

INTRIGUE IS DISCLOSED BY LANSING

(Continued from page one)

ment have collected and compiled the entire story of German duplicity and intrigue and that additional chapters will be added.

The reference to avoiding war is taken as an indication that Ambassador von Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a merciless widespread submarine warfare and that he was equally confident that the United States government could not be easily placated by mere promises. The German announcement of its intention to expand its submarine activities was not made public until January 31 when the world was startled not only by the determination to remove all restrictions but by the statement that it would become effective on the following day. Three days later the United States government had expressed its disapproval by severing relations with Germany.

That the German ambassador knew of his government's intention was assumed by some officials although at the same time he denied prior knowledge and those in close touch with the embassy were given to understand that he did not approve the course and worked to secure modification.

\$50,000 Smul Fund.
It has not been assumed that the ambassador actually attempted to bribe or personally influence any member of congress and doubt that such was his purpose is supported to some extent by the comparatively small amount of money he asked. Fifty thousand dollars, it was pointed out, would go but a short way towards buying the influence of any congressman.

Judiciously expended, however, it might do much in compensating paid agents, such as are now known to have belonged to the elaborate machine Bernstorff had so carefully built up for the production of propaganda and for purposes of espionage.

Information in the possession of the government but not yet revealed, is said to show conclusively a more direct connection of the German machine in America with the Irish question than that indicated in Count von Bernstorff's message. The records at the department of justice are said to contain the names of men implicated in that phase of Germanic intrigues well known in America. Today's announcement by the state



In these days of statistics and estimates the interesting disclosure has been made by a wise man with a sharp lead pencil, that nine girls out of ten are, at some time in their youth, "stagnant struck." Samuel Hopkins Adams must have been of a like opinion when he contributed "Triumph" to Collier's. Mr. Adams took for his heroine the belle of a country town who had made a great hit with her friends when she played the role of Rosalind in an amateur performance of "As You Like It." This success inspired the girl's ambition; she visioned the world paying homage to her greatness. She decided to run away from home (as hundreds of girls have done in

real life) that she might dazzle the world through the brilliancy of her artistry.

The "Triumph" is one of the most original and entertaining narratives Mr. Adams has ever written. Joseph De Grasse, who directed Miss Phillips in Hell Morgan's "Girl," and "The Rescue," created the screen version of the story, and Lon Chaney and William Stowell, who always support Miss Phillips in her various presentations, will again lend her assisting company in gripping portrayals of an extremely emotional and forceful screen revelation.

The "Triumph" will be the attraction at the Rex Theatre Friday and Saturday.

at the state department, whose bureau of investigation for more than three years has been conducting a rigid surveillance of German activities in this country.

German Intrigues Many.
Records of the department of justice are overflowing with reports from hundreds of agents concerning German intrigues here, many of which led to the German embassy and some of which resulted in the recall, at President Wilson's request, of Captains Boy-ed and von Papen, the German naval and military aides.

Up to the time Boy-ed and von Papen had appeared as the master spirits of German propaganda here. Intimations that German plots and intrigues were directed not by them but by Count von Bernstorff, with the full approval of Berlin, heretofore had been met by officials with silence. For months past, however, there have been many indications that the American government had established Bernstorff's direct connection with much of the German secret work conducted here and that there was ample basis for a request for his recall months before the diplomatic break with Germany.

Up to the time of Boy-ed's and von Papen's recall, von Bernstorff apparently, for diplomatic reasons, had sought to remain clear personally of connection and von Papen's manifold activities conducted here by his attaches. From disclosures concerning Boy-ed's, Boy-ed's and von Papen's manifold activities officials apparently obtained the impression that von Bernstorff in most instances had left the conduct of German propaganda in the hands of his subordinates, with only casual supervision of their activities, if any.

Intimations have been more or less frequent, however, at trials and other proceedings instituted against pro-German agents in this country that von Bernstorff had, at least, a general knowledge of the work they were conducting. In most instances this knowledge would appear to be of a general nature. In a few cases leads pointing toward his personal knowledge of specific instances of German violations of American neutrality were not publicly developed. The government's purpose in not allowing these leads with public disclosure was to permit of closer examination into the ambassador's actual participation in them.

The suggestion was made that by "organization" the ambassador might have meant any one of the different so-called peace societies that were active at that time, but it was learned that state department officials do not know what the ambassador did mean.

It was assumed, however, that he referred to an organization he had set up, although some officials were inclined to believe that the method of influencing was the using of pacifists to rake out the chestnuts rather than to any direct subordination of congressmen.

At least one of the most active organizations flooded Washington with telegrams just prior to the war and during the days immediately following the break in relations, calculated to influence congressmen to vote against any message looking to war with Germany. It always has been assumed that Teutonic agents were largely responsible for these activities.

Secretary Lansing adhered to his determination not to discuss his latest disclosure and refused to reveal the manner in which the message to Berlin came into the hands of the government. While the United States was one of the neutrals, certain privileges had been extended to the German embassy in the transmission of messages but only after their contents had been made known.

"No, this was not one that passed through this government's channels of communication," was the smiling reply of an official at the state department when it was suggested that Ambassador Bernstorff might have added to his duplicity the irony of using the United States as a transmitter of the message. It is known that the message reached Berlin but whether the German foreign office ever was able to get a reply to America is not known. It was indicated that it came into possession of the state department some time after it was sent, perhaps after the break in relations and possibly after the declaration of war.

MARKETS CONTINUE STEADY IN EUGENE

Potato Market Remains Stationary; Price Predictions Vary Greatly.

Steadiness continues to be the outstanding feature of the Eugene market. Little fluctuation is noticed in any lines. There is no marked change in the price of any staples and little indication of change apparent.

On potatoes only is there uncertain feeling and that in that commodity the future local price is very uncertain. Reports from government sources show that the 1917 crop is 100,000,000 bushels over and above the necessities for table use. This would in natural course of events bring a big slump from present prices, but local dealers and raisers declare that the car shortage and other causes will prevent shipment to Oregon where crop is short.

The following prices are quoted on the market today:

Butter	Butterfat	55c	40c
Stock	Veal, according to quality	11@12c	
Dressed hogs, fancy	Light hogs	15@18c	15@18c
Steers	Bulls	6@7c	3@4c
Cows	Ewes	3 1-2@4 1-2	7c
Lams	Wethers	9c	8c
Eggs	Heavy hens, per pound	38c@45	14c
Light hens, per pound	Common hens, per pound	13c@14c	12c
Spring chickens	Ducks	17c	10c
Geese, live	OH roosters	10c	8c
Onions	Potatoes	3@5c	2@3c
Cabbages	Green Beans	3@4	4@5c
Cucumbers, dozen	New turnips	25c	2@4c
New carrots	New beets, per bunch	3@4	5c
Oats, white, per bushel	Oats, gray, per bushel	80c	85c
Wheat	Beans	1.85	15c
Hay, oat and vetch	Barley, seed, bushel	No quotation	1.35
Mill feed, cwt.	Shorts, cwt.	2.50	2.50
Bran, cwt.	Middlings per cwt.	2.00	2.35

WOMEN IN RUSSIA ALSO HAVE REVOLT

Girl Soldiers in "Battalion of Death" Make Attack on Commander.

(By The Associated Press)
Petrograd, Thursday, Sept. 20.—A small riot occurred today in the ranks of the women's battalion drilling at Moscow and it resulted in an attack by the girls upon Vera Butchkeff, the twice wounded girl officer who initiated the woman suffrage soldier organizations. According to the Bourne Gazette, an infantryman rescued Commander Butchkeff after some rough handling from the infuriated girls who resented some acts of their leader not clearly defined.

As a result of the affair many of the girls will be sent home and only 250 will be permitted to go to the front.

A second riot of more serious consequences is reported to have followed an attempt by a crowd of women to take away from one woman a small quantity of cloth which she had purchased at the market place. Militiamen tried to defend the woman and they in turn were assailed. Mounted militia and Cossacks dispersed the rioters but not until they had wrecked the militia headquarters and had beaten to death a government agent who had shot into the crowd.

R. Turnbow, who has a store at Bear Creek, was in Eugene Thursday transacting business.

It was pointed out that knowledge of the ambassador's action at the time it was taken would have precipitated more immediate action, but the suggestion was answered by the intimation that the mass of evidence being gathered then was of such a character that it might not have been considered necessary or opportune to give undue importance then to a knowledge of the ambassador's duplicity.

Referring to "former occasions" on which the ambassador had asked for and used money in influencing congress in line with other evidences now in possession of the state department, showing the extent to which the German government had gone in building up an organization for propaganda and espionage.

Little surprise over the disclosure was manifested at the capitol. "In view of the fact that charges of large expenditures of money in German propaganda have not been denied," said Senator Reed, "this new evidence is cumulative. The money evidently was spent in propaganda."

Senator Norris disclaimed personal knowledge of use of money by German interests, but added: "I have heard it repeated," he said, "that both Germany and England used large sums of money in this country. No organization that I know of got any German money or any other kind. Assuredly no German money was used to influence the members of congress who were against war. The Bernstorff message was sent, you may notice, at a time when President Wilson was against war."

Germans Yield

(Continued from page one)

German territory along a line which in many places represented an average gain of a mile in depth.

Such redoubtable strongholds as Nun's wood, Glencorse wood, Inverness Copse and Shrewsbury forest, which have withstood numerous fierce assaults recently, were entirely overrun by the British who reached points well beyond them. Heavy fighting was continuing at close range at various points and the Germans were massing troops with the evident intention of delivering a counter attack. It has been a day of great success for the British arms, for the possession of wooded heights which they captured east of Ypres unquestionably is of crucial importance since these dominating positions form the keystone of the German structure of defense in this sector. The greatest gains have been made between St. Julien and Hellebeke which was as had been planned, for within this stretch of country lie the important defenses just mentioned.

The troops that went out to the attack represented some of the finest men in the British army. They entered the conflict in high spirits and eager for the fray. Their advance was preceded by one of the most perfect and heaviest barrage fires yet attempted. The men went over the top stripped light and as a result of this, coupled with the artillery support, they were enabled to negotiate the first stages of the difficult ground rapidly. They had swept through Glencorse wood, Inverness Copse and the eastern part of Shrewsbury forest by 8 o'clock, two hours and twenty minutes after the attack began, and other advanced positions were reached with equal rapidity, which is a remarkable achievement in view of the marshy nature of the ground due to heavy rain.

On the left of the line attacked heavy fighting developed on the high ground on either side of the Zonnebeke-Lange-marek road. A number of strongly fortified farms were encountered in this region and bombed into submission. Among these was Schuyler farm, a short distance southeast of St. Julien. Schuyler farm held out long against attacks and continued to play on the British with machine guns until it was taken. Strong resistance was encountered at a redoubt on the Ypres-Roulers railway west of Zonnebeke. This redoubt is a massive concrete steel structure and it withstood all of the shell fire poured against it. The British advanced on two sides and stormed the place with bombs until its occupants raised the white flag. Similar tactics resulted in the fall of another great stronghold northeast of Westhoek.

The British casualties so far reported are exceptionally light, the majority being due to machine gunfire. British airplanes again dominated the air. They were thick over the line of the British advance and carried on a vigorous warfare back of the German positions where tons of high explosives bombs were dropped. German machines were far less active. A large number of prisoners already have been brought in but it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total.

Heavy fighting along this front is expected to follow today's attack, because it is certain that the Germans will not relinquish these positions without a bitter struggle. Air pilots report that the roads back of the German lines are filled with troops being rushed up for a counter attack but this is a pleasing feature to the British artillerymen, who express the desire for nothing better than to get so many Germans as possible out in the open where their shells will reach them.

STRONG LINE ATTACKED.

(By The Associated Press)
British Headquarters in France, Thursday, Sept. 21.—The scene of the present British offensive includes one of the most important and strongest parts of the German line in this section and has been marked by some of the most bitter fighting of the war since the allies have seven weeks ago began their drive which has become known as the battle of Flanders. The wooded elevations east and southeast of Ypres among which are such dominating positions as Glencorse wood and Inverness Copse were the vital points, and the Germans had made their defense as nearly impregnable as they were able, being determined to retain them without regard to the cost. The battles of the past few weeks bear witness to the strength of the defenses at these points.

The crucial sector may be said to begin with the ridge known as Anzac, which lies about a mile southwest of Zonnebeke. Southwest of Anzac is Nun's wood and just east of this is the famous forest known as Polygon wood. When the British in August fought their way forward to Polygon wood they found Nun's wood so flooded that they were forced to go around it and the ground here still presents great difficulties to the movement of troops because of its swampy condition. Nun's wood merges into Glencorse wood on the south and a little further down and astride the Ypres-Menin highway is Inverness Copse of undying fame. Between Glencorse wood and Inverness is an open stretch of solid ground of some 400 yards and here on the Flandre farm the Germans had built great steel and concrete redoubts whose machine guns dominated the southern part of Glencorse wood and the northern section of Inverness.

NEW POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

(By The Associated Press)
British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 21.—During the night the British forces with comparatively little opposition consolidated and considerably improved the new line which they had won in their offensive against the Germans to the east of Ypres.

ALLIES ADVANCE AT LENS.

(By The Associated Press)
Canadian Headquarters in France, Sept. 20.—Pressure on the defenses of Lens is unrelenting and the Germans are being literally squeezed out of the town. Posts have been pushed out into No Man's Land again in the region of St. Laurent and the ground in defense of which the Germans fought fiercely a month ago has been occupied by us almost without a struggle.

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COMBINED STATEMENT UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

— and —
EUGENE LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK

As rendered to September 11th., 1917.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,208,282.90
Bonds and Warrants	217,566.43
Bank Premises	54,100.00
Other Real Estate	29,923.41
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	6,000.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	183,531.11
	\$1,699,403.85
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus and Profits	181,895.53
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	1,318,008.30
	\$1,699,403.85

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ALL THE CARDS ON THE TABLE

It's very enjoyable, getting into a card-game with a player, who, like Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinese," has forty-seven decks up his sleeve. It gives one such a sense of security and promotes so much good fellowship. And it is such insurance on the little old pocket-book.

The same rule holds in a business transaction. We like the grocer, whose strawberries don't begin to mold until the second layer. We admire the tailor, who constructs a suit which doesn't turn green until we've walked a block in the sun. We have an affection for the housebuilder, whose original estimates were alluring,—only he forgot the "extras."

All kidding aside, there isn't one of us, no matter how crooked we may be personally, who doesn't want to be treated on the level. We like frankness and open-and-above board methods. When we believe we ought to be let in on the ground floor and are not let in, we put up an awful "holler."

This leads me to remark that the Painless Parker brand of dentistry is unique in just this very particular. It tears the roof off humbug and mystery in tooth-treating like a Kansas cyclone taking the lid off the courthouse. There are no secrets in dentistry that the mere common person isn't entitled to know. And the main angles of the tooth-plumbing proposition are so simple, a child in the kindergarten grade can understand them. So, we're for a lot of blue sky and sunlight in this long darkened trade of ours.

Here's what we mean by "all the cards on the table." In every Painless Parker office (and there are sixteen of them), the invariable rule is "examination and consultation free." Do you realize what that means? It means giving your molars the once over, telling you what is wrong with any or all of them, explaining the treatment necessary to restore or remove or replace them, estimating the cost and then putting it all up to you. If you want some or all of the work, all right. You know what the bargain is, and there's no fooling or jobbery about it. If you don't want the work, we part good friends. You've learned something about your teeth without any cost to yourself. Nobody's nibbled at your bank roll. Fair enough, isn't it?

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