

DEMOMAC FURY ON BATTLE FRONT MARKS OPERATIONS ON AISNE

Hundreds Fall North of Soissons During Heavy Fighting; Country Like Shambles

FRENCH MAKE GAINS

Paris, Jan. 9.—Attacks and counter attacks delivered with bewildering frequency and almost demonic fury on two short stretches of the battle front along the Aisne today and yesterday have turned this region into a veritable inferno. The fighting has exceeded in intensity the original battle of the Aisne.

On the 20-kilometer section of front from north of Soissons, eastward almost to Craonne, the country is a shambles. No less so is the front to the north. Further east, the fields have been wrecked by an earthquake, swept by a tornado and devastated by fire. Great furrows scar the sides of the hills, gaping pits appear where mines have blasted hostile earthworks, bobs driven into sunken roads, now turned into river beds by torrential rains. And over it all are scattered the bodies of the dead, wrecked gun carriages, mangled remains of horses with tons of abandoned equipment strewn about. Nowhere is life visible. But still the big guns boom, punctuating with their deafening explosion the steady rattle of musketry and the whirring staccato reports of the quick firers.

Germany Forced Back.

On both fields the French have captured line upon line of German trenches by an extremely violent offensive and have rolled back time after time the counter attacks of the Kaiser's troops, driven to desperation by the rapidity of the French advance. After the capture of two lines of the German trenches to the north of Soissons when the Germans were forced from the plateau of Tregny toward Nanteuil and Aisix, the French attack was carried along the line eastward and the republic's forces, debouching from Vailly and Chavonne, advanced under cover of the fire of the famous 15's and charged the heights to the northwest of Soupir, known as Hill 132, carrying it in a dashing charge.

Three lines of trenches on a front more than 600 yards long were carried by the French. Hundreds of German dead were left upon the field but the Germans reformed and returned to the attack in a vigorous manner. Three times they hurled massed columns against the newly captured works but each time they were beaten back and crumpled by the force of the French offensive and the fierce fire of the quick firers, which mowed them down, rank upon rank.

Night brought a cessation to the infantry attacks, but there was no rest for the heavy guns. These kept up a constant cannonade which was answered by the French batteries. This morning the Germans again returned to the attack in a final supreme effort to retake their lost positions. This time they met with such a disastrous fire that they were forced back upon their last lines from Braye to Cernay, while their reserves were compelled to dig new lines of supporting trenches on a line from Chevigny through Pancy to Martigny.

The batteries left intact on the German right, however, were still able to reach Soissons, and they bombarded the town, setting the palace of justice afire with incendiary shells.

The French gunners found a military target upon which to retaliate for the act. The air scouts uncovered a concealed position to the south of Laon, near Arrancy, where a group of huts hid a number of rapid fire guns and a detached section of a battery. They passed the range to the French gunners, who immediately began dropping highly explosive shells on their midst and the camp was demolished, the protective trenches being wrecked and the enemy's guns silenced.

Germany's Counter Attack.

Violent counter attacks by the Germans also were directed today against the trenches the French captured yesterday between Perthes and hill number 206, to the westward. Perthes itself is in the hands of the French as a result of a fierce single attack made while the French also were making a counter attack on hill number 206.

The Germans were driven back at this point more than 500 yards and all of their trenches on the field of this depth have been captured and now are in French hands. The French have advanced to the north of Perthes. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the invaders, both yesterday and today.

The French official statement this afternoon admitted that the Germans have retaken the town of Upper Burnhaupt, to the south of Altkirch, in Alsace, though the operation, the report states, cost the Germans heavy losses.

Slight progress is recorded at other points of the line, where prolonged engagements are being fought, but no material change in the situation elsewhere has been recorded. Generally speaking, the French artillery has maintained its advantage over the German guns and nowhere have the Germans been able to break through the allies' lines.

Auditor of Idaho Is Held by Grand Jury

Fred L. Huston Indicted at Boise for Appropriating State Funds Contrary to Law; Gives \$2000 Bonds.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 9.—Fred L. Huston, state auditor of Idaho, was indicted today by the grand jury investigating state affairs. The charge against him is the appropriation of public funds contrary to law. Huston was arrested tonight and placed under \$2000 bond, which he furnished.

MRS. HOUGHTON DIES

Mrs. Margaret Houghton, 77 years old, died yesterday at her home, 415 Twentieth street. She was the wife of George Houghton and came with him to Portland 41 years ago, four years after their marriage in Kansas City. Beside her husband, two children survive. The remains are held at Holman's undertaking parlors and funeral arrangements will be announced later.

EXPERT REVIEW OF THE WAR

BY J.W.T. MASON

New York, Jan. 9.—The defeat of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus and disclosures of dissensions among the Turks and Germans were the most significant events of the week's war news. It would be premature to say that Russia's victories at Sarikamish and Ardahan are in themselves decisive, for the Muscovite army has not yet reached the Turkish frontiers. The readiness with which German strategy is blamed for the Turkish plight indicates the campaign against Russia is being waged with reluctance by the Mohammedans, who would rather fight for their co-religionists in Egypt than for Christian objectives.

Nevertheless, the fundamental requirements of Germany's eastern plans of campaign do not suffer, essentially, by reason of the Turkish defeat. Germany's immediate object in securing the assistance of Turkey is served when Russia weakens her armies in Poland for operations along the Caucasus-Axis.

Minor frontier. If an offensive in Armenia by Russia follows the Caucasian victory, still more men will have to be diverted from the Polish campaign, and the danger of an eventual invasion of Prussia becomes remote.

Change in Hungarian Invasion.

Russia's movement across the Carpathians into northern Hungary has made no progress during the week. Instead, a further change seems to have been ordered in the Russian strategy. The rapidity of the Slav advance through Bukovina apparently has made it advisable to press the offensive against Budapest from the east instead of from the north. Several German corps are reported to be sent back to Hungary to stiffen Austria's resistance, and the disposition of these reinforcements may have caused the Russian general staff to rely on the Bukovina advance instead of the Carpathian movement for the success of the movement against the Magyar capital.

The prospect of Roumania, too, would make the advance from Bukovina far more effective, if during the progress of the Hungarian campaign Roumania were to enter the war.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg began, during the week, an effort to move part of his army west of Warsaw across the Vistula, to deliver flank and rear attacks on the Polish capital. He selected the island where the Bzura river flows into the Vistula as the most available point of passage; but apparently he has not succeeded in holding the island sufficiently long to construct pontoon bridges.

Daring Campaign Against Warsaw.

The effort of the brilliant German commander to move around Warsaw with part of his Vistula army is due to the failure of General Fancels to accomplish the same result from the north. No direct attack on the city is possible, and the success will mean enormous difficulties overcome, and will permit the Germans to get within range of the city's defenses, along positions free of marsh land.

The campaign against Warsaw has been inactive during the week. Only the capture of Alasek has fighting in the west of any seriousness occurred. It is still inconclusive, and the French have not got within striking distance of any of the Rhine cities.

When the allies are able to move against the river fortifications they will be within 42-mile range of the city. Lord Haldane, the British chancellor, announced at the end of the week, that the secret of these devastating mortars has been discovered and England was now manufacturing similar ones. Lord Haldane's statement means that the Rhine is not impregnable.

McADOO PLEADS FOR IMMEDIATE CREATION OF MERCHANT MARINE

Declares Question of Vital Importance and Far Above Any Partisan Spirit.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo tonight made an urgent plea for immediate establishment of an American merchant marine "that will put the United States flag back on the seas."

The treasury secretary's speech was delivered before the Commercial club of Chicago, which had invited the speaker to its dinner at the Blackstone hotel as the guest of honor. Seated at the speaker's table were James B. Forgan and George M. Reynolds, whose organization of the Chicago federal reserve bank has been the subject of local criticism that may develop into a Washington hearing.

Charles H. Bosworth and James B. McDougal, also of the local federal reserve bank, were at the same table. President Sunny of the Commercial club, presided.

Secretary McAdoo based his plea on the theory that an American merchant marine is "a question of vital national policy which must not be considered in a narrow and partisan spirit." He declared the question should be dealt with "as statesmen loving our country, and wanting its welfare above partisan advantage and selfish interest, should deal with it."

He insisted that the "only way to make our conquest of foreign markets certain is to restore our merchant marine."

Reviews Four Plans.

He reviewed in detail four plans suggested for doing this—ship subsidies—discriminating duties favoring goods shipped in American bottoms; guarantees by the government of the principal interest of bonds issued by private corporations engaged in shipping; and amendment of the navigation laws. He dismissed these as impracticable, and urged adoption of the shipping bill now pending in congress.

The secretary frankly declared that both of the leading political parties "are culpable for the plight in which our foreign trade now finds itself." He then gave figures showing how small the United States merchant marine is, compared with other nations.

"The gross steam tonnage of the world last August," he said, "was about 45,500,000. Approximately one-half is American. We had at the time 15 vessels of 1,000,000 net tons, and over 200,000 tons of tonnage."

"Our commerce dependent upon British ships for the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$7,785,500,000. This commerce is safe so long as England commands the sea. But it is conceivable that a daring German squadron might play havoc with it in British bottoms."

"Is it fair to our merchants to put such risks upon them? Is it fair to thus put the prosperity of the country in jeopardy?"

Advocate American Bottoms.

The secretary called attention to the almost complete paralysis of some industries and of the cotton industry in particular, through lack of American bottoms to carry non-perishable goods, and of the increases of from 300 to 400 per cent in grain freight rates. Rates on cotton to Bremen, he said, have increased from \$1 per bale to \$15—an increase that means three cents per pound of cotton.

What an American merchant marine would mean in vastly increased trade with South America, he touched upon by the speaker. To substantiate his claims, he quoted at length from a recent speech by the Argentine ambassador, Dr. Naon, before the Boston commercial club. He went into great detail in explaining the pending shipping bill and mentioned the ownership by the government of the Panama railroad as an excellent example favoring it.

He closed with an argument against putting for private capital to take action, by saying:

"For fifty years we have waited for private capital to provide an American merchant marine. For 50 years our foreign trade has languished, while we have waited. Shall we wait longer upon a fatuous hope, or shall we take action?"

Mrs. McAdoo, who is returning to Washington with her husband from the San Diego exposition, was in the gallery with friends. She laughed heartily when the secretary prefaced his set speech with a joke on himself. He said that while the federal reserve bill was up in congress, he sat next to a man in a westbound train, who was audaciously reading an editorial denouncing the plan, when suddenly the reader turned to him and said wisely, "We're sure got a damn fool for secretary of the treasury."

The Oregon Journal Loew's Empress Theatre Coupon

Present this coupon at The Journal office and receive two tickets for matinee or evening performance (except Saturday or Sunday) during the week.

Name _____ Address _____

First come first served—Coupon valid after Jan. 14, 1915.

Attempt to Disguise Elks Make Trip Husband's Car Fails To The Dalles

Mrs. Sanford Whiting Recognizes Machine, Though It Bore Washington Number.

Even though the car was disguised with Washington numbers, crudely painted on strips of tin, Mrs. Sanford Whiting, while shopping in the vicinity of Park and Alder streets yesterday, had no difficulty in identifying the machine as belonging to her husband, and which had been stolen from in front of the Oregon hotel Friday night.

She called upon headquarters and Motorcycle Officer Sales hurried to the scene. Not long afterwards, Ralph N. Jones, aged 21, and R. C. Michael, aged 19, of 419 McMillan street, emerged from a pool room and got in the machine, preparatory to driving away.

The officer climbed in the rear seat and the discomfited chauffeurs were forced to drive to police station, Jones refused to allow to go after it. Michael was allowed to go after it was shown that he had been invited for a ride and was not with Jones the night before.

Jones was convicted of stealing an automobile last summer, and was captured after he had taken the machine to southern Oregon. He was paroled in the circuit court and has not yet concluded his parole.

Dr. Whiting identified the car as his, and his spectacles were found in one of the pockets of the upholstery.

Auto Catches Fire, Women Take Flight

Gasoline Ignites Just as Owner is About to Start Engine; Fire Extinguished by Chemical Engine.

When Mrs. O. B. Gulness of Lents went to start the engine of the automobile she had just purchased, a fire broke out at the front of the car, and she and her daughter hurried away from the burning car and a police officer, who was passing by, turned in an alarm. Thousands of people from the business district were attracted to the spot in almost every piece of apparatus on the west side of the river.

The fire is believed to have started when someone threw a match on a lighted cigarette in gasoline that was leaking under the car. The engine of the car was destroyed. Firemen put out the fire with chemicals.

Firemen Give Chase, But Suspect Escapes

Unknown Man Runs From House As Flames Begin to Destroy Property. Loss About \$1200.

Exceptional speed put on by an unknown man thought to have set fire to a house at 373 East Mill street resulted in his escape, and when the firemen, who chased him for several blocks last night.

The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock by Patrolman Ennis, who did not see the man running from the house.

The firemen arriving on the scene a few seconds later noticed a man climbing over a back fence and gave chase, believing that he had set fire to the building. He showed too much speed for the firemen, however. The daring suspect was not seen until he was estimated at about \$1200.

Representative J. E. Anderson of The Dalles hopes to introduce a prohibition measure drafted by the legislative committee of the Committee of One Hundred as house bill No. 1. He has the measure all ready for introduction.

Circumstances indicate, the detectives said, that the robbery was committed by persons familiar with Mrs. Pera's habits.

Editors Are Urging Law

The legislative committee of the state association met in Portland yesterday and decided to recommend to the association that it approve a law requiring a uniform rate on publications required by law, and that the unit of charge be the line of type, rather than the linear measurement. The committee also approved a proposal that the publishers' fees be regarded as part of the costs in all litigation. The committee is composed of L. A. Farnsworth, Banks Herald; W. J. Clark, Enterprise; Vaunder Crawford, Hopper Gazette Times; George P. Putnam, Bend Bulletin; G. L. Furd, Stanfield. E. E. Brodie is president of the association.

Will Not File Contest

Roscoe P. Hurst, who was considering filing a contest against W. M. Hurlbert for the seat in the legislature as joint representative from the joint district of Multnomah and Clackamas counties, announced last night that he had decided not to file the contest. He said the members of the house are acquainted with the facts in the case and any action against Hurlbert must be voluntary on their part.

Accused of Horse Stealing

On a fugitive warrant, charging the theft of a horse and a consequent break at Walla Walla, Max Hoaglin, employed in a local printing office, was arrested by a detective yesterday. He is said to have been one of a number of boys who engaged in horse stealing about Walla Walla and who, several months ago, pushed down the jail door and liberated themselves.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE OF PROTEST IS RECEIVED

Its Tenor Is Such as to Make Secretary Bryan and His Aides Smile Broadly.

OFFICIALS ARE RADIANT

Great Britain, It Is Understood, Promises to Reduce Seizures to a Minimum. Says Few Occurred.

(By the International News Service.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The printed text of Sir Edward Grey's reply to the United States note on shipping seizures was sent to President Wilson at six o'clock this evening.

At the same time a batch of printed copies under the seal of secrecy, was given to Ben Davis, chief clerk of the state department, for distribution tomorrow.

State department officials were plainly pleased by the tenor of the British reply.

Secretary Bryan was beaming with satisfaction when representatives of the press called on him to ask for information as to the contents of the note. The secretary said that he could make no comment on the note previous to its being made public, which would be for the papers of Monday morning.

Other officials in the state department, like their chief, were radiant but reticent. While no high official would make any definite statement as to the contents of the note, the concensus of opinion among the officials in the department seemed to be that Sir Edward Grey had made fairly liberal concessions to the American sentiment.

Villa Promises to End Border Strip

Mexican Leader and General Scott Confer at El Paso; Agree Upon Neutral Zone.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—General Villa promised today that he would put a stop to all fighting along the Mexican-United States border. This promise was made in the presence of American customs house here to Brigadier General Scott, U. S. A., with whom Villa had a long and amicable conference. The Mexican chief said he would order General Maytoreno to sign the agreement already signed by General Hill of the Carranzista forces, neutralizing all border towns. He also said he would abandon the plan of sending General Cabrera's forces to attack the Sonora border towns and would send Cabrera instead to invade the interior of Sonora and the west coast. The firing along the border has been a constant source of trouble ever since the Magdalen rebellion of 1911, and during the last two months more than 50 non-combatants on the American side of the line have been killed or wounded.

Director Barrett To Visit Portland

Arrangements for His Appearance Before Rotary Club Tuesday Noon; at Commercial Club Thursday.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, will come to Portland Tuesday through arrangements made by Phil S. Bates, manager of the Rose Festival. Barrett will be speaker at the Rotary club luncheon in the Benson hotel Tuesday noon.

Charles J. Schnabel received a message yesterday afternoon from Mr. Barrett accepting an invitation for a dinner at the Commercial club Thursday evening, when he will be the guest of honor. He will remain in Portland from the line, size 9x12 feet. \$16.00

Los Angeles Bank Clearings.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 9.—Bank clearings for the week ending Jan. 8, 1915, were \$21,500,021 against \$27,413,625 a year ago.

Europe now has six great laboratories in the investigation of aviation problems.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS OF HONEST DEALINGS

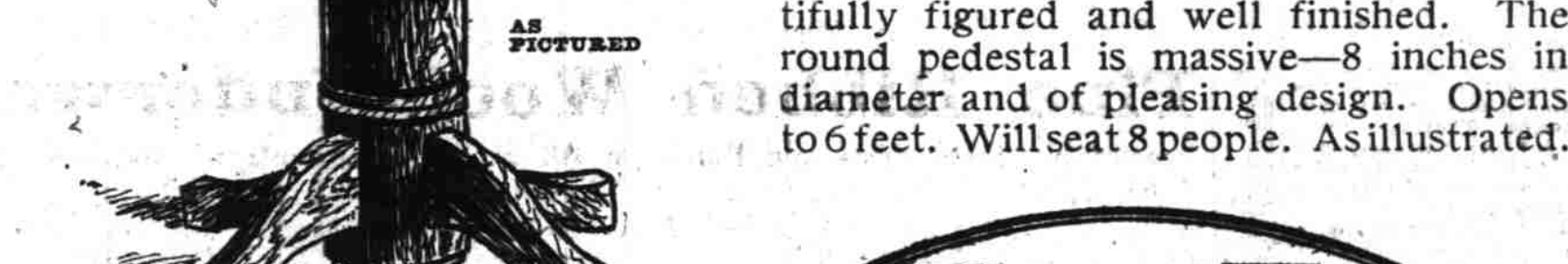
CLEARANCE AND REMOVAL

Makes Edwards' Great Sale of Interest to You

In a short time we move to our new home at Fifth and Oak streets. A most favorable lease enables us to still sell merchandise at our usual low prices and on reasonable terms. That we may open the new store with all new stock, there is much goods to be sold at this location. Radical reductions prevail. Although at the prices marked, cash should be expected, we shall be glad to arrange for liberal credit for those who wish it.

A \$15 Solid Oak Table \$8.75

Made of choice well seasoned oak, beautifully figured and well finished. The round pedestal is massive—8 inches in diameter and of pleasing design. Opens to 6 feet. Will seat 8 people. As illustrated.



Three Rooms Furnished Complete \$145.00

Fifteen dollars cash and then \$2.50 per week puts this luxurious furniture into your own home. Think of the pleasure of living in a cozy bungalow or a comfortable apartment, furnished so economically, yet beautifully, and at terms so liberal that no man need deny his wife and himself a real home.



A Living Room for \$53.90

\$5.50 Cash, \$1.00 a Week. Library Table in choice solid oak for \$10.00. Fireside Rocker with comfortable seat and back, with Spanish leatherette, \$5.90. Solid Oak Wicker Rocker \$11.50. Reclining Morris Chair for \$10.50. Brussels Rug, your choice from a fine line, size 9x12 feet \$16.00.



\$41.75 for the Dining Room \$49.35

\$4.50 Cash, \$1.00 a Week. A Massive Table in solid oak. Well finished round top, 46 inches in diameter, 30 inches high, extends to 6 ft. \$16.50. Servicable Chairs. Four solid oak chairs, our best sale, \$5.40. Arm Rocking Chair, \$2.25. Wool Fiber Rug, 10x12, your choice from many fine designs \$10.50. One small Throw Rug at \$1.10.



A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

Here quality and style combine with modest prices, liberal terms and courteous service to make furniture buying pleasant and profitable. A store with a conscience and a marked individuality, Edwards Company has made friends and held them since 1877.

EDWARDS

185-191 FIRST ST.