

WAR TERRORS STRIKE A TERRIFIC BLOW TO ONE LOCAL WOMAN

Four Brothers and Sweet-heart Went to Front When Clash in Europe Came.

TWO BROTHERS ARE SLAIN

News Dispatches Are Gleaned Daily by Portland Resident Whose Position Is Most Trying.

No doubt it is very exciting to pick up the paper, skim over the war news and shiver at the latest horrors among people you never met in countries you never saw.

There must be repeated chills and thrills in the war arguments, and not a little satisfaction in settling the causes, the campaigns and the consummations all to one's own satisfaction.

War Features Appeal.

But suppose home to you meant France; that you were a young woman teaching your native tongue to the children of well to do Portlanders; that the war called to action your four brothers and your sister's husband in one army, and your fiancé into a hostile force; that you were sure they must be fighting, but weeks followed weeks without word until one day there was a letter that brought no gladness as the seal was broken, because it said two of the brothers had been killed, without saying which two.

Wouldn't it all come home to you then—this war?

If it does come home to you, you can put yourself in the place of Miss Vera Bel of 738 Hoyt street.

Position Trying One.

The man she is to marry if she returns to France alive he survives the war, is in the Hungarian army. Consequently her sympathies are not so much for one side as against the other, as for those near to her who fight on both sides.

For that matter, said Miss Bel, yesterday, in her pretty, French way, the Austro-Hungarians who fight with the Germans against the English and the French, have no heart for their work.

"They say to themselves, 'Viva la France' and they are so much taken up with the English," she averred, "I do not have a guess, I know for I know and have my friends among those who fight.

"I watch the war news, I wait every day for some message. I go every day to the Journal and I study the war map there. Others come too, but they seem only curious, while I—oh, every day's moves of the armies means something to me—means more anxiety, more worry.

"Half the time I do not know what I am doing. I think, 'Am I awake, am I dreaming, will I open my eyes pretty soon and the—what you call—nightmare be only a joke. I do not care much if I eat, or if I rest, but I must work, for, since the war my guardian in France sends me nothing, and then the work helps me forget for a little while."

Miss Bel is attractive, modest and retiring. She knows Europe well from extensive travels and she speaks German and Hungarian fluently as well as English and her native French. Her fiancé was brought up in her own family, but she did not relieve his necessity to fight with his own people against hers when the war broke out.

Two Brothers Killed.
One brother, she has learned, was killed at the beginning of the war. The other was killed in hand-to-hand battle as the French opposed the march of the Germans on Paris. His arm was crisscrossed with sword cuts, but what took his life was one of the heavy German bullets passing entirely through his body.

"Would you had them from fighting for their country if, thus, you knew they could have been kept from harm?" she was asked.

"No, no!" she exclaimed. "My great

HORRIBLE CARNAGE IS LIKE A NIGHTMARE



regret is that I am here and not there, that I am a woman and not a man who can fight for his country.

"The French will give up all their old men, their young men and all their old men, before they will yield.

"The Germans attack us and move down upon us because they have waited and stored up treasure and made fortifications until they would think France weak enough to crush.

Not So Strong As Germany.
"And France is not as strong as Germany, nor so well prepared for war, and the help of the English means much.

"Sometimes they say our French men are light and airy—they laugh, they sing a song, they pick a flower, they make commitments and love. But that is not true. Our men can fight. They do not fight like wooden men as the Germans fight. They are quick; they know how to fight. The Germans will not fight with us at a distance, but in hand to hand battle one Frenchman is equal to three Germans.

"And if the Germans should get by the 58 forts outside Paris—though I don't see how they can—and if all our men should be beaten down, the women and children of Paris will oppose them as long as they have breath and life."

Miss Bel said that she tried to go back to her own country as a Red Cross nurse, but gave up the effort when she found her own government would have to bear the expense of transportation. She did not think her government should be called upon for any preventable expense.

As she sat talking about the war in her rapid English, the postman rang the bell. With a hasty "Excuse me" she ran to the door, her face bright with hope, but she returned crestfallen. The only letter left was for someone else.

"I get so few letters and they mean so much to me," she moaned.

Copy of American Bulletin Received

Paper Published in London Gives Full Details of Means of Refugees Returning Home.

A copy of "The American Bulletin," published by the American relief committee for the information of Americans, such as the steamship table with sailing dates of vessels and their approximate carrying capacities and whether filled or with available space.

The Bulletin consists of four or five columns pages, one of which is devoted entirely to an advertisement for Selfridge's, the big American department store in London.

The paper contains information of every conceivable description for Americans, such as the steamship table with sailing dates of vessels and their approximate carrying capacities and whether filled or with available space.

There is a "leader" or editorial exhorting Americans to return to the United States, as "All Americans find their suit as needed in their own communities with their shoulder to the wheel."

There is a list of those registered with the committee for the day preceding publication, an inquiry column entitled "Who's Where?" a list of donations and information regarding money, lost baggage, letters for the continent, passports and steamship tickets.

Among one is warned of steamship speculators and pickpockets and warning is issued in black type to women alone to stay clear of lodgings "not expressly approved by our women's committee."

The Bulletin makes it clear that everything possible is being done by the committee to protect and care for Americans in the great city on the Thames.

French Censorship Law Is Very Strict

Correspondents Forbidden to Approach nearer Than 25 Miles to the Front or a Battle Line.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The strictness of the French press censorship can be more forcibly realized when one reads the law passed governing publishing of news. The law, in part, reads: "Journalists are forbidden to publish information other than that communicated by the government or the military authorities on the following points: Military operations, mobilization, transport of troops, transport of war materials, composition of divisions, etc., strategic plans, lists of wounded, killed and prisoners, fortifications, provisions, movements of the fleet, etc., and in general all information of a military or diplomatic character tending to favor the enemy and damp the spirit of the army and the public."

The law forbids any correspondent to approach nearer than 25 miles to the front, or wherever the battle line may be.

French Sculptor Donates Hospital

Frederick MacMonnies and Wife Offer Fully Equipped Building With Twelve Beds to Red Cross.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Frederick MacMonnies and his wife have presented a fully equipped hospital of 12 beds to the Red Cross. The hospital is located at Giverny, where the sculptor has his summer residence. The studio of the late James Flinn, also is being used for a hospital. The American residents of Giverny supplied blankets and other equipment and Mme. MacMonnies donated money with which to run the hospital for three months.

One of the world's largest retaining walls has been built to prevent the river at Rangoon, Burma, from shifting its channel.

APPALLING COST MAY BE ELEMENT THAT IS TO END EUROPE'S WAR

Only a Matter of Time Until Big Powers Are Financially Embarrassed.

FRENCH RENTAL VALUES

Rentals of the Nation as a Whole Were Licked Up in Thirty-Six Days.

By Herbert Temple.
London, Sept. 26.—One of the most powerful elements that is at work today for the settlement of the great European war is the appalling cost of the titanic conflict. It can be only a matter of time until every one of the warring powers is embarrassed financially. It is not assuming too much to say that the cost of the war will be its great armament, believed that war, when it came, would be of brief duration; that the stupendous cost, and the terrible loss of life wrought by modern war machinery would bring any conflict to a quick termination.

The European powers have not entered upon this war without some previous calculation as to the means by which it must be carried out. In addition to the great accumulation of gold in the central banks, plans for new taxation and additional allowances for the army and navy have been part of the fiscal programs of all the powers for many years.

Immense War Appropriations.
The immense war appropriations of the combatants, huge as they are, would be a mere bagatelle if the war is prolonged. Germany has appropriated \$1,200,000,000; France on the same day set aside more than \$1,000,000,000, and the British parliament voted \$500,000,000, following this up subsequently with another appropriation of the same amount. Russia has not made known what she appropriated, but it is safe to say that the grand total of the European war funds by all the belligerents is near \$4,000,000,000.

Several European experts in such matters have estimated that the war is now costing the combatants \$100,000,000 a day. Some Frenchmen have calculated that it is costing France alone \$20,000,000 daily.

How is this tremendous burden of war being met? That is the problem with which the financiers in the European cabinets are grappling while the tacticians are planning new army moves.

French Rental Values.
In France the official estimate of the rental value of private structures, homes, stores, hotels, and government buildings is about \$700,000,000 annually. If, therefore, \$20,000,000 a day is required for the French army now in the field, the value of the rentals of the nation for a whole year was licked up in 36 days. It is already gone. This is just one item to bring home to the average man the effect of war.

Who will say that under any form of taxation such burdens will not rest directly upon the rental of the humblest laborer and indirectly, through the enhanced rental of stores and shops, upon the price of what he buys? This is only one of the many forms in which the financial burden of the war will fall upon the masses in all the countries involved in the struggle and in the form of increased debts and interest charges upon their children and children's children yet unborn.

Europe Has Enormous Debts.
Already the oldest countries of Europe stagger under enormous debts incurred in similar manner in previous wars. Some Frenchmen have calculated that the public debt, amounting to about \$8,250,000,000. Great Britain comes next with about \$3,500,000,000.

The debt of the German empire is only a little more than \$1,000,000,000, but this is because the empire is only about 45 years old, and the immense debts of its component parts are still borne by the separate states. Hungary has a debt of about \$1,000,000,000.

According to the most available figures, the annual debt charges of France amount to \$250,000,000; Great Britain, \$120,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$50,000,000, and the German empire, \$22,000,000.

The national debt of Russia amounts to \$4,550,000,000 on which the annual charges amount to some \$207,000,000. But, unlike the other great powers, Russia's debt was not entirely incurred by buying powder and ball, but represents a large extent important productive works like the Trans-Siberian railway and similar undertakings.

Who Will Bear the Burden.
How much these staggering charges are to be increased in the various countries by this greatest of all wars, no man can say, but inevitably the fresh burden imposed by the waste of war will fall upon the laborer and the man of small means. They may not pay the taxes directly but they will pay them indirectly.

For them the war means in a large measure that the increased productivity of the race, due to machinery, which has added so greatly to human comfort, will be cancelled by the waste of war. It means that everything that they buy will be increased in order that the dealer may pay higher rent and taxes. And the money with which they buy will decline in their respective states in resort to excessive issues of paper in order to provide the "sinews of war."

Soldier's Funeral to Be Held Tuesday

Services for Late Captain Rhee Jackson Will Occur at Armory—Military Honors to Be Given.

Funeral services for the late Captain Rhee Jackson, U. S. A., son of Colonel James Jackson, U. S. A., retired, of Portland, who was killed at Laredo, Texas, last week by a fall from his horse, will be held at the Armory, Tenth and Couch streets, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

A military escort, provided by Colonel Young, of the Twenty-first Infantry at Vancouver, and Colonel Martin, of the Third Oregon Infantry, will accompany the body from the Armory down Stark street to Second street and south on Second street to Market street. Here the escorting troops will be halted and returned to their stations.

Interment will be in Riverview cemetery, friends and relatives as well as a firing squad accompanying the body to its place of last rest.

War May Reconcile Church and State

Heroic Work of French Nuns and Monks on Battlefields Is Being Recognized by the Government.

Paris, Sept. 26.—War may reunite church and state in France. Hundreds of nuns have been recalled from Belgium, to which country they were expelled when the religious orders were dissolved and are working as hospital nurses.

Moreover, there are 22,000 monks on the battlefields. It is thought impossible that the heroic work of both nuns and monks should be lost on a public which is ever quick to recognize devotion to duty.

Probably the Concordat in France will never be seen again, but under a new pope it is believed that the war will induce a better understanding between church and government. Churches still will remain the property of the state. There will at least be an era in which not only national monuments, like Notre Dame, but all churches will be maintained and repaired at public expense.

Prince of Wales Is Not Going to Front

London, Sept. 26.—The Prince of Wales was very anxious to go to the front, according to a statement issued by the official press bureau, and tried to get Lord Kitchener's consent to do so. But as he had not completed his military training, Lord Kitchener submitted to the king "that for the present it is undesirable that his royal highness should proceed on active service."

MILITANTS WILL PAY TAX
London, Sept. 26.—The Women's Tax Resistance League, composed mainly of suffragettes, whose motto is "No vote, no tax," has decided to pay taxes this year on account of the war. It notified the government to this effect. In the past members of the league frequently have sacrificed their property rather than pay taxes.

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Remember Wednesday, Sept. 30, Last Day

One lot of Fall and Winter Coats 75c
One Lot of Dresses Former selling price up to \$15.00, choice at \$1.98

One lot of Suits, regular price \$15 and \$20, at \$2.95
New Fall Cape Coats, regular price \$7.50 and \$9.50, at \$3.75

Summer and Fall Waists \$1.50 to \$2.75 Values at 79c
\$2.50 Silk Petticoats New Fall styles, all colors, choice at \$1.39

EXTRA SPECIAL—One lot of 45 New Fall Coats, regular \$17.50, to close at \$9.75
Reg. \$5 Wool Dress Skirts, to close \$1.95

375 Washington St., Cor. West Park



Top—Company of French soldiers.

Tenth member in line, counting left to right, is brother of Portland woman.

Bottom—Miss Vera Bel of this city, whose four brothers answered the call to colors.

URGES INQUIRY INTO 'ATROCITIES' OF WAR BY AMERICAN JUDGES

London Spectator Suggests That Three Be Named by French, British, Belgians.

London, Sept. 26.—An inquiry by American jurists into the allegations of German disregard of the rules of civilized warfare is suggested by the Weekly Spectator.

"Undoubtedly American jurists would command most general confidence," the Spectator says, "if they can not ask President Wilson or the American government to appoint such a committee of inquiry. They would naturally be afraid of annoying the German government by so doing and of imperiling that strict, nay anxious, neutrality which they desire to maintain in the case of the German empire.

"We do not see, however, why the French, British, and Belgian governments should not privately invite three American jurists of high distinction to undertake the work of discovering whether the Germans have respected and are respecting the agreement made at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, and also those rules of civilized warfare which generally are respected by belligerents and to report whether any infringement of these conventions and the rules have been made by military order or whether such cases of inhumanity as have taken place were due merely to the soldiers' savage and out of hand and that the responsible officers did their best, even if ineffectively, to check the unauthorized action.

"President Wilson could hardly forbid Americans to conduct such an inquiry."

The Spectator takes exception to the suggestion of Lord Selborne that Dutch jurists should join with the Americans on the ground that the Dutch people stand today in the grip of Germany and that it would not be fair to ask Dutch jurists by their action to expose their country to the risk of bringing upon it the fate that has overtaken Belgium.

"American judges," the Spectator concludes, "happily need not be weighed down by such considerations."

Swiss Make Loan For Army Expenses

Mobilization Cost Will Be Paid by Borrowing 30,000,000 Francs, to Be Repaid in 1917.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Conditions in Switzerland, especially concerning finances, were described in a statement issued from the Swiss legation. It states:

"For covering the expenses of the mobilization Switzerland has issued, at 99 per cent, a loan of 30,000,000 francs due 5 per cent, payable in 1917. For the special benefit of American tourists the Swiss press published news of interest to them in English. No attempt of any violation of Swiss neutrality is to be reported."

It is rumored in Missouri that Governor Major is planning to run for United States senator two years hence, when a successor to Senator James A. Reed is to be elected.

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\$19.50, 6-ft. extension, 45-in. top, for.....	\$10.00
\$19.50, 6-ft. extension, 42-in. top, for.....	\$12.00
\$42.50, 8-ft. extension, 54-in. top, for.....	\$31.50
\$70.00, 8-ft. extension, 60-in. top, for.....	\$48.50
\$75.00, 8-ft. extension, 54-in. top, mahogany..	\$48.00

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\$26.00 Dresser	\$17.50
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This picture of Dresser is made in oak, mahogany and birdseye maple and cut from \$20.50 to only.....\$13.00

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