JUGO-SLAVS AROUSED BY SERB VICTORIES

Uprising Deemed Not Beyond Range of Possibility.

TELEGRAMS TRANSLATED

Messages Passing Between South Slavonic Council in London and Serbian Government Published.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. — Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, has made public a translation of telegrams which recently passed between London and the Serbian government and expressed the opinion that the Southern Slavs of Austria had been so aroused by the Serbian and allied victories in Macedonia that an uprising was not beyond he range of possibility.

The telegrams, said Professor Pupin, had come to him from the foreign office of the Serbian government at Corfu.

The first, addressed to the Serbian government, reads as follows:

"The Jugo-Slav committee of London greets with joyful enthusiasm the glorious victories of the Serbian army and of the South Slavonic volunteers who, with united effort, are struggling for freedom in an independent state of all Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes. After the capture of Sokol, Vetrenik, and Dobro-Polje, the Serbians, after many sufferings, are returning to their ruined homes, and the hour is approaching when our people will forever be freed from the Austro-Hungarian chains."

The acting Serbian Secretary of State replied as follows:

"The Royal Government of Serbia is touched by the greetings of the Jugo-Slav committee on the occasion of the handsome successes of the brave Serbian army, assisted heroically by their brothers, the South Slavonic volunteers. We join you in the regret that up to the present the South Slavonic volunteers were unable to participate in larger numbers in the gigantic struggle for the liberation and for the unification of all Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes, as provided in the declaration of Corfu, which they unanimously laid down as the foundation for our future independent state. This declaration awaits only the solemn and unanimous recognition on the part of our great and noble allies in order to become the international charter for the kingdom of all our united peoples.

"We hope that before long the Slavs from the Triglav to the Vardar, and from the Adriatic sea to the White sea, will receive this recognition which they have merited.

"By the mighty and devoted assistance on the part of our allies our heroes passed within eight days from Vetrenik to Marco's Prilip, and our brave Babuna heroes have reached the Babuna Pass. Soon they will liberate the whole of Macedonia and old Serbia."

NURSE SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

VANCOUVER SENDS OUT APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Army Post Requires Services of 15 More Women to Assist in Caring for Influenza Patients.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—The problem of securing enough nurses to care for men suffering from Spanish influenza, and other ailments, in Vancouver Barracks, is serious at the present time. The Government wants 15 civilian nurses, and will pay $75 a month, board, room and laundry. Nurses other than graduates and nurses' assistants will be paid from $30 to $50 a month and found.

The epidemic has created an emergency, and more nurses are urgently needed. Several local nurses who are married and have families have responded by offering their services for such time as they may be required.

Nurses are urged to apply to the Post Surgeon, Base Hospital, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., at once, by telegraph if possible.

Influenza Claims First Victim.

THE DALLES, Or., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—The first death of a private citizen to occur in Wasco County from Spanish influenza was that yesterday morning of Miss Eunice O'Brien, of Grass Valley. The young woman was 23 years old and had been ill but two weeks. An outdoor funeral will be held tomorrow at Dufur, with Rev. H. E. Russell, of this city, conducting the services. Miss O'Brien was well known throughout the county.

Aged Eugene Woman Dead.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Emma L. Hopkins, a resident of this city for the past 30 years, passed away at her home here this evening. Mrs. Hopkins was 79 years old. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank Porter, of Halsey, Or., and two sons, D. R. Hopkins, of this city, and H. L. Hopkins, Superintendent of Schools at Enumclaw, Wash.

THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH

Strands of Gray Hair May Be Removed.

Strands of gray hair are unattractive and very unnecessary and accelerate the appearance of approaching age. Why not remove all traces of gray in the hair and possess an even shade of beautiful dark hair in bounteous quantities by the use of "La Creole" Hair Dressing? Used by thousands of people every day—everywhere—with perfect satisfaction. No one need be annoyed with gray hair—hair streaked with gray, diseased scalp or dandruff when offered such a preparation as "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Apply it freely to scalp and hair, rubbing it in well, and after a few applications you will be delightfully surprised with the results.

USE

"LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING

for gray or faded hair and retain the appearance of youth. Used by gentlemen in every walk of life to restore an even dark color to their gray hair, beard or mustache.

For sale by The Owl Drug Company's drug stores and all good drug stores everywhere. Mail orders from out-of-town customers filled promptly upon receipt of regular price, $1.20. "La Creole" Hair Dressing is sold on a money-back guarantee.—Adv.

TURKISH DICTATOR IS TOLD HE CANNOT DEFY CIVILIZED WORLD

American Ambassador Pleads With Talaat in Behalf of Persecuted Armenians and Then Utters Warning—Ottoman Determination Unshaken.

BY HENRY MORGANTHAU,
Formerly American Ambassador to Turkey.
(Copyrighted.)
INSTALLMENT VII.

IT was some time before the story of the Armenian atrocities reached the American Embassy in all their horrible details. In January and February fragmentary reports began to filter in, but the tendency was at first to regard them as mere manifestations of the disorders that had prevailed in the Armenian provinces for many years. When the reports came from Urumia, both Enver and Talaat dismissed them as wild exaggerations, and when for the first time we heard of the disturbances at Van these Turkish officials declared that they were nothing more than a mob uprising which they would soon have under control.

I now see, what was not apparent in those early months, that the Turkish government was determined to keep the news, as long as possible, from the outside world. It was clearly the intention that Europe and America should hear of the annihilation of the Armenian race only after that annihilation had been accomplished. As the country which the Turks particularly wished to keep in ignorance was the United States, they resorted to the most shameless prevarications when discussing the situation with myself and with my staff.

In early April the authorities arrested about 200 Armenians in Constantinople and sent them into the interior. Many of those who were then deported were educational and social leaders and men who were prominent in industry and in finance. I knew many of these men, and therefore felt a personal interest in their misfortunes.

Talaat Pleads Self-Defense.

But when I spoke to Talaat about their expulsion, he replied that the government was acting in self-defense. The Armenians at Van, he said, had already shown their abilities as revolutionists; he knew that these leaders in Constantinople were corresponding with the Russians and he had every reason to fear that they would start an insurrection against the central government.

But soon the accounts from the interior became more specific and more disquieting. The withdrawal of the allied fleet from the Dardanelles produced a distinct change in the atmosphere. Until then there were numerous indications that all was not going well in the Armenian provinces; when it at last became definitely established, however, that the traditional friends of Armenia, Great Britain, France and Russia, could do nothing to help that suffering people, the mask began to disappear.

In April I was suddenly deprived of the privilege of using the cipher for communicating with American Consuls. The most rigorous censorship also was applied to letters. Such measures could mean only that things were happening in Asia Minor which the authorities were determined to conceal. But they did not succeed. Though all sorts of impediments were placed to traveling, certain Americans, chiefly missionaries, succeeded in getting through.

Pitiful Tales Are Told.

For hours they would sit in my office and, with tears streaming down their faces, they would tell me of the horrors through which they had passed. Many of these, both men and women, were almost broken in health from the scenes which they had witnessed. In many cases they brought me letters from American Consuls, confirming the most dreadful of their narrations and adding many unprintable details. The general purport of all these first-hand reports was that the utter depravity and fiendishness of the Turkish nature, already sufficiently celebrated through centuries, had now surpassed itself.

There was only one hope of saving nearly 2,000,000 people from massacre, starvation, and even worse, I was told—that was the moral power of the United States. These spokesman of a condemned nation declared that, unless the American Ambassador could persuade the Turk to stay his destroying arm, the whole Armenian nation would disappear. It was not only American and Canadian missionaries who made this personal appeal. Several of their German associates begged me to intercede.

These men and women confirmed all the worst things which I had heard, and they were unsparing in denouncing their own fatherland. They did not conceal the fact that their own nation was allied with a people that could perpetrate such infamies, but they understood German policy well enough to know that Germany would not intercede. There was no use in expecting aid from the Kaiser, they said—America must stop the massacres, or they would go on.

Purely Domestic Affair.

Technically, of course, I had no right to interfere. According to the cold-blooded legalities of the situation, the treatment of Turkish subjects by the Turkish government was purely a domestic affair; unless it directly affected American lives and American interests, it was outside the concern of the American Government. When I first approached Talaat on the subject, he called my attention to this fact in no uncertain terms.

This interview was one of the most exciting which I had had up to that time. Two missionaries had just called upon me, giving the full details of the frightful happenings at Konia. After listening to their stories, I could not restrain myself, and went immediately to the Sublime Porte. I saw at once that Talaat was in one of his most ferocious states of mind. For months he had been attempting to secure the release of two of his closest friends, Ayoub Sabri and Zinnoun, who were held as prisoners by the English at Malta. Once more he had been working for the release of the exiles and once more he had failed.

I first spoke to him about a Canadian missionary, Dr. McNaughton, who was receiving harsh treatment in Asia Minor.

Promise Has Time Limit.

"The man is an English agent," he replied, "and we have the evidence for it."

"Let me see it," I asked.

"We'll do nothing for any Englishman or any Canadian," he replied, "until they release Ayoub and Zinnoun."

"But you promised to treat English in the employ of Americans as Americans," I replied.

"That may be," rejoined the Minister, "but a promise is not made to be kept forever. I withdraw that promise now. There is a time limit on a promise."

"But if a promise is not binding, what is?" I asked.

"A guarantee," Talaat answered quickly.

This fine Turkish distinction had a certain metaphysical interest, but I had more practical matters to discuss at that time. So I began to talk about the Armenian at Konia. I had hardly started when Talaat's attitude became even more belligerent. His eyes lighted up, he brought his jaws together, leaned over toward me, and snapped out:

"Are they Americans?"

The implications of this question were hardly diplomatic; it was merely a way of telling me that the matter was none of my business. In a moment Talaat said this in so many words.

"The Armenians are not to be trusted," he said, "besides, what we do with them does not concern the United States."

No Use Forcing Issue.

I replied that I regarded myself as the friend of the Armenians and was shocked at the way that they were being treated. But he shook his head and refused to discuss the matter. I saw that nothing could be gained by forcing the issue at that time. I spoke in behalf of another British subject who was not being treated properly.

"He's English, isn't he?" answered Talaat. "Then I shall do as I like with him!"

"Eat him, if you wish!" I replied.

"No," said Talaat, "he would go against my digestion."

He was altogether in a reckless mood. "Gott strafe England!" he shouted—using one of the few German phrases that he knew. "As to your Armenians, we don't give a rap for the future! We live only in the present! As to the English, I wish you would telegraph Washington that we shall not do a thing for them until they let out Ayoub Sabri and Zinnoun!"

Then leaning over, he struck a pose, pressed his hand to his heart, and said, in English—I think this must have been almost all the English he knew:

"Ayoub Sabri—he—my—brudder!"

One More Plea Made.

Despite this I made another plea for Dr. McNaughton.

"He's not American," said Talaat, "He's a Canadian."

"It's almost the same thing," I said.

"Well," replied Talaat, "if I let him go, will you promise that the United States will annex Canada?"

"I promise," said I, and we both laughed at this little joke.

"Every time you come here," Talatt finally said, "you always steal something from me. All right, you can have your McNaughton!"

Certainly this interview was not an encouraging beginning, so far as the Armenians were concerned. But Talaat was not always in an "Ayoub Sabri mood."

"Some day," he once said, "I will come and discuss the whole Armenian subject with you," and then he added in a low tone in Turkish:

"But that day will never come!"

"Why are you so interested in the Armenians anyway?" he said, on another occasion. "You are a Jew; these people are Christians. The Mohammedans and the Jews always get on harmoniously. We are treating the Jews here all right. What have you to complain of? Why can't you let us do with these Christians as we please?

Talaat Cannot Understand.

"You don't seem to realize," I replied, "that I am not here as a Jew but as American Ambassador. My country contains something more than 97,000,000 Christians and something less than 3,000,000 Jews. So, at least in my ambassadorial capacity, I am 97 per cent Christian. But after all that is not the point. I do not appeal to you in the name of any race or any religion, but merely as a human being. You have told me many times that you want to make Turkey a part of the modern progressive world. The way you are treating the Armenians will not help you to realize that ambition; it puts you in the class of backward, reactionary peoples."

"We treat the Americans all right, too," said Talaat, "I don't see why you should complain."

"But Americans are outraged by your persecutions of the Armenians," I replied. "You must base your principles on humanitarianism, not racial discrimination, or the United States will not regard you as a friend and an equal. And you should understand the great changes that are taking place among Christians all over the world. They are forgetting their differences and all sects are coming together as one. You look down on American missionaries, but don't forget that it is the best element in America that supports their work, especially their educational institutions. Americans are not mere materialists, always chasing money—they are broadly humanitarian, and interested in the spread of justice and civilization throughout the world. After this war is over you will face a new situation. You say that, if victorious, you can defy the world, but you are wrong."

Turk Still Determined.

Strangely enough, these remarks did not offend Talaat, but they did not shake his determination. I might as well have been talking to a stone wall. From my abstractions he immediately came down to something definite.

"These people," he said, "refused to disarm, when we told them to. They opposed us at Van and at Zeitoun, and they helped the Russians. There is only one way in which we can defend ourselves against them in the future, and that is to deport them."

"Suppose a few Armenians did betray you," I said. "Is that a reason for destroying a whole race? Is that an excuse for making innocent women and children suffer?"

"Those things are inevitable," he replied.

This remark to me was not quite so illuminating as one which Talaat made subsequently to a reporter of the Berliner Tageblatt, who asked him the same question. "We have been reproached," he said, according to this interviwer, "for making no distinction between the innocent Armenians and the guilty; but that was utterly impossible, in view of the fact that those who were innocent today might be guilty tomorrow!"

(To be continued)

Monmouth Classes Organize.

MONMOUTH, Or, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Class organization was effected this week by the juniors and the senior seconds of the Oregon Normal School. The senior seconds elected Miss Dugan president, Miss Downer vice-president, Miss Henrietta Henrickson secretary-treasurer and Miss Agnes Sullivan reporter. The juniors chose Miss Marjory Whipple president, Miss Shannon Petinger vice-president, Miss Vura Hudson secretary-treasurer and Miss Avadna Hager reporter.

Influenza Knocks Out Night Shift.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Spanish influenza has hit the crew of the Spaulding Logging Company so hard, along with the general labor shortage, announcement was made today that, commencing with tonight, the night shift will be taken off. The mill has been working a double shift on some of the largest orders it has ever undertaken.

Oriental Cafe

Cor. Broadway and Washington (Upstairs.)
OPEN 11 A. M. to 2 A. M.
Finest Grill of Its Kind on Pacific Coast.
MUSIC AND DANCING.
American and Chinese Dishes.
Service at All Hours.
TRY OUR DAILY LUNCH.
11 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
25c, 30c, 35c, 40c to 75c.
Including Soup, Vegetables, Drinks, Dessert.
SPECIAL SUNDAY TURKEY DINNER, 75¢

FOE OPPOSITION TO YANKEES INCREASES

Artillery Duel Northwest of Verdun Is Most Intense.

AMERICANS SCORE GAINS

Positions in Region of Bantheville and Wood Are Improved; Boche Counter Attack Repulsed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 19.—7:30 P. M.—(By the Associated Press.)—The enemy augmented his already strenuous resistance against the American advance by heavy artillery action today. This was responded to in kind, so that a duel of big guns was in progress all along the line.

General Pershing's troops today continued to improve their positions in the region of Bantheville and the wood of Bantheville. There are some indications that the Germans are planning a withdrawal to what are believed to be new lines of defense a few miles in the rear.

This possible retirement of the Germans is believed to be due to the menacing position of the Americans at the edge of the Kriemhilde line below Landres-et-St. Georges, where General Pershing's men are steadily advancing.

Hun Attack Repulsed.

The Germans early this morning launched a counter-attack upon the American positions in La Grande Montagne. The attack was repulsed.

The German infantry attack was preceded by a heavy artillery fire.

The Germans this morning continued their harassing fire east of the river Meuse.

All the aviators who took part in the all-American bombing expedition behind the German lines northwest of Verdun Friday have been accounted for. One of the 140 airplanes taking part in the raid had been reported missing, but it returned during the night.

Latest reports from the different squadrons show that the scout planes in protecting the bombers brought down 12 enemy machines.

Observers report that excellent results were obtained at the various points bombed by the expedition. While the bombing squadrons attacked the towns and villages, two squadrons of pursuit airplanes flying at low altitudes attacked enemy troops along the roadways with small bombs and machine gun fire.

Dozen Huns Are Downed.

During the raid the pursuit airplanes engaged in 35 combats and of the dozen or more machines brought down, two fell behind the American lines.

This morning American patrol airplanes engaged in 14 combats. The aviators reported six German machines brought down.

The accomplishments of the all-American expedition were much talked about all along the American front today, various observers reporting what they saw on Friday afternoon.

One observer on a hill within the American lines south of Bayonville, unaware of the fact that American bombers were at work, reported to his headquarters that it appeared to him that Bayonville and various other towns had been destroyed by terrific explosions of unknown origin.

Another observer saw great clouds of smoke arise in such volume that he thought the Germans were putting over a smoke barrage and telegraphed his headquarters to this effect. Headquarters informed the observer that the explosions probably were due to American bombers and asked him to count the Americans returning homeward-bound.

Afterward the observer said he had counted about 140 machines passing within the American lines after a series of combats in which the Americans were victors in every case.

Red-Haired Nurse Weds Mulatto.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. Cora E. Green, a widow of 32 years and with red hair, became the bride of a mulatto, Horatio Taylor Chavis, 27, of Portland, the ceremony being performed by W. S. T. Derr, Justice of the Peace, today. Chavis said he was an expressman and his bride a nurse. Mr. and Mrs. Buford, negroes, were witnesses to the event.

Leg of Boy Fractured.

SHERIDAN, Or., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—While riding his horse on a mountain trail some distance from here late last evening Ted Bewley, son of A. J. Bewley, of this city, was thrown under the horse when the animal slipped and his leg was broken just above the ankle. The lad crawled to the saddle and managed to mount and ride back to town, some miles distant. The same accident happened to the boy's father some time back.

Two Killed in Battle Practice.

CAMP LEE, Va., Oct. 19.—Two soldiers were killed and 13 others seriously injured here today in an accidental explosion during a rehearsal of an attack in a sham battle.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our many friends for their beautiful floral offerings and kindness rendered during the funeral of our beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Jennie Howard.—Adv.

COULDN'T ASK FOR ANYTHING BETTER

"There's Nothing Like Tanlac for Troubles Like Mine," Declares Bishop.

"I couldn't ask for more for my money than I have gotten from Tanlac," said John R. Bishop, an employe of the Foundation Shipbuilding Company, living at 7131 Thirty-sixth avenue Northeast, Portland, while in the Owl Drug Store recently.

"My appetite went back on me four years ago," he continued, "and I have not been able to eat a square meal and relish it since that time until now. I simply had to force down what little I did eat and during the past seven or eight months, especially, my stomach has given me a world of trouble. My food would nearly always sour and form gas, which would press on my heart, causing palpitation and shortness of breath. I always felt exhausted after my day's work. In fact, I was tired all the time, had very little strength and energy and simply had to drag myself around. I lost several pounds in weight and seemed to be on the down grade all the time.

"I have been trying all these years to find something to set me right, and Tanlac is the only thing I have been able to get to reach my case. It is certainly without an equal and now I know what I read about it is the truth. I eat like a pig, nothing hurts me in the least and I simply feel like a new man. My appetite is wonderful and I never feel any sign of gas, indigestion or shortness of breath. I have gotten back all my old-time energy and now I can work all day and still feel fine. I must say there's nothing like Tanlac for people suffering from any sort of stomach trouble."

Tanlac is sold in Portland by the Owl Drug Co.—Adv.

"The Ring"

THE announcement of an engagement to marry is customarily preceded by the gift of a diamond ring.

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WHEN a man buys an engagement ring he wants to feel that he is getting a good diamond and good value as well.

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THE young man who turns to us for his diamond can rest assured that he will receive both quality and value.

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Established in 1870
310 Washington Street
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You Can Buy Several Dollars' Worth of War Savings Stamps With What You Save on Just One of These

Likly Traveling Bags

GENUINE COWHIDE

At War-Saving Price of

$12.00 Each

All who have had any experience in buying leather goods will recognize that this is decidedly a PRE-WAR PRICE, well within the reach of the most limited incomes.

If you are considering the purchase of a bag, do not fail to examine these Genuine Medium-weight Cowhide LIKLY models of a popular style, made with strong reinforcements and excellent trimmings, with leather lining.

Well Adapted to Use of School and College Students. Size 16x18-Inch. Dull Black and Brown

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ALDER STREET AT WEST PARK MARSHALL 4700 - HOME A 6171

Always "S. & H." Stamps First Three Floors.

One of the Famous ANZACS —British Colonials from the Antipodes.

Old friends!

—Meet this new one!

The Anzac from Australia—veteran of Gallipoli and now in France—is one of the newest friends of Owl and White Owl. Just joined the great body of men who enjoy annually 100,000,000 of these dependable cigars.

Good *dependable* friends to have! We mean to keep them. We promise them that Owl and White Owl shall always give them the same *dependable* fragrance. We keep the promise by maintaining for Owl and White Owl a great reserve of slowly-curing leaf. Always worth nearly $2,000,000.

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THE FARMER MUST HAVE RUGGED HEALTH

Many Break Downs and Failures Due to Exposure and Hard Work

Catarrh in Some of Its Many Forms Claims Thousands.

Every farm family has its medicine cabinet and in almost every one will be found a bottle of Dr. Hartman's World Famous Peruna. For coughs, colds and catarrh it is invaluable. Its use is indicated in all cases of catarrhal inflammation and congestion, whether of respiratory organs, stomach, bowels or other organs of the body.

Mr. W. J. Temple, of 300 Lincoln Ave., Delaware, Ohio, suffered for years with inflammation of the mucous linings of the stomach and bowels. According to his own story, he did not eat a meal for five years without distress. He says: "I am a farmer and must be exposed to all kinds of weather. After years of suffering, a druggist recommended Peruna. I took all together five bottles and am a well man. Formerly I could not do a day's work. Now farm work does not fatigue me in the least. Peruna is the best medicine and tonic on the market. Time only strengthens my admiration for it, especially for catarrh and colds."

Peruna is sold everywhere. You may buy it in either liquid or tablet form. Ask for Dr. Hartman's Well-Known Peruna Tonic and if you are seeking health take nothing else. Insist upon Peruna.

If you are sick and suffering, write The Peruna Company, Dept. 77, Columbus, Ohio, for Dr. Hartman's Health Book. The book is free and may help you. Ask your dealer for a Peruna Almanac.—Adv.