

Teachers and Nurses

No doubt you have been looking for a shoe that fits your feet and also that looks well and will give you service

The Unlocked process shoe, made on the Venus last will fit any shape foot as it conforms to the foot and every time you take a step the instep raises and follows the arch of the foot, insuring you utmost comfort. You need not break in these shoes as they are comfortable the first day you wear them, and more—you can buy this shoe at \$8.65 per pair for a few days only.

Shoes for Men

We have the shoes you want at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 less than the regular price.

Army shoes \$5.35 and \$6.35. These shoes have advanced to \$8.00. The reason why we are selling shoes for less, is to lower our stock and be ready to go if the draft takes us.



KEITH KONQUEROR SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

GIVE THE RED CROSS YOUR OLD TIRES NEXT SATURDAY

FINANCE COMMISSION NAMED WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Appointment of a finance commission of the Republican congressional committee was announced today by Representative Foss, of Ohio, chairman of the committee. Governor Miller of Delaware is its only member who is not in congress. The other members are Representative Gould of New York; Chairman Kahn of Cal-

ifornia, Scott, Michigan; Winslow, Massachusetts; McFadden, Pennsylvania; Copley, Illinois; Bacharach, New Jersey; and Merritt, Connecticut. SACRAMENTO GETS RAIN. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 12.—The heaviest September rain in 60 years was recorded for this city today, the total for 24 hours being 2.77 inches.

COME ON IN! THE AD'S WANT AD. ARE FINE!



Do You Need Help?

If you do, a classified ad. in The Statesman will put you in touch with people who want work.

They always search the want ads. when looking for employment.

A want ad. will bring you so many applications that you can select the one most fitted for the particular kind of work you want performed.

Try a want ad. today. The cost is small.

- One Insertion—per word.....1c
- Three Insertions—per word.....2c
- One week—per word.....3c

The Oregon Statesman

215 S. Commercial St. Phone 23

BRITISH ALSO ARE MAKING BIG PROGRESS

(Continued from page 1). region of St. Mihiel. The operation is developing under the best of conditions. This announcement was made by the war office tonight. "West of St. Quentin, in co-operation with the British," the statement adds, "we advanced as far as the Holnon-Savy road about three miles west of St. Quentin.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 12.—The German high command has little to say of the American drive in the St. Mihiel sector, merely mentioning the attack in its official communication tonight and the fact that fighting is still going on.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Daily Mail correspondent at the American front sends the following description of the battle along the St. Mihiel sector:

"The first American army under personal command of General Pershing for the first time went into action today in the St. Mihiel salient. Never before has there been such a large concentration of American troops for one operation and never have the Americans been in such complete control of their own operations.

"The event had long been anticipated. Some people assigned to it grandiose objects, but in reality the attack is for limited objectives only. "The concentration of a great part of the most experienced United States troops had taken place during the last two weeks and everything was planned minutely and with exactitude for a great event in American history. Last night the final preparations were completed.

"The country over which the Americans are fighting is very difficult. Two high ridges and thick woods offer considerable for enemy machine guns and in addition the Germans have a fortified line of resistance, which has everything in its favor."

"At 1 o'clock Thursday morning the artillery preparation began with a roar that could be heard many miles away and all night it rose and fell with peculiar fluctuations. From all the roads that ran parallel flashes of innumerable guns told of the impending assault. Towards 5 o'clock—the hour of the attack—the firing became even more rapid and its sudden tone mingled strangely with the sound of the rain.

"At dawn whole fleets of tanks manned by strong young Americans and French were sent to be moving out of their shelters to lead the attack. They lumbered on but the Germans offered little opposition. The American infantry followed them in open order, plowing through the mud, but they were little troubled by the feeble artillery resistance.

"At one point, near Seicheprey, where the Americans had previously fought desperately with the Germans, machine gun and automatic fire swept down upon the Yanks' right flanks but the tanks and artillery quickly moved in that direction and the Americans went steadily forward.

"At 7 o'clock the tanks had disappeared amid a smoke cloud over the ridge in front of Seicheprey. "The Germans have offered very little resistance to the advancing Americans. Occasionally a stray machine gun or automatic rifle has been discovered, but it was apparent the enemy had withdrawn his main force to a second line, which possibly he will defend with a certain degree of tenacity.

"His artillery has been firing from behind a ridge which runs in front of the American line, but he is being pursued by tanks, which at one point lost only one, out of 45, and that stuck in the mud."

"A few prisoners of the tenth landwehr division have been taken.

"The Americans are pressing forward in fine style and slowly closing in the extreme ends of the St. Mihiel salient.

"At the time of telegraphing, news of what has happened is very meagre, but the correspondent has just visited the battle front and heard of the progress of the American units in the region of Montsec and Seicheprey and of the capture of several villages.

"From Beaumont I could see lying just below me the trenches from which the Americans started and the valley through which they were fighting. The sun was streaming across the valley, casting shadows from the melancholy wrecks of villages all around. On the left was the black, forbidding height of Montsec, with the tiny village of that name leaping on its black side. Spurts of earth sprang from its capacious sides as the American artillerymen battered at it.

"In the valley the tops of what once had been houses in the village of Richcourt were discernible when the smoke disappeared.

"Away to the right, bathed in the sunlight, was the village of St. Bausant, resting on the side of a majestic promontory. Khaki figures were moving along the valley. The smoke occasionally blotted them from view, but they would re-appear soon afterward, walking with easy stride.

"Meanwhile the air was rent with the torrent of shells passing overhead. American gunners, manning every possible type of gun, were working with mechanical rhythm as they loaded and sent the shells to their destination. Their light railways continuously brought up supplies."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Sixteen months of vast war effort by the United States reached its goal today when Gen. Pershing's forces struck their first independent blow in France against the German army. Reports tonight show that success was meeting the American commander's effort to fling the enemy out of the St. Mihiel salient in the first year of the war. But of even greater significance to government officials was the fact that the all-American attack meant that months of ceaseless toil and effort have now brought forth a third great organized army backed by its own supplies and millions of more soldiers if needed. Up

to a late hour, no official report from General Pershing had come.

General March, chief of staff and his officers were gathered about the great war maps, however, tracing out the lines of conflict from press accounts as they were received. First reports were vague, they told merely that the American army had launched an attack around the St. Mihiel salient, the only sharp thrust toward the heart of France, that remained of the German offensive effort since the war began. It seemed possible that the objective of the attack was Metz, just beyond the German border on the Moselle river.

Later accounts made it clear, however, that for his first blow, General Pershing had determined to employ the pincer tactics Marshal Foch has now used with repeated success in hurling the foe back from the Marne and out of the Picardy and Flanders salients. The chance lay ready to the American leader's hand.

Almost due south of the war-wracked fortress of Verdun which has defied every German effort, the town of St. Mihiel stood at the apex of a great enemy wedge driven into the French lines, and which all but cut Verdun off in the first German onslaught. At the eastern curve of this salient the Americans stood for months, holding the lines between Verdun and St. Mihiel, but the line at St. Mihiel itself was held by the French, for the fate of Verdun rested upon that line.

Surging forward on a twelve-mile front to the east of St. Mihiel Pershing's men have rolled over the complicated defenses of the enemy as if along a face of ice. A steel shod jaw cut into the territory behind the enemy forces that hold the town. From the other side, another American thrust has carried the lines forward to meet the bulge from the east and a grim trap is being drawn about the enemy forces that remained on the salient. It was only 20 miles across the mouth of the pocket, and the reports tonight announced that this had been closed in to less than fifteen miles.

Through that narrowing gap the German forces in the depth of the salient must escape; and to withdraw without confusion that might turn the retreat into a rout, they must shake off the French forces which are battering them all along the St. Mihiel front.

Through the reports tonight's officers here believed there was good promise that General Pershing might succeed in closing the neck of the bag and trapping a considerable force. The American attack, as it now shapes up, is a major action, it is said, and there is no doubt that the strongest American forces yet employed are now engaged. Possibly a quarter of a million American troops are either in action or in close reserve.

The advance of the eastern jaw rests on a wide base. Reports indicate that it had broke through at the first rush until General Pershing could fling out cavalry screens on both sides to prevent counter attacks on his flanks. The very width of the attack line, however, tends to protect him and also give his initial thrust the power that will carry it across the road and that is the only line of retreat for the Germans in St. Mihiel.

To many officers, the action started today is the forerunner of grater blows to come. They anticipate that General Pershing will follow up without delay the clearing out of the St. Mihiel salient with actions of greater scope, probably directed at the capture of Metz. With such an advance, it is said, a French thrust from Verdun along the front between Verdun and Rheims would go naturally and the movement to force the enemy out of all northern France, and much of Belgium will be well under way.

(By The Associated Press) The American army under the command of General Pershing is in action on a twenty mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine which has stood a sharp wedge in the French line southeast of Verdun since the commencement of the war.

In the preliminary thrust ground was gained on both sides of the triangle, and also at its apex at St. Mihiel, and at last accounts, the Americans, with whom some French troops are brigaded, are fast sweeping across the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the Germans can extricate themselves from perilous positions they are in as a result of the suddenness of the blow and the element of surprise it carried with it.

Although the advance of the Americans was swift and sure and gains in excess of four miles on the eastern side of the battle area, were made, the cavalry far outstripped the tanks and footmen and were last reported advancing along the railroad near Vigneulle, almost in the center of the salient and some ten miles northeast of St. Mihiel and also northwest of Pont-A-Mousson through the forests and along the railway line running northward to Metz, the great German fortress which are less than ten miles distant.

Thiaucourt, Boullouville, Panne and several other towns in the south were captured in the initial dash while on the west, at the northern edge of the pocket, the village of Combres was captured and the environs of Dommartin-La-Montaigne were reached. To the south everywhere the Americans penetrated into the heights of the Meuse and the French fought their way into the outskirts of St. Mihiel. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the town has been recaptured by the French.

The fighting front at the commencement of the battle aggregated twenty miles—eight miles on the western side and twelve miles on the eastern side. The fighting was preceded by an extremely heavy artillery bombardment and the troops and tanks advanced under barrage which was carried out with mathematical precision. From the war maps it would seem impossible for the Germans to evacuate the salient, as they apparently are trying to do without huge losses, in men and material. The first reports show that the Americans took 700 prisoners in the first stages of the battle and had suffered remarkably small casualties. The strategy of Marshal Foch in

the present maneuver cannot be foreseen except that it has as its first objective the leveling of the St. Mihiel sector and the straightening of the allied line from the region of Verdun eastward. The obliteration of the salient would be necessary before a direct thrust toward German territory from this region would be possible. Whether Marshal Foch has in view a campaign up the Meuse valley of Metz and the Moselle valley in mind remains to be seen.

In the north Field Marshal Haig is still hard at the Germans in the region of Cambrai. Here again he has advanced his front toward the much desired German base, penetrated into the old British defense line, crossed the Canal du Nord north of Havrincourt; taken Havrincourt and another section of the Hindenburg line, and sent a thousand Germans to the British prisoner cages in the rear. The Germans fought hard at Havrincourt to stay the British, but their counter-attacks were beaten off.

Further advances for the British also are reported in the region south of LaBassee canal and northwest of Armentieres.

RECRUITING FOR GUARD SUCCEEDS

Colonel Woolpert Thinks Company Will Be Complete By End of Week

Another meeting of the men interested in the organization of the National guard company was held last night at the armory and it was found that the recruiting yesterday was very successful and that a large number of recruits were enlisted. There will be someone on duty at the armory every day to enlist all men who wish to join the National guard until the company is filled, which will be very shortly, especially since this is the only chance to volunteer for service in the fighting forces of the United States.

A number of men were recruited at the meeting and took the physical examination, since a medical examiner was present to test their physical fitness for army service. Another meeting of all men interested in the National guard will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a complete list of all men who are members of the company will be published.

Colonel A. T. Woolpert was optimistic as to the outcome of the recruiting late last night, and said he believed it could be completed by Saturday evening. Four or five parties which drove to Chemawa, Liberty and Turner met with success and brought in several recruits.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones Dies Following Operation

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 12.—The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, died late today at Tower Hill, Wis. Death was due to shock following an operation for strangulated hernia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1842. After his family came to America and settled in Wisconsin, he served three years in the Civil war. In 1870 he graduated from the theological seminary at Meadville, Pa., and for nine years was pastor of All Souls church at Janesville, Wis. He came to Chicago in 1882 as pastor of All Souls church and was secretary of the world's religious parliament in 1892.

Dr. Jones was known for his advocacy of peace at any price and for his opposition to war. He was a member of the Ford peace party and was placed at the head of it after the arrival at Stockholm, succeeding Rev. Charles F. Aked. Dr. Jones is survived by Richard Lloyd Jones, a son, editor of the Wisconsin State Journal; Miss Mary Jones of Chicago, his daughter, and his widow.

GREAT REGISTRATION JOINS BIG OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1). WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Thirteen million men, probably more, the force from which will come the reserves to win the war, were registered today in the second great mobilization of the nation's man power.

As these men were moving in every city, town and hamlet, over the country to add their names to the roll of the 11,000,000 who had registered before, the nation's fighting army overseas was hurling itself against the enemy in the first distinctly American offensive operation on the western front.

Demonstrations of patriotism everywhere marked the registration. Long before the appointed time for the registrars to begin their work, lines of citizens were waiting to enroll.

There were no reports of disorder. With registration day now history the next move of the draft machinery will be in the numbering serially of the registration cards. Until that work is completed by the boards, the drawing of the order numbers which will determine in a measure the relative standing of the registrants, cannot be held.

In the meantime, however, questionnaires will go forward to men between 19 and 21 and 32 and 36 so that they may be classified and some of them thus made ready for call on October after the national drawing is held.

Complete reports from the region today are not expected by Provost Marshal General Crowder before Saturday. These will show the total number of men registered as well as the proportion of this number to the estimate in each district and may form the basis for activity by the department of justice in rounding up those who have evaded the law.

TODAY
D. W. GRIFFITH'S MASTER PICTURE
"The Great Love"
NIGHT—CHILDREN 10c—ADULTS 35c
MATINEE—CHILDREN 10c—ADULTS 25c
The OREGON 7:30 P. M.
2:15 P. M. OREGON 9:15 P. M.
WAR TAX INCLUDED

today. This is above the estimate for Eugene but the figures for Lane county as a whole have not yet been received.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12.—Registration returns from one draft division here today confirmed the belief of draft officials that Seattle's registration of men between the ages of 18 and 45 would reach 60,000. Division No. 3 registered 3128 men, while in June, 1917, it registered only 1818. Previous estimates were that 40,000 would be enrolled under the new draft law.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 12.—An excess of two to four thousand over the war department's estimate of 11,000 registrations in this city for the selective draft today was forecast by City Commissioner C. A. Fleming, director of registration, tonight. Several precincts reported their supply of registration blanks were exhausted and some reported 100 per cent increase over the registration of June, 1917.

TACOMA, Sept. 12.—Registration in this city ran far above the 15,000 estimate and supplies were exhausted early in the evening. As a result hundreds will have to register tomorrow at the offices of draft boards.

LEWISTON, Ida., Sept. 12.—War registrations from Nez Perce and neighboring counties show an increase of over the estimate. Nez Perce county, estimated at 1600, has registered between 1800 and 2000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that the work or fight order now being enforced by the district boards would not affect all industries falling to obtain a place on the preference list recently established by the war industries board. An erroneous impression was current, he said, that the list of five non-productive occupations in which men of draft age can not be employed if they wish to retain deferred classification had been enlarged to include all industries which the preference list omitted.

"Selective service boards are expressly directed until further notice to bring no other occupation under the work or fight order except those expressly listed," said the provost marshal. The preference list of the war industries board, General Crowder said, strengthened the position of a limited number of industries, most essential to the conduct of the war in that they are recommended to the district draft boards as being necessary and the boards may take advantage of that recommendation in

FOOD PRICES AS SCHEDULED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRICE-FIXING COMMITTEE

	Retailer Pays		Consumer Should Pay	
	Low Price	High Price	Low Price	High Price
Wheat Flour, per 1/4 bbl. bag	\$2.85	\$2.90	\$2.95	\$3.20
Wheat Flour, bulk, per lb.			.07	.07 1/2
Barley Flour, per bbl.	11.75	12.45	3.50	3.90
Barley Flour, bulk			.07 1/2	.08
Rye Flour, per lb.	.06 1/2		.07 1/2	.08 1/2
Corn Flour, per hundred pounds	7.90	7.20	.08 1/2	.12
Rice Flour, per pound	.09	.10	.12	.13 1/2
Corn meal bulk yellow per hundred	6.10	6.35	7.25	8.00
Corn meal bulk white per hundred	7.15	7.30	.08	.08 1/2
Oat meal or rolled oats bulk, 180-lb. bbl.			12.45	12.95
Rice, standard quality per hundred	11.95	12.35	.14	.15
Hominy or hominy grits per hundred	7.30		.08 1/2	.09 1/2
Sugar, granulated bulk	9.75		.09 1/2	.10 1/2
Beans, white navy or pea (not lima) per hundred	10.00	11.00	.12 1/2	.15
Beans, Pinto or other colored varieties				
Potatoes, white or Irish, per lb.	9.00	10.00	.11	.14
Onions per hundred	.03		.03 1/2	.04 1/2
Raisins, seeded 16 oz. pkg.	2.75	3.00	.03 1/2	.04 1/2
Prunes, 60's to 70's	.10 1/2	.11	.13	.15
Canned Tomatoes, standard No. 2 1/2 can	.09 1/2	.10	.12 1/2	.14
Canned Corn, standard No. 2 can	.12	.14	.15	.20
Canned Peas, standard No. 2 can	.15	.16	.20	.22
Canned Salmon, tall pink Alaska, 16 oz. No. 1 can	.16	.19	.20	.25
Canned Salmon, red Alaska, 16 oz. No. 1 can	.16	.19	.20	.25
Evaporated Milk, unsweetened, 6 oz. can	.23 1/2	.26	.30	.35
Evaporated Milk, unsweetened, 16 oz. can	.07		.07 1/2	.08 1/2
Milk bottled per quart	.14		.15	.20
Butter, creamery print per lb.	.10		.13	.15
Oleomargarine per lb.	.56		.62 1/2	.65
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	.32	.34	.38	.40
Cheese, American full cream	.45	.47	.50	.55
Lard, pure bulk, per lb.	.30 1/2	.31 1/2	.31	.32
Lard, pure in No. 5 tin	.28		.31	.32
Lard, substitute, bulk	1.40		1.55	1.60
Lard, substitute in No. 5 tin	.24	.25	.28 1/2	.30
Bacon, breakfast sliced (standard grade)	1.15	1.20	1.35	1.40
Pork chops	.51	.52	.58	.60
Ham, smoked, sliced	.25	.27	.40	.45
Round steak	.26	.28	.30	.35
Hens, year or more old, dressed, completely dressed and drawn	.20	.22 1/2	.25	.30
Fish, Salmon	.30	.35	.36	.38
Fish, Halibut	.20 1/2		.25	.25
	.20		.25	.25