for family extra grade. This is more than it sold here for during the Civil War.

Prices on refined sugar advanced 15 cents a cental today, making the wholesale price within 15 cents of the highest mark in years. Further advances in flour and sugar were predicted.

Bakers planned today to meet soon and discuss the feasibility of increasing the price of bread or decreasing the size of loaves.

AMBASSADOR SHARP SAILS

Diplomat Is Returning to His Post of Duty in Paris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—William G. Sharp, American Ambassador to France, sailed today on the American Line steamship St. Paul, accompanied by his family, to return to his post.

Among those at the pier to bid him farewell was Colonel E. M. House, personal adviser to the President.

Because of the war Switzerland has increased its acreage under cultivation in grains by more than 20 per cent over the 1914 figures.

Glamorgan Overcoats

Full of dash, snap and style. Cut large and loose, with deep arm holes and draped easily from the shoulders, giving the swagger effect so much sought after.

$25 to $40

Made in New York expressly for us by the Alfred Benjamin Co. Glamorgans are to be bought in Portland only of us.

Buffum & Pendleton Co.

Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers

127 SIXTH ST.

F. N. Pendleton Winthrop Hammond