

THRILLING SIGHTS OF PARIS WHEN BATTLE CLOUD ROSE, DEPICTED

Vivid Description at Time of Great Mobilization Sent by Richard Nixon.

MOST HOTELS ARE CLOSED

London Overflowed With Americans. All Anxious to Get Out but Many Are Disappointed.

A vivid description of Paris at the time of mobilization and its attendant effect on Americans who happened to be in the French capital at that time has just been received in Portland in a letter from Richard Nixon, a former Portland attorney. Mr. Nixon is the daughter of the late Senator Joseph N. Dolph.

Writing to a Portland friend, under date of September 21, Mr. Nixon says of the scene, at the depot the night of the mobilization, August 1: "It was a thrilling sight. There were thousands of people endeavoring to get away but the station was closed and guarded by hundreds of policemen although the doors were opened and occasionally to let pass the men bound for the front. Although the mobilization had only gone into effect three or four hours previously there were already trains of Parisians leaving for their forts, which had been assigned to them months in advance.

Every Motor Bus Taken. "I had often read of mobilization of troops but confess I didn't know just what it meant. I thought it was some leisurely concentration of soldiers that took place without much effect upon the population; but the next morning Paris was transformed. Every motor bus had been requisitioned and all the auto taxis, the cabs were used by soldiers or men who had been called out. Trams and 'metros' stopped running through lack of employees. Imagine Portland with every man between 19 and 25 eliminated with no one left and you can get an idea of mobilization.

That day, Sunday, the authorities put trains at the disposal of the Germans and Austrians and conducted them to the frontier; the next day the same inability was shown the other allies, chiefly Belgians, Swiss and Italians. After that Paris became hermetically sealed and you couldn't get out even in an auto, as all autos were subject to requisition. So that you had the best of it and settled down to wait quietly a chance to escape. "Nearly all the hotels and pensions closed down, ours and the one for the proprietor had to go to his post and we were turned out into the streets. This was on Monday and two or three days later we were in a good deal of perplexity.

Took Most Valuables. "We took our most valuable things out of our trunks, left the latter with the concierge and found a room in a cheap little hotel near by. It had to be cheap, for at that time we did not know what the financial future would be and we had to get out of Paris with as little as possible. The only thing that was talking at that time. And the food supply began to run short. We didn't know until the bulk of the men had been mobilized that the front and some trains could be used for bringing in products from the country.

Paris was pretty calm, considering that it was peopled with Frenchmen, who are not noted for their stolidity; but it cannot be denied that there were some emotions. One day, for instance, the milk supply of the town was largely controlled by a German company and the rumor got started Monday evening that the milk was being poisoned. That was sufficient and the rowdy element proceeded to wreck every one of the company's shops—hundreds of them in Paris. One was sacked just in front of our pension and a bonfire made of its contents. From wrecking milk shops it was an easy step to wrecking every shop or hotel or establishment owned by a German or Austrian.

Police Get Busy. "In those days it was dangerous to have a name that suggested a German. After the mob had done about all the damage it could the police suddenly got busy, but up to that time they had managed to keep out of the way.

After a week or so the money question began to straighten out. Then the food question and finally the transportation question. At first people were allowed to leave without any luggage, then they were allowed to go with one trunk and finally with all their belongings. That was the opportunity we were waiting for. I got a permit to leave and another permit to enter England. I had previously been compelled to get a permit to stay, in fact I had spent hours and hours standing in line, being identified, being measured, etc., and we managed to get out of Paris two weeks after the mobilization had been ordered. In this time Paris had been put in a state of siege, cafes closed at 8 in the evening, that was about 8:30, lights out at 9. In the daytime all the front doors were kept closed and the streets were so deserted that you could walk across the boulevards

SCENES IN BELGIAN CITIES NOW CONTROLLED BY THE GERMAN FORCES



Top—In panic-stricken Ostend the day news was received that the departure of all foreign visitors was imperative. (Photograph Copyright 1914 by the International News Service.) Bottom—The clock, hall and its belfry in Bruges. (Photograph from the National Geographic Magazine.)

blindfolded and not interfere with traffic. "It took us 12 hours to get to Boulogne, 24 to London—a trip that is ordinarily made in six or seven hours—but we happened on a very lucky day. Just before our train pulled out we saw the arrival of General French and the great reception that was accorded him and we arrived at Boulogne just at the time that it was occupied by the English soldiers, thousands and thousands of them.

People Near Panic. "We saw a train load a mile and a quarter long pulling up for the front and as our boat was leaving the next morning a transport steamed in with probably 10,000 more.

London was overflowed with Americans all clamoring to get out at once, men whose business required them. Teachers whose schools were opening and a panic stricken crowd who thought the Germans would capture London in a fortnight. There were so many of them in distress—not only of mind—but committees of all sorts were appointed and two floors of the Savoy hotel were turned over to the patriots would gather there every morning and the gatherings took on the air of a social function.

Conditions are different here from those in Paris and if a great war is raging 300 miles away you would not notice the fact except for the recruits marching up and down the streets, drilling in Hyde Park, etc. Life is going on quite normally and the war has not begun to pinch yet. "The Nixons were to sail for America on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha yesterday.

GREAT BATTLE BUT 100 MILES FROM LONDON

(Continued from Page One.)

artillery. This apparently refers to the positions west of Lille as it is connected up in the official bulletin with a chronicle of continued French progress by the left wing army. In this section the greatest activity has been along the river Lys. French occupy Fleurbaix.

Today the French occupied Fleurbaix on the right bank, and drove the Germans from the vicinity of Armentieres.

In the region of Lille General Joffre has succeeded in slowly pressing back the German advance bodies.

The extension of the lines from Ypres north to the sea has effectively barred the invaders from the chance of successfully expecting a flanking movement against the allies and the only recourse now left to them is a frontal attack.

That the fruits of this form of attack are meagre in comparison with the great toll of life it exacts has been demonstrated, not only in the battle of the Marne, but in the fighting along the Aisne.

Nevertheless, the French experts look for the great test of strength to come in the battle just over the Belgian frontier, where the opposing armies have to engage in a desperate preliminary engagement which must ultimately result in the lines straightening out along fronts which are heavily entrenched if not strongly fortified. And this battle will open with a frontal attack, they are convinced. According to a detailed report of the fighting around Arras that town has

INDUSTRIAL CLUB WORK WILL GO ON

School Superintendents and Rural County Supervisors Decide to Simplify Rules So All Will Understand. Salem, Or., Oct. 17.—At a conference of county superintendents and rural school supervisors it was decided last night to continue the industrial club work and to simplify the rules so that no child could fail to understand them.

The following will be the projects: Canning, sewing, baking, pig raising, corn growing, potato growing, apple growing, field pea growing, seed wheat selection and growing, wood working, clubs, poultry raising, vegetable gardening, dairy herd record keeping.

It was decided that at all county fairs three things should be taken into consideration, the grade a boy or girl gets in his or her report, the showing he or she makes on the cost of production and the article itself.

It was also decided to recommend to the state fair board that the contestants at the state fair should be judged only on the article itself that they entered, and that no one would be eligible to contest unless they were identified with the movement and had made good with a percentage of at least 75.

GUESTS OF LOS ANGELES

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—When the traveling passenger agents of America visited San Francisco this week they were met by a committee of 100 prominent business men of Los Angeles who came with an invitation and all sorts of persuasion for the 650 delegates to visit their city, which was accepted.

To prevent ladders from slipping on smooth surfaces there has been invented a knobby foot that is a combination of a rubber pad and sharp spikes.

COLD WEATHER IS HELP TO RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN PLANS

Snow and Rain Disorganize Improperly Equipped Germans, Says Petrograd.

FORTIFICATIONS REDUCED

Germans Near Warsaw Are Driven Back Thirty Miles, Abandoning Their Cannon.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Petrograd, Oct. 17.—Despite combined cold rains and snowfalls, it was officially announced tonight that the general Russian offensive west of Warsaw and west of the San river in Galicia continues unchecked. Because of the peculiar fitness of their transport designed especially for campaigning through rough country, the Russians are pressing the Austro-German columns hard. At every point the Germans are declared to be on the defensive.

The Germans who were able to reach within 10 miles of Warsaw, because of the strategic plans of the general staff, were driven back 30 miles. They are now reported making a desperate effort to entrench along a line which is roughly described as the front of the Sochaczew-Rudaguzowska-Grojec-Bialobierz. Along the line from Warsaw, they were compelled to abandon 35 heavy and several rapid rifles. Every road is reported blocked by German abandoned transport equipment.

The plans of the Russian general staff have worked out with almost mathematical precision. Foreseeing the present winter conditions the general staff made preparations to substitute the Siberian army corps which was especially well equipped for cold weather fighting. These troops carry, in addition to their heavy uniforms, waterproofs lined with sheepskins and Russian artillery pieces most of the head. Consequently they have an advantage over the German forces, which are as yet only partly supplied with winter uniforms, waterproofs and blankets.

The success of the Russian columns along the line in Russian Poland was due in great measure to the splendid work of the Russian artillery. Their guns have been well served and mounted in positions where they commanded every possible avenue of advance by the enemy.

One of the youngest contestants is ten-year-old Courtney Nelson, of 450 Montgomery street, a pleasant faced, short legged youngster with a head of hair bordering dangerously on red.

"I just saw a sign in a grocery store window, then watched The Journal now I'm going to win an auto or a piano," he declared. And so far he's just about worn out the stairs of his friends' homes, handing votes. Just as soon as school is out, he starts on his rounds and at the present time he has the entire Montgomery street neighborhood corralled and working for him.

Heaven Anderson, of 1231 Hawthorne avenue, has set her heart on a trip to the States and is handing in her vote as a senior in high school and next year plans to enter Stanford.

"And what would be better than to enjoy a week at the fair, and have your expenses paid?" she questioned. "Nothing!"

And that's the answer to the entire proposition.

ALBANY, OREGON, IS HALF CENTURY OLD

Fifty Years Has Made Vast Difference in Town in Which Some of Original Merchants Still Live.

Albany, Or., Oct. 17.—Albany was 50 years old yesterday. On October 16, 1864, a bill was passed in the legislature incorporating and giving a charter to the city.

At that time there were about 1500 people in the town. The business houses were all frame and were located on First street, mostly between Ferry and Washington streets, although a few were down as far as Broadbain street.

L. E. Blain and S. E. Young are the only merchants now in business who were living here at that time. They were both clerks in general merchandise stores, but are now among Albany's leading merchants.

John Althouse, Conrad Meyer and W. C. Tweedie, still residents of the city, were here in 1864. Mrs. Walter Monteith and Mrs. Thomas Monteith, both living in Albany now, were residents when the city was incorporated.

The Albany townsite was originally owned by their husbands. Mrs. L. E. Blain and Mrs. E. F. Sox are among Albany's oldest residents, as they were both young girls here when the city was incorporated.

being consumed today by Oregon consumers, who do not know they are using them," he continued. "Bakeries and restaurants are using large quantities, and we have even found them mixed with Oregon eggs and sold as such."

RECEIVER NAMED FOR INSURANCE COMPANY

Newton W. Rountree Appointed by Judge Gatens in Answer to Petition.

F. E. Rowell, a stockholder in the American Life & Accident Insurance company, filed suit yesterday, asking that a receiver for the company be appointed, and that other stockholders be restrained from bringing suits against the company.

Newton W. Rountree was appointed receiver by Circuit Judge Gatens. It is alleged that stockholders believe fraud was practiced in a deal by which the greater part of the assets of the company were transferred to the First National Life Assurance Society of America, a Washington company, and that the transfer was made for the purpose of disposing of the business of the company.

These stockholders, he asserts, are threatening to bring many suits, and one has already been filed in Tacoma. Such suits, it is charged, would result in the insolvency of the company, which, he said, has over \$15,000,000 in notes and mortgages in Oregon. He asserted that the assets of the company are not caring for the company's interests, and that a receiver should, therefore, be appointed.

CIRCULATION CONTEST PROCEEDING WITH VIM IN QUEST OF PRIZES

Contestants in Journal's Event May Join Without Any Expense.

Unusual as it may seem, a good many of the candidates in The Journal's \$5,000 Trade and Circulation contest have not set their hearts on winning one of the two automobiles that are offered as grand prizes in the big game that ends next February. A number of them have set their mind on winning either a piano, a trip to the exposition or a gramophone.

For example, Miss Helen Sutherland, who is entered from the Multnomah hotel, is "willing to take an automobile, but what she really wants is a piano, and she is a singer by profession and needs it to practice by."

Miss Sutherland is a recent arrival in Portland but despite the fact that she is a stranger, she has picked up a big vote and has a number of friends enlisted actively in her behalf.

Contestant Is Youthful. "One of the youngest contestants is ten-year-old Courtney Nelson, of 450 Montgomery street, a pleasant faced, short legged youngster with a head of hair bordering dangerously on red."

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DOOR OPENED WIDE

The Journal and a number of manufacturing firms and stores have opened the door of opportunity wide for those who are alive and know how to hustle. The contest is so arranged that people living outside of Portland have an equal opportunity to share in the more than a score of splendid prizes offered. No expense is attached as far as candidates are concerned. The territory is so divided that those residing in thinly populated districts are as certain to win prizes as those in the heart of town.

In the advertising section of today's Journal is an entire page devoted to the contest. There is told just how to get votes and where, the rules are printed and also a nomination blank which anyone desiring to enter has only to fill out and forward to the Contest Department of The Journal.

OLD WOMEN WILL VOTE

Albany, Or., Oct. 17.—Sunrise precinct, south of the city limits, has supplied three of the oldest women voters in the county. Mrs. Milton Hays, who will be 92 years of age next month, and who registered yesterday, is the oldest woman voter in the county. Mrs. N. Maloney registered yesterday afternoon and gave her age as 87 years. Mrs. Mary R. Sparks is the next oldest lady from Sunrise precinct to register. She gave her age as 84 years.

GOOD FICTION For Winter Evenings

- "The Raft"—Coningsby \$1.35
- "The Glass Heart"—S. M. Hutchinson \$1.35
- "The Wreck of the Blisland"—Jack London \$1.35
- "The Beach at Waverley"—B. M. Bower \$1.30
- "Looking After Sandy"—Margaret Turnbull \$1.35
- "The Prince of Grunstar"—Geo. Barr McCutcheon \$1.35
- "The Eyes of a World"—Harold Bell Wright \$1.35
- "The Auction Block"—Rex Beach \$1.35
- "Hidden Children"—W. Chambers \$1.40
- "Once to Every Man"—Larry Evans \$1.35
- "The Way of the Strong"—Ridgwell Cutler \$1.35
- "The Streets of Ascalon"—Robt. W. Chambers \$1.50
- Box Department, Main Floor.

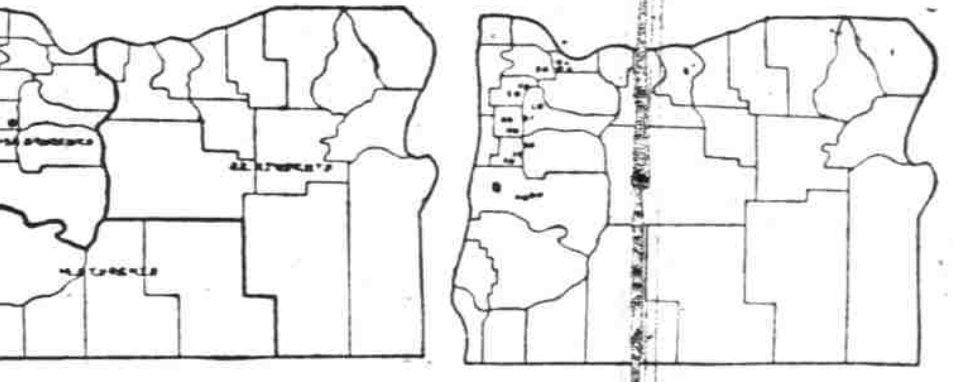
New Additions to the 50c Section

- "Stop Thief"—C. Moore 50c
- "Broad Highway"—Jeffery Farnol \$1.50
- "Meeting of Molly"—Maria T. Daviss \$1.50
- "Their Yesterdays"—Harold Bell Wright \$1.50
- "The Streets of Ascalon"—Robt. W. Chambers \$1.50
- Box Department, Main Floor.

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Be Fair to All OREGON

NOT ONE OF SOUTHERN OREGON'S COUNTIES HAS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TO WHICH THE STATE CONTRIBUTES A DOLLAR OF SUPPORT



The heavy lines divide the state into three natural, geographic subdivisions. Our one normal school is indicated by dot. It is doing excellent work, but its sphere of service is LIMITED to its OWN SECTION; a fact that is equally true in every other state.

A COMPARISON

California has eight Normal Schools and eighty-five per cent of the teachers now employed in that state have had normal school training.

Oregon has one Normal School. Eighty per cent of last year's applicants for teachers' certificates had no training above the eighth grade.

ARE YOU RAISING CHILDREN FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES?

A noted oculist was once complimented on his wonderful skill. "Yes," he answered, "but I spoiled a hatful of eyes learning."

Rather hard on the people who furnished the eyes! Yes, but how about the children all over Oregon that we furnish for untrained teachers to practice on?

Moral: Let Oregon's schools have trained teachers by furnishing the normal schools wherein such training can be obtained.

HOW ABOUT THE NEWCOMERS?

Oregon wants more settlers. Will the man who says, "Give me the state that is alive and abreast with other states, especially along lines of public school advantages," choose Oregon with one normal or California with eight or Washington with three, all better equipped than our one?

Oregon spends over \$5,000,000 annually of its common schools. Why should this vast sum of taxpayers' money be uneconomically spent through teachers who have not been trained for their all-important work?

The Southern Oregon Normal School has a plant, owned by the state, sufficient to meet all requirements for many years.

"It is a fact well supported by experience that the majority of the students in any educational institution come from a territory included within a circle with the institution as the center and a radius of fifty miles. It is therefore imperative that each important division of the state should have a strong normal school."

William M. Proctor, Department of Education, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Or.

"There could be no greater extravagance than that of spending large sums of money on public schools which are kept by incompetent teachers. Not only is money wasted, but the injury done to the raw material is incalculable."—P. L. Campbell, Pres. U. of O.

To the man with property assessed at \$4000 this school means the price of one cigar a year.

VOTE FOR THE SOUTHERN OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—312 X YES

(Paid Adv. Committee, People of Southern Oregon.)

COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN OREGON

J. H. Booth, Roseburg; E. E. Blanchard, Grants Pass; W. H. Meredith, Wedderburn; C. C. Beekman, Jacksonville; V. Carter, Ashland; Wm. S. Worden, Klamath Falls; S. P. Monge, Lakeview; J. P. Wells, Forest Oregon State Teachers' Association, Western Division Secretary, Beal C. Shedd, Medford

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To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.
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