

GERMAN ARMIES ARE REINFORCED

French Stronghold Is Captured; 40,000 Prisoners Taken.

Allies Force Back German Lines 25 Miles—Assaults Disastrous—Losses Are Enormous.

London.—German reinforcements estimated at 60,000 men are advancing into France in three columns, according to an Ostend dispatch to the Reuters Telegram company.

It is said that an entire German army corps seems to be marching to the south, passing between Oudenarde, East Flanders and Grammont. It is probably intended to reinforce the German right wing.

The French fortress of Maubeuge, on the Sambre River, near the Belgian frontier, has fallen, the Germans taking 40,000 prisoners, including four generals, and seizing 400 guns.

According to a dispatch from Bordeaux, the French war office issued the following statement:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Oureq river have failed. We have taken two standards. The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about 40 kilometers (25 miles)."

"On the center and right wing there is no notable change."

The official summary of the situation issued from army headquarters at Paris in the course of the afternoon said:

"First—On the left wing, although the Germans have been reinforced, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the British army.

"Second—At the center our advance is slow but general. On the right wing there has been no action of the enemy against the great circle of Nancy. In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation remains unchanged."

WILSON URGES PEOPLE TO PRAY FOR PEACE OCT. 4

Washington, D. C.—Sunday, October 4, was proclaimed a day of prayer for peace in Europe by President Wilson in a proclamation, the president calling on all persons in the United States to participate. The proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation.

"Whereas, Great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; and, "Whereas, in this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and,

"Whereas, It is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October, next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that, overruling the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in his mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, he vouchsafe his children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that he forgive us our sins, our ignorance of his holy will, our willfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise."

Railway Mail Law Up.

Washington, D. C.—In a final report submitted to congress the Bourne committee on railway mail pay has recommended a law substituting space for weight as the basis of railway mail compensation and has recommended rates which will yield the railroads slightly less than the average received from the transportation of passengers. In each instance it is computed on a car-mile basis. It is estimated that this will increase the compensation of the railroads about \$3,000,000 per annum. The railroads contend they were underpaid \$15,000,000 a year.

Peasant Traps 28 Foes.

Paris.—Twenty-eight Prussian prisoners, the first to be seen in Paris in the present war, arrived at St. Lazare station Thursday. They had become separated from their regiment and lost their way. They asked a peasant near Meaux if the Germans had taken Paris and how to get there. The peasant replied that he thought Paris had fallen and would conduct them to the right road. When it was too late the Prussians found he was leading them into the British lines.

Letter Carriers for Suffrage.

Omaha.—After a quiet campaign of three days the United States National Association of Postoffice Clerks passed almost unanimously a resolution endorsing woman suffrage. In the convention of more than 400 delegates there were only half a dozen votes against the suffrage measure. Earlier in the day the association passed a resolution asking the postmaster-general to take immediate steps to secure control and operation of telegraph systems of the country.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.
The strong demand for Northwest flour to be shipped to the eastern seaboard is the feature of the grain market. Figures as to the quantity sold in the past few days are not available, but grain men estimate that between 150,000 and 200,000 barrels have been sold to go from Portland alone. It is not known how much business of this character has been put through on the Sound, but the volume is believed to be large.

It is conceded that the extent of the business at present is limited only by the transportation facilities from this port. Several of the interior mills are trying to get space on the Portland-New York steamers, but have learned that all the space is sold ahead. It is also the general belief that the Pacific Coast flour, when it reaches the east, will be transhipped to Europe without delay. The English government for a week past has been buying American flour through agents in this country, and the progress of the war, as shown by the press dispatches, bears out the assumption that the need for breadstuffs on the other side is urgent.

Among the trades was a sale of club at Walla Walla at a price equal to 93½ cents here.

Enough hops have been picked to date in a number of the sections to give some indication of the size of the crop. In the Ballston, Sherwood, Dalas, Wodburn, St. Paul, Mt. Angel, Silvertown, Monitor, Marquam and Newberg districts the returns show the crop will be from 20 to 50 per cent short of last year. The fuggle crop in the valley is decidedly shy of last year's quantity.

The rain was general throughout the hop belt and temporarily checked harvesting. As there is an abundance of pickers this year, growers have no fear of the weather.

Wheat—	Bid.
Bluestem	1.11
Fortyfold	.99
Club	.97½
Red Russian	.95
Red fife	.95½
Oats—	
No. 1 white feed	28.00
Brewing	25.00
Bran	24.50
Shorts	26.00
Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29.50; rolled barley, \$38.	

Corn—Whole, \$28 per ton.
Hay—Old timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$15@16; new-crop timothy, valley, \$12.50@13; grain hay, \$8@10; alfalfa, \$11@12.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 28@30c; candled, 32@34c.
Poultry—Hens, 14c; Springs, 14c; turkeys, 22c; dressed, choice, 25c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 35c per pound; cubes, 31c; storage, 28@28½c.
Pork—Block, 12½c per pound.
Veal—Fancy, 13@13½c per pound.
Onions—Yellow, \$1@1.25 per sack.
Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50¢@1.25 box; cantaloupes, 50¢@1.25 per box; plums, 50¢@1; watermelons, 80¢@90¢ per hundred; pears, 50¢@1 per box; grapes, 75¢@1.25 per crate.
Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.35 per sack.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75@7.10; choice, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$6.25@6.50; choice cows, \$5.75@6.90; medium, \$5.25@5.75; Heifers \$5.50@6.25; Calves, \$6.00@8.50; Bulls, \$3.00@4.75; Stags, \$4.50@6.75.

Hogs—Light, \$9.00@9.20; heavy, \$8.00@8.20.
Sheep—Wethers, \$4.00@5.25; Ewes, \$3.50@4.50; Lambs, \$5.00@4.50.

Seattle.

Not yet has the peach trade reached a level which will show better profits to the grower or a scarcity, although the past two or three days would give this indication. The market at 40c for best Elbertas was firm, and predictions for the coming week include both higher and lower levels, but the fact remains that Wenatchee has not begun to ship its orange, lemon and Italian clings and Simmons seedlings or Muirs, and Cashmere has just started its Elbertas into market. The canyon districts of eastern Washington have scarcely commenced to market their product. Much of this stock is due to show next week. The Simmons seedlings have always been rated at a higher quality and price level than the Elbertas. There is a large amount of excellent canning fruit in these coming shipments, and any rapid recovery from the extremely low prices in peaches is doubtful at this time.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.10 per bu.; fortyfold, 99c per bu.; club, 97c per bu.; fife, 96c per bu.; red Russian, 94c per bu.; turkey red, \$1.03½ per bu.
Oats—\$29@30 per ton; barley, \$25@26 per ton; rye, \$26 per ton; middlings \$35@36 per ton; shorts, \$39@40 per ton.
Feed—Bran, \$26@27 per ton; chop, \$31@32 per ton; rolled barley, \$25@26 per ton; alfalfa meal, \$20 per ton; alfalfa molasses, \$22 per ton; whole corn, \$39 per ton; cracked corn, \$40 per ton; straw, \$9 per ton.

Hay—Puget sound, \$12@13 per ton; eastern Washington, \$15@16 per ton; alfalfa, \$13 per ton; wheat hay, \$13@14 per ton.
The following prices are offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots f. o. b. Seattle:

Eggs—Select ranch, 36c doz.
Poultry—Live hens, 11@15c per lb; old roosters, 10c per lb; 1914 broilers, 14@15c per lb; ducklings, 10@12c per lb; geese, 10c per lb; guinea fowl, \$9 per doz.
Dressed Beef—Prime beef steers, 12@12½c per lb; cows, 11½@12c per lb; heifers, 12c per lb.
Dressed veal—15½c per lb.
Dressed hogs—Whole, packing house, 14c per lb.
Dressed spring lamb—12½@13c per lb.

Dressed mutton—9½@11½c per lb.
Apples—New cooking, 50@55c per box; new eating, \$1.25@1.50 per box; Gravensteins, \$1@1.50 per box.
Blackberries—75c per crate.
Cantaloupes—Ponies, 50c per crate; standards, 75c@81 per crate.
Crabapples—50¢@1.25 per box.
Huckleberries—6@7c per lb.
Pears—Bartlett, \$1@1.50 per box.
Peaches—40c per crate.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Co-operative Cheese Factories.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Tillamook specializes in cheese and has 20 cooperatively owned cheese factories. Their method of organizing and operation is explained as follows by Dr. Hector Macpherson, professor of political economy at the Oregon Agricultural College:

"When the need of a cooperative factory is felt, meetings are called and interest aroused. Then a thorough canvass of the neighborhood is made with a view to determining how much milk can be secured. The canvass indicates how large a factory will be required; and, on this basis a corporation is organized with a capital stock ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500, with shares varying from \$10 to \$100. The farmers subscribe for the stock. In case enough of the stock is not sold to finance the factory, a loan is secured from the local banks. They usually are able to get what credit they need at the very reasonable rate of 4 per cent per annum for two years. By the time the loan matures, they have as a rule saved enough to pay all debts.

"Each association is under a board of three directors elected by the shareholders at their annual meeting. The bylaws stipulate that each member shall have but one vote in managing the affairs of the corporation, regardless of the number of shares he holds. Although this provision conflicts with our corporation law under which the factories are organized, the members abide by the bylaws. The bylaws again conflict with the state law in their provision that no member shall sell his stock without first offering it to the association. These elements of confusion arise because of the fact that we have a cooperative law in this state so idealistic in its provisions as to be practically useless. Hence, cooperative societies are forced to organize under corporate law.

"The cheese-maker is hired at a salary of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. There 16 cooperative factories and three privately owned concerns have united in hiring a common inspector and in maintaining a central office and sales agent at Tillamook. Every cheese is inspected and unless it comes up to a certain standard it does not receive the brand of the association. Cheese bearing the brand of the association has attained a reputation which makes the work of the selling agency a pleasure. The sales department, in charge of Mr. Haberlach, handled 3,100,000 pounds of cheese during the past year; and received in payment about \$510,000, or an average of about 16½ cents a pound. Both the inspector and the sales agent receive fixed salaries, to which all the associated factories contribute in proportion to their output. Most of the supplies required by the factories belonging to Mr. Haberlach's agency are purchased in wholesale quantities, thus saving about 15 per cent in cost.

"The common plan of doing business is to set a fixed charge per pound for making and selling the cheese. The aim is to make this high enough to meet all expenses and pay a fair rate of interest as dividends on stock. "Since cheese is made on the basis of a fixed charge per pound, the net profits vary inversely as the expenses of the year. Any extraordinary expense means smaller dividends on stock. Under favorable circumstances, dividends have been as high as 20 per cent; while again, they have gone almost to nothing. "Though this dividend scheme seems to give satisfaction at Tillamook, it is not true cooperation, and is being gradually abandoned in Wisconsin and Iowa. It has been found that high dividends always lead to trouble and division. So they are giving way to a moderate interest on the actual investment, followed by the distribution of the net surplus among the patrons in proportion to the milk or cream supplied the association.

"Apart from the method of paying dividends, the Tillamook associations give a fair idea of the organization of creameries and cheese factories throughout the country. Experience has shown that there should be an assurance of at least 400 cows for a creamery, or 200 cows for a cheese factory before an association is started. If these numbers cannot be relied on, the dairymen would probably do better to form a milk-shipping or skimming station to market their product.

"Capital is commonly raised on the Tillamook plan, the members taking the stock and paying for it, either in cash or with their negotiable notes. The common European method of borrowing the necessary capital on the joint liability of the members of the association has not found much favor in the United States.

"The possibilities of economy in the dairy industry show the underlying principles of success in practically all branches of agriculture. Progress which is deep-rooted and permanent can only be achieved through the unification of rural forces and resources. To right of him and to left of him, the farmer comes face to face with consolidated capital under expert management. Only when reinforced by union with his fellow agriculturists, is he in a position to demand fair treatment. For the achievement of this end, cooperative enterprise has, as we have seen, proved effective in the dairy industry."

Blind May Now Play Cards.

A newly devised deck of playing cards makes it possible for those who have lost their sight to play simple card games. At the top and bottom of these cards there are holes punched in groups corresponding to the Braille characters, or raised letters which the blind are generally taught to read.

Counting Up Fines.

"Are the running expenses of an automobile very high?"
"Not if the motorcyclist cop fails to get your number."

Hogging Off the Corn Crop.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—While corn may be grown in Oregon for a number of purposes it finds its most profitable application in relatively few, according to experts at the Oregon Agricultural College. Among the most profitable uses are as a full green feed for cows, as silage for both summer and winter feeding for dairy cows in Western Oregon and for winter feeding in Eastern Oregon, and perhaps most important of all, as a fattening crop for hogs. In the latter use it is not to be husked and pen-fed but harvested by the hog himself in the field.

Throughout Oregon it is believed that for hogs the most profitable results may be had from the corn crop where it is hogged off. In Western Oregon the corn dries out so poorly before the winter rains start and the winter weather itself is so moist that it is almost impossible to store husked corn and feed it in the pen to hogs or other stock in the usual way. In Eastern Oregon on dry farming lands the yield is so light as greatly to reduce the profits of the crop if the expense of husking is to be borne. Aside from these facts it has been shown in many successful trials that the hog will make as large gains per acre (or even larger gains) where he is turned into the corn when it is nearly ripe as he will be making when the corn is husked and fed to him in the pen. Hence the value of this method and the reason for its recommendation. It not only does away with the additional cost and other difficulties of husked corn, but gives better results with the hog.

Where hogging off is to be followed, two to three pounds of rape per acre should be seeded between the rows of corn at the time of the last cultivation. Rape is a rapid grower and is ready for pasturing in the latter part of September, when the corn is in the silage stage and ready for the hogs. It is a very palatable succulent feed, much relished by the hog in combination with corn; and further, its high protein content makes an ideal balance to the high carbohydrates of the corn. In Eastern Oregon the same practice may be followed on irrigated lands, while on the dry farming lands, where moisture is insufficient, rape may be seeded in strips alternating with the corn rather than between the rows.

Forty-bushel corn will finish from 10 to 12 hogs per acre. Pigs which have been farrowed in the spring and pastured through the summer on clover, vetch, alfalfa, rape or field peas, may be turned into the corn when the grain gets well dented, and finished there for the market. No cheaper or better method of pork production can be found than this.

Where this forage rotation for hog production is followed, 26-inch woven wire hog fencing temporarily stretched to good end posts and fastened to driven stakes between, is used as portable fence to move the pigs from one section of the rotation to the next. Two men and a team can set up 250 rods a day of such portable fence, which proves entirely satisfactory.

"With such a system, of course, plenty of water and salt, and a little supplementary feed of barley, tankage, or the like, as needed, should be used. The writer believes that this plan may well become the Oregon system of pork production. "The best hogging-off variety is one that may be rather too late to ripen fully its grain but which produces a good heavy ear. A good many Oregon farmers are deceived as to the value of the variety of corn since they are inclined to judge value by the height of the stalk and the amount of forage produced. There are many varieties, such as the Pride of the North and some others of the fodder producing sort that will grow two or three feet taller than the College Minnesota No. 13, and will produce a good deal more stalk, leaf and fodder. But this quality is of relatively little importance, or indeed may be a distinctly bad quality, for it should be fully understood that the major share of the digestible nutrients of the successful corn crop are found in the grain.

In the best type of corn plant the weight of the shelled grain will nearly equal the weight of the stalk and by far the larger part of the digestible nutrients are in the grain. Varieties that produce excessive growth of stalk and fodder never make good green yields. Hence the variety selected should contain a large amount of grain. A variety producing a sturdy stalk of medium height with an abundance of broad leaves and a single heavy ear of moderately well matured grain is the variety best adapted to Oregon conditions. It is not at all necessary to select a variety that will fully ripen and dry out before the hogs are turned into the field.

Wanted to Look Around.

"Is your client going to plead insanity?"
"I haven't decided," replied the lawyer. "He wants to look the ground over and see which is the easiest to escape from, the prison or the asylum."

Why it Made Him Sad.

"Spring is here, the time for singing birds."
"Yes, and it makes me sad."
"Why so?"
"The birds' notes are due and so are mine."

Serum taken from healthy persons who have had infantile paralysis in youth is used by a French doctor in treating general paralysis in adults.

Representatives of the Belgian government are trying to drive an automobile the length of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo.

German child labor laws define children as boys and girls less than thirteen years of age and those older who still attend school.

Small Black Hat Effectively Trimmed



WHATEVER the shape or the size of the hat, very tall trimmings are given preference. High effects in coq, hackle and burnt ostrich are all in evidence.

High quill fanes, alone or in combination with bands, are favorably mentioned.

The majority of these are made of coq or goose feathers, wonderfully colored.

Odd-looking birds with tall, slim tails are smart. Long pointed wings of hackle are to continue a strong feature.

The new floral toques and hats are delicious. They are dainty beyond all words, and they are, almost all, becoming.

A turned-up hat I saw recently was a symphony in violet. The crown was completely covered with exquisitely made violets, and the mount which stood out at one side was made of violets and violet leaves. Then the brim of the hat was covered with chip in a dull shade of violet, and the intention is that a white lace veil should accompany this particular model.

This style of hat is very fashionable in Paris. Some of the new floral toques are rather wonderful in outline. They are made with turban brims and very high pointed crowns, the latter completely covered with small flowers. In other cases the entire toque is covered with flowers and a butterfly bow in black moire or black satin is introduced at one side. Either design is extremely effective.

A great many pure white silk hats are worn, especially in the morning, in conjunction with smart tailored suits in white serge or pastel tinted cloth. These charming hats are as a rule made with flat, narrow brims, and in many cases the crowns are high and straight, like the crown that was so much admired when it was introduced some time ago. White peau de sole or white shantung is a favorite material for covering these hats, and some charming little models are entirely covered with lengths of ribbon which show a pilot edge.

The small black hat shown above is edged with lace and tastefully trimmed with a large bow of cluny lace and agnettes.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Last Rose of Summer in Millinery



THE heart of the summer could not be more fully expressed in any apparel than it is in these two exquisite hats. Full-blown roses, of the large garden variety, are used on both of them. The first hat, rather small, shows a marvelously clever and original combination of the simplest of millinery materials. It is made of black silk braid and blue satin ribbon over the lightest of frames. There is a finish of horsehair braid forming a ruffle about the brim edge. The materials are put on the frame in the simplest possible manner, a row of braid alternating with a band of ribbon. The edge is bound with a narrow fold of velvet to which the ruffe is sewed. There is a facing of thin satin in black.

No flower is quite so appropriate when the summer has reached its height as the big garden rose for trimming mid-summer millinery. But it must be cleverly handled. An appearance of weight or overelaboration is out of place at this season. The two models portrayed here demonstrate more clearly than words the excellence of simplicity.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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