

PARISIANS KEEP UP SPIRITS IN SPITE OF MINOR DISCOMFORTS

Theatres Are Closed and Transportation About City by Auto Stages Has Ceased

SIDEWALK CAPES GONE

Jardin de Paris Turned Into Nursery for Women Who Are Compelled by Absence of Soldier Husbands to Work.

By William Philip Sims.
Paris, Aug. 27.—(By mail to New York.)—Gay Paris! Never has the French capital so well deserved its reputation for high spirits as at present.

The Paris of war times is not the Paris of peace times, to be sure, but it is Paris just the same, and more happy-go-lucky than ever.

Tables and chairs on the sidewalks in front of cafes, the Frenchiest of French institutions, are tabooed under martial law, but inside the merry throng still sits sipping its drinks—generally soft ones—swapping funny stories and enjoying itself as cheerfully as ever.

To look and listen, one would never suppose there was not a family in Paris without its soldier at the front—but these people simply refuse to mope or brood.

Fathers' Little Jokes.
Alphonse is 80, too old to go to war. Gaston is the same age, so his services, too, were refused when he offered them.

"My son," says Alphonse, who is very rich, "writes me he is having a hot time at the front."

"Indeed, and what is he doing?" asks Gaston.

"He's the company cook," replies Alphonse, chuckling, for his son is a lieutenant.

Gaston chuckles, also, but he has a joke of his own, it seems.

"What do you think?" he says, "you know Jean, the butcher, he has joined the colors?"

"But, no!" exclaims Alphonse. "I thought he was refused because too fat."

"They took him in the auxiliary, however," explains Gaston. "He is the company barber."

Whereupon the two old cronies, each with a story and a grandson in the trenches, facing German shrapnel bullets, shells and bayonets, if not already dead on the battlefield, laugh heartily as they sip their syrup of grenadine.

Auto Stages Have Vanished.
Yes, Paris keeps its temper, and its gaiety, but it is a vastly different Paris from the one the average tourist knows.

For instance, the only way of getting about is by taxi or horse cab. The famous automobile stages disappeared the first day of mobilization. Bicycles are at a premium.

Theatres have been closed. The managements of many of them offered them to the government for whatever uses it might desire to put them.

The Jardin de Paris, well known to American visitors, has become a nursery for the babies of mothers who have been compelled, through their breadwinners' absence at the front, to go out and earn their own living.

The Grand Palais, just off the Champs Elysees, where the great art exhibitions take place annually as well as the horse and automobile shows and aeroplane displays, is used as a hotel for out-of-town soldiers on their way through Paris to the fighting line.

It is a very much changed Paris, but it remains a jolly one.

Five Vessels Sunk At Sea Yesterday

Two of Them Are Trawlers in North Sea Destroyed by Mines Laid by the Germans.

Rotterdam, Aug. 28.—All told, six naval casualties were reported here today as having occurred Thursday in connection with European war operations. These included:

The German Transatlantic liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, doing duty as a commerce destroyer, sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer, off the west coast of Africa.

The German cruiser Madgeburg, stranded in a fog in the Gulf of Finland and destroyed by shells from Russian warships.

The German warship Allamanda, sunk by the French cruiser Conde in the North sea.

The German steamship Brandenburg, coal laden, captured by the British cruiser Donegal off Newfoundland.

A Norwegian and a Danish trawler, blown up by mines in the North sea.

Protest on Butchery in Europe.
Los Angeles, Aug. 28.—Los Angeles will voice a protest against the butchery in Europe at a mass meeting of all nationalities to be held in the public parks Sunday.

Among the sponsors for the movement is Woman's City club, which will attend in a body. All progressive organizations have been invited to participate. Speakers representing several nationalities will address the gathering. Frau Wedderien will represent the Germans.

Russia requires all professional photographers to be licensed.

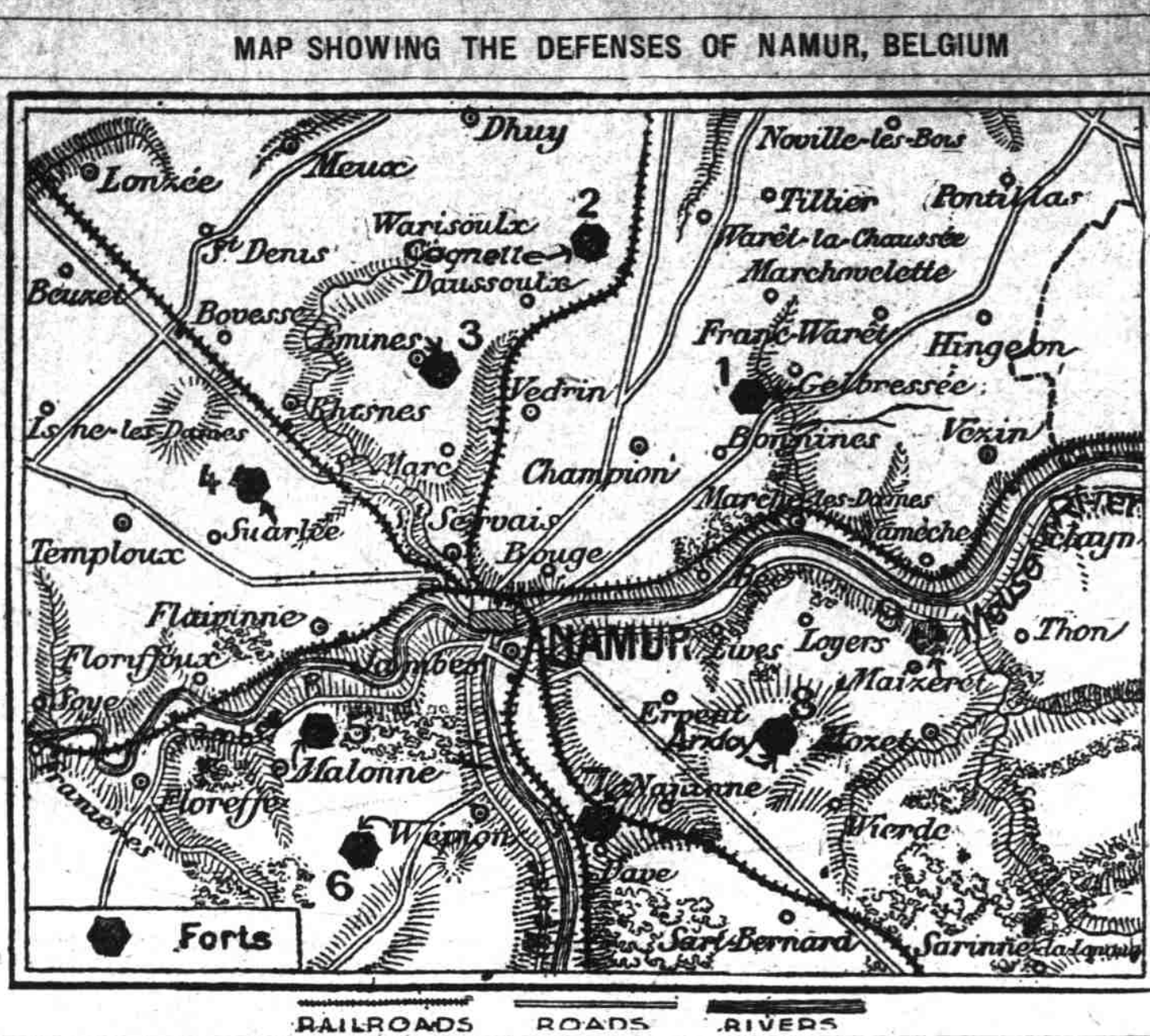
A Pleasing Sharpness
that quenches the thirst, and an absence of the bitterness or oversweetness found in most beer, marks

Edel Kräu

It has the pure beer flavor and will please you. Brewed for the family by

Portland Brewing Co.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS



MAP SHOWING THE DEFENSES OF NAMUR, BELGIUM

National Geographic Society's War Primer

LOUVAIN—Before the rise of Brussels, Louvain was the capital of Belgium. Its population is about 50,000, and it is situated about 15 miles north-east of the present capital. With Trier, it has been a center of the movement of an enemy across the territory between Brussels and Liege.

Local tradition has it that Louvain was established as a permanent military camp by Julius Caesar. The common people rose up against the nobles during the fourteenth century, but were put down after a struggle of 20 years. Thereafter the importance and prosperity of Louvain declined, and Brussels took its place. It has one of the finest universities in Belgium, which prides itself most on its theological school.

LIBAU—A port of Russia, on the Baltic sea, a little less than 50 miles from the extreme northern part of northeast Prussia. It has a population of about 75,000. Troops marching from Mangel, Prussia, could arrive by land without leaving their own territory more than 60 miles behind. It has railway connections with Moscow, Orel and Kharkov. There are numerous factories making gunpowder, soap, machinery and tin plate. There are also large sawmills and flour mills. The exports are valued at about \$25,000,000 a year. North of the commercial harbor is the naval stronghold, consisting of extensive fortifications, and breakwaters and moles. These defenses were finished eight years ago.

DIEST—A town equidistant from Liege, Antwerp and Brussels, about 23 miles from each, and a little north of the air line between Liege and Antwerp. It is one of the five fortified places in Belgium, and has many breweries and distilleries. It is famous for its great septennial celebration of the day of the Assumption, in honor of the Virgin, which is held every five years. On these occasions, the date of which is August 15, the town is converted into a forest of fir, by the collection and planting of trees and branches from the neighboring forest. Hasselt is on the main road from Maastricht to Antwerp.

MULHAUSEN—A town in upper Alsace, on the river Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, and also on the Rhine-Rhone canal. It is a great textile center. The manufacture of railway equipment and other machinery is also an important industry. It passed to Germany with the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and thousands of the French inhabitants returned to French territory. The population is approximately 100,000.

MULHAUSEN—A city of about 40,000, in Prussia, which figured in the Reformation and in the Thirty Years' war. It is largely engaged in textile industries, and has many other manufacturing enterprises—such as the making of needles, machinery, cigars, soap, furniture and shoes.

ANTWERP—A city of Belgium regarded as its principal fortified stronghold. Although 60 miles from the sea it is still one of the greatest seaports of Europe, because the broad and deep Scheldt river gives it an excellent outlet. Its population is almost entirely Flemish. Under Emperor Charles V it was said to have been the most populous city of continental Europe. At the middle of the sixteenth century it had a population estimated at 125,000. The great fairs held there attracted the merchants of the civilized world. Under the Spanish regime it declined, and in 20 years fell to a population of 55,000. The treaty of Westphalia closed the Scheldt to sailing vessels, and it was not reopened until the French did so in 1794. Napoleon undertook to revivify the city, but it was surrendered to the English in 1814. It began to grow again, but was almost ruined in the military operations of 1830 and thereafter. Netherlands retained the right to levy navigation dues on the Scheldt, which laid a heavy hand on Antwerp until 1863, when it was commuted by the payment of about \$7,000,000. The city and river are defended by a number of advanced fortresses and by ramparts eight miles long. Part of the environs can be placed under water. The fortifications were built to serve as the rallying ground for the Belgian army in case it was overpowered in the field by a superior force.

NANCY (Nong-see)—The capital of Muerthe-et Moselle, France, on the main line of railroad between Paris and Strasbourg. Its population is given as 100,000. It is about 10 miles from the German frontier, 13 miles east of the stronghold of Toul, and 35 miles west of north of Epinal, Charles the Bold perished at its gates. The city became French in 1766, was occupied by the allies in 1814 and 1815, and put to ransom by the Prussians in 1870, which was paid by France.

STRASSBURG—Capital of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, two miles west of the Rhine, on the river Ill, which divides here into five branches. It is 28 miles from the French frontier, and is one of the strongest fortresses of the German empire, having a circle of 14 forts. The University of Strassburg was refounded as the Emperor William's university in 1872, and its library has 800,000 volumes. The population is upward of 150,000. Strassburg held out against the Germans for six weeks during the Franco-Prussian war, finally surrendering September 27, 1870.

DINANT (Deenong)—Taken by Burgundy in 1468 and all male prisoners shot or caused to be drowned by being forced to jump into the river from the cliffs. This Belgian city has had an eventful career. Louis XIV captured it in 1675 and the French held it for 30 years. In 1818 the Dutch built the citadel which is still the sight of the place, but which was dismantled long ago. Dinant is a favorite summer resort of the Belgians. It is about 15 miles due south of Namur.

CHARLEROI (Shar-Leh-Rwa)—A town of southern Belgium, 46-100 miles from Paris, 20 miles above Namur as the crow flies, and about twice as far by the river. It is the center of the iron district of Belgium, and enjoys water communication into France as well as across Belgium. It was ceded to France soon after it was founded, and was fortified by Vauban so strongly that it twice held out against the attacks of William of Orange. The fortifications later were razed, but it was refortified in 1816 by the order of Wellington. These fortifications were finally dismantled in 1859.

Naval Officer Designated by Commandant of 13th District; First Time Messages Even Censored Here.
All amateur private and unlicensed radio stations in Portland must be discontinued at once and all wireless messages sent or received by commercial stations will be censored, according to orders issued by the commandant of the Thirteenth Naval Defense district and announced by Lieutenant R. A. Smith, United States navy recruiting officer, who has been designated as censor. This is the first time a censor has ever been placed in Portland. Lieutenant Smith's headquarters are 316 Morgan building.

"Jacks" Killed By The Thousand
Hermiston, Or., Aug. 28.—Thirty-five hundred rabbits were killed in a rabbit shoot on the west side of the Umatilla river. Residents of the community and many of the merchants and business men of the town assisted in the drives.

Three distinct drives were made, one in the morning in the direction of the river and west to the afternoon, one in the afternoon in the direction of the north and the other southwest of the river.

A second shoot will be given Sunday. The people of this section have poisoned many thousands of the animals during the summer and it is believed that by holding the shoots and continuing the poisoning, when the snow is on the ground this winter, the pest will be eliminated.

INTENTION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WAR VIGOROUSLY DENIED

Armour & Co. Challenge Any Statement That It Has Boosted Prices of Meat.

COMPANY'S BOOKS OPEN

Resentment Displayed by Chicago Concern at Charges Made by Congressman.

Armour & Co., Chicago meat packers, have issued an official statement disclaiming any desire or intention to take advantage of the war situation in advancing the price of meat and announcing determination to "challenge" any misstatement or misrepresentation which seeks to hold us up to public scorn as malefactors.

The company pledges cooperation in any investigation of current food prices, says every scrap of information in its possession has been available from the beginning, and adds that all information contained in the company's books, records and documents was offered to the United States district attorney for the Chicago district when it was first announced a federal investigation into food prices would be conducted.

"In spite of this voluntary cooperation, Armour & Co., with others," reads the statement, "has been publicly assailed as if the packers' had to be and were to be haled into court as malefactors. This outrageous treatment serves no purpose but to inflame further a public already overheated by exploitation of ignorant, if not willfully malicious, misrepresentation."

People Buying Heavily.
The statement goes on to say that when war in Europe was declared newspapers everywhere predicted rise in prices; that the prediction in itself was a cause of rise in price, affecting foodstuffs first of all, so that families which had bought sugar and flour by the pound and sack bought by the barrel, and retailers that had bought in five and ten case lots bought or sought to buy in 50 case lots. The "scare" was exploited and this added to the buying impulse.

"Under such conditions, and particularly when the conditions are stimulated by sensational exploitation of reckless statements, no human power can control, regulate or modify price tendencies until the law of supply and demand is resisted."

The company declares as without a vestige of truth, the reported statement of Representative Vane of Pennsylvania that "while meats in this country have jumped \$4 per hundred since war began, Armour & Co. contracted with England last week for 5,000,000 pounds of canned beef."

Meat Not Shipped to Canada.
The company denies the report that it has shipped vast quantities of meat into Canada for exportation to England, saying the prohibitive tariff of \$3 a hundred pounds would make such a course impossible, and adding that it has its own plants in Canada.

The company denies the report that it has put vast quantities of meat into cold storage to hold for high prices, and says its refrigerated meat on hand August 15 was 30 per cent less than six weeks before.

Receipts of cattle and hogs at killing plants are less than in 1913, asserts the company, and yet, "in spite of this shortage, in spite of the stoppage of beef importation from Argentina because ships could not be had after war was declared, and in spite of fluctuations on account of the high price 'scare,' the average wholesale selling price of beef during the six weeks preceding August 15, advanced in no large city in the United States so much as three quarters of a cent a pound. In Chicago the advance was 74-100ths of a cent; in Pittsburgh, 46-100ths; in Baltimore, 60-100ths; in New York, 71-100ths. The average advance through-

out the United States on all beef actually sold through Armour & Co.'s 350 branch houses was 56-100ths of a cent a pound.

Some Object To Springfield Taxes

Eugene, Or., Aug. 28.—Claiming that the town of Springfield has no charter right to levy a tax for a water and light fund and for a band fund, 12 citizens of that place have begun suit in the circuit court to enjoin the county treasurer from collecting the tax, amounting to 4 mills, for these purposes and enjoining the sheriff from extending the tax and declaring it delinquent. The charter of the town provides that only 5 mills shall be levied for general purposes, but as that levy would not bring in a sufficient revenue to pay the light and water bills, says every scrap of information in its possession has been available from the beginning, and adds that all information contained in the company's books, records and documents was offered to the United States district attorney for the Chicago district when it was first announced a federal investigation into food prices would be conducted.

The citizens who have sued have paid their tax except that provided for by the 4 mill levy, which they seek to contest.

State Senator Says He Cannot Pay Bills

Testifies in Seattle Court That He Has Not Worked for Two Years and Is Penniless.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—State Senator George U. Piper, candidate for re-nomination on the Republican ticket at the coming primaries, when examined yesterday in Judge Humphries' court in a supplemental proceeding, to show cause why he should not be made to pay some of his last session's bills, testified that he had no occupation and has done no work during the last two years, and that he is penniless and the object of the charity of his friends and relatives.

Guilt was filed a couple of months ago against Piper by H. M. Pierce, proprietor of the Mitchell hotel, Olympia, to recover \$103.95, the balance due on a bill of \$388.95 which Piper incurred at the hotel during the last session of the legislature for board and room, bar service, laundry,

automobiles, tobacco and other incidentals.

The hearing was an outcome of the suit, and Piper was discharged by the court on the showing of his penniless condition. All the money he had made in two years, he said, was \$300 at the legislature.

WOMAN GAGGED, ROBBED

Los Angeles, Aug. 28.—Two masked robbers, armed with revolvers and carrying dynamite and fuses, entered the room of Miss Georgia A. Baker, proprietor of the Fairfield hotel here, early today. They forced the woman to sit in a chair while they ransacked the apartment, securing \$500 worth of jewelry. After an unsuccessful attempt to blow the safe they backed out of the hotel and escaped. The police have a good description of the robbers.

Eugene "Gophers" Picnic.
Eugene, Or., Aug. 28.—The members of the Minnesota association of Eugene, consisting of former residents of the North Star state, held their annual reunion in Hendricks park yesterday.

Gertrude Atherton's Latest Book, "PERCH OF THE DEVIL"
Now on sale at our Book Shop—Mezzanine Floor

New Modest Front Lace Corsets

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

Picture Framing Lowest Prices

Saturday
The Most Important
Waist Sale of the
Summer
Offering \$2.50 to \$4 Models
At \$1.65

Of Voile, Crepes and Lingerie, With Trimmings of Lace and Embroidery Tuckings and Organdie Collars—Third Floor

JUST RECEIVED, 200
New Shell Combs
Which We Will Offer at
75c Each

—Beautifully carved combs in the artistic fan shape, which are worn at various angles in the hair, either at the side, in the back or holding the front hair in place.

—They are set with French rhinestones and carved in a most attractive design. These combs are at present the most fashionable you can buy, and at 75c offers a very unusual opportunity to buy the most popular of hair ornaments.

—First Floor

New Ribbons of Metal Broche and Gold

—The glint of gold and silver and the sheen of silks and satins combine to make these imported ribbons lovelier than any we have ever seen.

—This year they are being used in a variety of ways—for girdles and vestes, hat and coat trimmings, and any number of ingenious ways devised by the clever designers of clothes. All golden ribbon is especially the thing for the evening gown and anything handsomer would be hard to imagine.

—Metal Broche Ribbons in a host of beautiful floral patterns and beautiful colors, are heavily brocaded in gold.

—In widths from 8 to 10 inches and priced at from \$5 to \$7.95 a yard.

—First Floor

Final Clearing of Gals' Wash Dresses
\$1.50 to \$2.25 Dresses, Sizes 6 to 14 Years
\$1.35 to \$1.75 Dresses, Sizes 2 to 6 Years
Saturday 98c

—Crepes, corded gingham, madras, plain and figured percale, galatea, pique, poplin, checked and plaid gingham dresses in dozens of pretty styles and colors. Dresses that can be worn time and time again, as laundering will not hurt them. For school wear, nothing could be more suitable.

Junior Wash Dresses \$3.49
Dresses Selling to \$19.50

—They show the summer fashions, the long tunic and ruffled skirts, vest effects and kimono sleeves. And the materials are linen, ratine, voile, plain and figured crepe, striped and plaid ginghams. Sizes 13, 15 and 17 years.

—Fourth Floor

New Imported Jet and Pearl Jewelry

The last shipment which we can get from abroad.

—Real Italian Jet Necklaces, from neck to 60-inch coat lengths, \$1.00 to \$10.00.

—Italian Jet Bracelets, in many styles, \$2 to \$8.

—French Jet Necklaces, in neck length to coat strings, 35c to \$5.

—French Jet Bracelets, from 50c to \$3.

—French Jet Lavallieres, 75c to \$8.

—Jet Earrings in many styles, 50c to \$1.50.

—Beautiful Filled Pearl Necklaces, 50c to \$2.50; in opera length, 50c to \$5; coat lengths, 75c to \$5.

—Wonderful Oriental Pearls, \$2 to \$35.

—Earrings in the latest button and drop styles, of newest broque pearl, from 25c to \$1.50.

—First Floor

Natural Wavy Switches
Selling to \$13.95
Mounted on Three Separate Stems of French Quality,
\$7.95 Each
Also Fine Quality Gray Switches at \$6.95
Selling Regularly at \$9.95
—mounted on 3 Separate Stems and of a Fine Quality.
Second Floor

Counters piled high with new Fall Suits—suits at \$15 that are absolutely without an equal at the price.

You'll see new fabrics, as well as the time-tried staples; clever bits of tailoring that give wear and style.

Suits at \$15 that make you as well-dressed as any man you meet.

"When You See It In Our Ad, It's So"

MOYER

First and Yamhill Second and Morrison Third and Oak