

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

The hospital ship sent from New York has reached England.

Rebels in Mexico have destroyed many miles of railroads west of Vera Cruz.

Official confirmation has reached London of the appearance of cholera in the Austrian army.

A German prisoner who escaped was recaptured after living for 20 days on raisins and raw snails.

British war office admits the sinking of three of her warships in the North Sea by German submarines.

A hodgepodge on a San Francisco skyscraper slid 13 stories down a rope, burning out the palms of both hands.

Vessels from the Dalmatian coast report that the bombardment of Cattaro by French ships and land forces has begun.

A British detachment numbering 800 South Wales border men and 400 Indian Sikhs were landed near Laosan, China.

Because reporters were required to enter the back door of the official press bureau in London, the war writers have gone on strike.

People in Vienna are rioting because of the government withholding the war news. Several persons have been killed and many arrests made.

An Amsterdam dispatch says the Berlin Vorwarts was suspended for three days for saying that the German advance was in reality a retreat.

Another Grimby trawler was blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The crew all escaped except one deckhand, who was killed by falling debris.

The European war has not affected the date of opening the Panama Pacific exposition. No nations have withdrawn their intentions to participate.

Berlin army headquarters admits that one mortar shot was fired against the cathedral of Rheims, as otherwise it would have been impossible to drive away the enemy's observation posts there.

Russian troops occupying Seniawa, 18 miles northwest of Jaroslau, says a Petrograd dispatch, found that the town had been sacked by Austrians. A large number of Austrian soldiers were captured.

The correspondent of the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Zerra at Trieste says that two Austrian torpedo boats and one destroyer were sunk by floating mines last Friday on the coast of Dalmatia.

A South Shields dispatch to the Central News of London says that the Norwegian steamer Heskvik has been destroyed by striking a mine in the North Sea. The chief engineer and one assistant were killed.

A Pretoria dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says it is officially announced that the German post at Schuckmannsburg, near Zambesi, South Africa, surrendered without opposition on September 21 to the Rhodesian police.

The military correspondent of the London Times says the question of officers is a serious one. An examination of English casualty lists shows the loss of 1100 officers in killed, wounded or missing. This is two out of every five among those at the front.

Loans by Portland banks have increased \$2,500,000 despite decrease in deposits, claims State Superintendent of banks, who points to conditions in Oregon as evidence that criticism of Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, that banks are hoarding money, does not apply on the Coast.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent says the former German cruiser Breslau has been renamed Midirili and the Goeben Sultan Selim. The correspondent adds that the cruisers, accompanied by Turkish gunboats and torpedo boats, have been engaged in gun practice in the Black Sea.

"Pope Benedict XV, the new Pontiff, has a great love for America and Americans, looking up to our government as a model to all and an example of the best on this earth," says Cardinal O'Connell. "The holy father sent a message of sincere good will to the people of this land," he adds.

A Berlin dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company by way of Amsterdam says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Abbe Wetterle for high treason. Abbe Wetterle is a member of the Reichstag from Alsace-Lorraine and recently declared the people of that province were waiting for the French soldiers to rescue them.

General Beyers, head of England's troops in South Africa, refuses to lead the Boers in campaign against the Germans, holding the conflict unjust.

It is officially announced from Zanzibar that the British cruiser Pegasus, which was recently attacked and disabled by the German cruiser Koenigsburg, has been beached.

A message from Petrograd says that during three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians, including 150 officers. Many cannon, quick-fire guns and supplies also have been taken.

Germany's New Gun Is Big Surprise to World

Berlin.—It still is too early to base general predictions concerning war in the future on the engagements of the present great European struggle.

One prediction, however, does seem fairly justified already. It is that the day of fortresses has passed. The new 42-centimeter (16.8-inch) siege gun of the German forces appears to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortifications ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished utterly walls of reinforced cement and steel, ripped open steel towers and piled the mass on the feet of defenders.

This new siege gun has been the surprise of the war. It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in possession of all other important nations, but events have proved not only that the existence of this terrible weapon was not known to foreign nations, but that only a limited number of high German army officials themselves had so much as heard of it. A member of the Reichstag, whose name is not given, is quoted as follows in a German paper:

"The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreigners, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the empire only a limited number knew about it."

German Prisoners Say Kaiser's Losses Heavy

Bordeaux.—There was given out officially information concerning incidents of the fighting and personal experiences which had been furnished by German prisoners or obtained from documents seized by French troops. It relates particularly to the fighting around Rheims between September 11 and 16.

A German artillery officer wrote: "Modern war is the greatest of follies. Companies of 250 men in the Tenth Army Corps have been reduced to 70 men and there are companies of the guard commanded by volunteers of a year, all the officers having disappeared."

The following is taken from a letter written by a German Captain of infantry:

"We were surprised by the French and I lost my company. Searching for it in a village, I was made a prisoner. Now my fate is in the hands of God."

Another German officer captured at Rheims said: "For tactical reasons, the guard had to retreat. We had many killed and 800 wounded. The first battalion of the first regiment of the guard was not another officer. The French artillery defied so well that we could not discover its sight. General Von Schack and the colonel of the second regiment of artillery of the guard are among the killed."

English Labor Unions Said to Be Backing King

London.—The parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, after a two days' conference, issued a manifesto to trade unionists of the country on the war. The committee was especially gratified in the manner in which the labor party in the house of commons responded to the appeal made to all political parties to help in the defense of the country.

The manifesto proceeds: "The committee is convinced that one important factor in the present struggle is, that in event the voluntary system of military service fail, the demand for a national system of compulsory military service will not only be made with redoubled vigor, but may prove to be so persistent and strong as to become irresistible. The prospect of having to face conscription, with its permanent and heavy burden upon the financial resources of the country, and its equally burdensome effect upon nearly the whole of its industries, should in itself stimulate the manhood of the nation to come forward in its defense, and thereby demonstrate to the world that a free people can rise to the supreme heights of a great sacrifice without the whip of conscription."

"Another factor to be remembered is that upon the result of the struggle in which this country is now engaged rests the preservation and maintenance of free and unfettered democratic government, which in its international relationships has in the past been recognized and must unquestionably prove to be the best guarantee for preservation of the peace of the world."

"The mere contemplation of the overbearing and brutal methods to which people have to submit under a government controlled by a military autocracy living, as it were, continuously under the threat and shadow of war, should be sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of the nation in resisting any attempt to impose similar conditions upon countries at present free from military despotism."

"But if men have a duty to perform in the common interest of the state, equally the state owes a duty to those of its citizens who are prepared and ready prepared to make sacrifices in its defense and for the maintenance of its honor."

34 on Lost Submarine.

Melbourne, Aus.—Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, commander of the Australian navy, in a wireless dispatch to the government says that submarine Ae-1, which was reported lost, disappeared with all hands, numbering 34 men, on board. Other vessels of the fleet made a search but failed to discover any wreckage. The loss is attributed to accident, as there was no enemy within 100 miles and the weather was fine at the time. This is the first disaster in the history of the Australian navy. The Ae-1 was under command of Thomas F. Besant.

Wounded Briton Praises Germans.

Berlin.—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Hon. Aubrey Herbert, member of Parliament, who was among the wounded in a German hospital and taken back by the British, expresses his thanks for the courtesy shown him in the German hospital and praises the humanity of the German soldiers.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.—Oregon hops sold this week at the highest price of the season. McNeill Bros. bought 133 bales of fuggles at 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 cents. One hundred bales of this quality were obtained from a local dealer and the remainder was the Cooper lot at Independence.

Several dealers were in the market, but found growers very firm. A bid of 17 cents on 250 bales of West Side hops was turned down by the owner. It is said a number of purchases of inferior grades and of small lots over contracts have been bought at 14 and 15 cents, but holders of good hops are not disposed to sell them under 18 cents.

Apples are moving better. The market is in good shape for fancy stock, and as prices are reasonable the demand is growing. Fancy apples are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 and choice at 75 cents to \$1. The season for Gravensteins is drawing to a close and Kings, Jonathans, Twenty Ounce, Snows and that class are coming to the front. The trade looks for a heavy local consumption of apples as soon as summer fruits are off the market.

The Canadian apple crop is not going to be the menace to Northwestern apples on Eastern markets that was predicted a few weeks ago, according to Walter M. Dickerson, who has just returned from Canada. Several weeks ago the opinion was freely expressed by authorities that because of the big apple crop generally, including Canada, and the curtailment of Canadian apple exports by the European war, Canadian apples would seek an outlet in the United States in competition with apples grown here.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.03 per bushel; forty-fold, 96c; club, 94c; red Russian, 90c; red Fife, 90c.

Oats—Bid: No. 1 white feed, \$26.25 per ton.

Barley—Bid: No. 1 feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, 22c.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.25; rolled barley, \$28.

Corn—Whole, \$38 per ton; cracked, \$39.

Hay—Old timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$15@16 per ton; new crop timothy, valley, \$12.50@13; grain hay, \$10@11; alfalfa, \$12@13.50.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 30@31c per dozen; candled, 33@35c.

Poultry—Hens, 13 1/2@14c; springs, 14@14 1/2c; turkeys, young, 22c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, 11@12c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 35c per pound; cubes, 31@32c.

Pork—Block, 11@11 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13c per pound.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50c per box; eggplant, 7c per pound; peppers, 6@7c; artichokes, 85c@91c per dozen; tomatoes, 50@65c per crate; cabbage, 1c per pound; peas, 5@6c; beans, 4@6c; corn, 75c@81c per sack; celery, 50@85c per dozen; cauliflower, \$1.25 @1.75; asparagus, \$2.25 per box; sprouts, 10c per pound.

Onions—Yellow, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50c@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$1@1.50 per crate; casabas, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; pears, \$1@1.50; peaches, 45@70c per box; grapes, 75c@1.50 per crate.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack; Yakima, \$1.50; sweets, 2c per pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 17@18c per pound; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 18 1/2@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 16@20c; mohair, 1914 clip, 27c per pound.

Casaca bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7@7.25; choice, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$6.25@6.50; choice cows, \$6@6.25; medium, \$5.25@5.75; heifers, \$5.50@6.25; calves, \$6@8.50; bulls, \$3@4.75; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$8@8.25; heavy, \$7@7.25.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@5.40; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$5@5.50.

Seattle—Yakima potatoes are so scarce on the street that the trade was supplied wholly from White Rivers, which jumped to the unusual level of \$30. There was not a sack of Eastern Washington spuds on the entire avenue. Growers were paid \$22 in less than carload lots for White Rivers. It is thought that the scarcity of Yakima is due to the recent rains, which have prevented digging. It is a consoling idea for the street to hug to its bosom, but there is no escape from the knowledge that growers are speculating and in furthering this plan are withholding shipments from the market with the evident determination to cause a rise.

The apple trade is very brisk, with the choice of buyers running strongly to cooking stock. Frequent sales in lots of twenty-five boxes were made. There is little call as yet for eating stock. Jonathans are in demand and Winter Bananas enjoy a liberal movement. The life of the apple trade is due to the disappearance of peaches and pears. Only a few Elbertas are available and these sell up to 65c. Bartlett pears have gone for the season. Idahos and Fall Butters are arriving in good commercial lots.

Eggs—Select ranch, 35@36c dozen. Poultry—Live hens, 10@15c dozen; old roosters, 10c; 1914 broilers, 13@14c; ducklings, 10@12c; geese, 10c; guinea fowl, \$9 per dozen.

Dressed Pork—10@11c per pound. Dressed Veal—Small, 13@14c per pound; large, 9@13c.

Apples—New, cooking, 75c@81c per box; Gravensteins, \$1@1.25; Jonathans, \$1.25@1.50; Winter Bananas, \$1.75; Kings, 75c@81c. Crabapples—40c@81c per box. Cranberries—\$8.75 per barrel.

58 PERISH WHEN STEAMER SINKS

Only Two of Leggett Rescued Off Oregon Coast.

Lifeboats Containing 38, Including Women and Children, Are Swamped by Heavy Sea.

Astoria, Or.—Fifty-eight persons, at least, and probably more, perished when the steam schooner Francis H. Leggett sank in a 90-mile gale 60 miles south of the Columbia river and 30 miles northwest by north of Yaquina light, off the Oregon coast shortly after 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Other estimates place the number of dead at 70. Five women, a boy and a girl are among the missing.

Two persons are known to have been rescued, after clinging several hours to wreckage tossed by a vicious sea, and an unconfirmed report says a third person has been picked up. The known passenger list, furnished by the owners at San Francisco, totaled 35. Besides Captain Maro, the Leggett carried a crew of 24 men.

Two lifeboats are reported to have been filled and lowered. One contained 30 persons and the other eight. All the women and children were included. Heavy seas swamped the lifeboats immediately upon their striking the water.

The known survivors are Alexander Farrell, of Sacramento, Cal., and George Pullman, or Pollman, of Winnipeg, Man. Both were rescued by the oil tanker Frank H. Buck, which is lying off the mouth of the Columbia river awaiting a quiet sea to enter this harbor. Farrell was transferred to the steamer Beaver and taken to Portland. He told a thrilling story of his experience and gave pathetic accounts of drownings of persons attempting to cling to wreckage.

The Leggett was en route to San Francisco from Grays Harbor ports, having left Portland a few days ago for Washington towns to load lumber.

German Shells Set Noted Rheims Cathedral Afire

Berlin.—An official statement issued Monday says:

"Rheims was in the battle line of the French and the Germans were obliged to bombard it. We regret the necessity, but the fire of the French came from that direction. Orders have been issued to save the cathedral."

"The attacks on the French are progressing at several points."

Bordeaux.—The Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, announced that the famous Cathedral of Rheims had been destroyed, and all other historic and public buildings either laid in ruins or seriously damaged during the bombardment of Rheims by the general artillery.

Coupled with this announcement was a statement that the government had decided to address to all the powers a note of indignation against "this act of odious vandalism."

Germany Questions British Sincerity

Berlin.—Nobody in Germany is willing to admit the sincerity of Great Britain's basing its declaration of war on Germany's violation of the territory of Belgium and Luxemburg and much alleged evidence is produced in newspapers and magazines to prove that Great Britain had already made up its mind to join France and Russia previous to Germany's advance on Belgium territory.

In the highest circles of the German government it is asserted that the foreign office has evidence that Great Britain was negotiating with Russia several months before the war broke out to furnish ships for a descent of Russian troops on the coast of Pomerania, which lies on the Baltic north of Berlin, but it appears that nothing came of these negotiations.

Another curious and timely piece of evidence is presented in the shape of an item purporting to be from the Paris Gil Blas of February 25, 1913. That paper is said to have published the following:

"A newspaper of Eastern France has revealed a highly interesting piece of news. In military circles there it is related that large stocks of British ammunition have for several weeks been brought into Maubeuge, near the northeastern frontier of France, on the railway line from Paris to Cologne. The city of Maubeuge is of great military importance. It is designated in the French general staff's plan of campaign as the concentration point for the allied troops which will be commanded in case of a war by the English field marshal, Sir John French, under General Joffre as commander-in-chief."

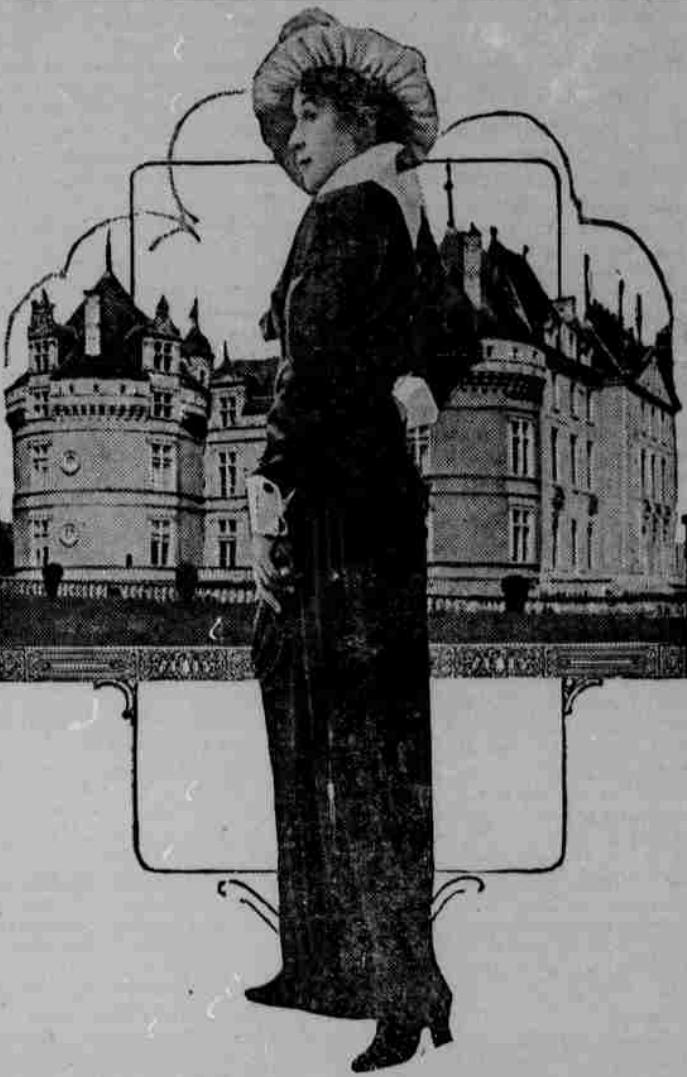
Japanese Gain Reported.

Tokio.—Lieutenant-General Kamio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies that are moving on Kian-Chau, the German leased possession in China, reports that he met and repulsed a German detachment on September 18. The official announcement of the skirmish says that the troops, after landing moved southward at Wang-Ko-Huang, 13 miles east of Tsimo. The Germans used machine guns, abandoned their position in disorder, leaving supplies, equipment and personal apparel. The Japanese suffered no casualties.

Army Wins on Apple Diet.

London.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says that General Ruzsky's army while in pursuit of the Austrians toward Lemberg, left all transports behind them and for six days lived on apples. This is cited by the correspondent as showing the great energy of the Russian soldiers, who are able to endure forced marches and continuous fighting on such a diet.

The Basque's the Thing



THE most prominent feature in all authoritative displays of new styles in gowns is the basque. It is shown in several developments, including models which hang straight from the shoulder to the swell of the hips. But this model is not as graceful as those which follow the outline of the figure. None of them is tight fitting. They fasten either in front or the back.

A gown designed by one of the foremost French costumers is shown in the picture given here. It is an excellent combination of the new basque and plaited skirt in a one-piece garment. Where the basque and skirt join, a narrow girde of the material of the dress is sewed down and finished with a small bow at the back. Fancy buttons are set on but in reality the basque is fastened with hooks and eyes.

The front of the garment is cut like the back, in a "V" shape at the neck. This gives opportunity for the introduction of white next to the face. A

guimpe with flaring collar made of fine organdie fills in the open space.

The basque hangs straight from the bust at the front. The shoulders and body are cut in one and the shoulders are very long. In this, as in other basque models, long sleeves are shown. They taper in toward the waist, and cuffs are worn with them. In the gown pictured the cuffs are of organdie, but stiff linen cuffs are very smart, worn with black satin gowns.

Women will welcome the return of plaited skirts. The plaits are pressed down and the skirts at most are two yards wide. This gives room for a comfortable stride, but preserves the effect of a narrow skirt.

A very new basque has been made in which a straight panel is set in down the back. The underarm portions are gathered and joined to the panel with a piping. Pippings, in fact, are much in evidence on many of the new gowns.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers



NOTHING is so noticeable in the most elegant millinery prepared for the fall season as ostrich feathers. Short, broad plumes and tips lead in popularity. After them ostrich feathers developed in fancy forms have demonstrated the ingenuity of manufacturers in copying flower forms and in originating all sorts of new decorations. This fancy ostrich is to take the place of prohibited aligrettes, much to the satisfaction of all right-thinking people. America having taken the initiative in doing away with the aligrette, French and other designers have replaced it with ostrich and other fancy feathers quite as airy and beautiful.

Many of the new shapes are wide-brimmed, and wide brims always mean long and short plumes. Three hats are shown here in which the use of ostrich plumes in the best of mountings may be studied. It will be seen that one may use a single plume of medium length, or two long plumes, or many short ones, with equally artistic effect. But for some time the simplest forms of trimming have characterized the work of the greatest designers, and a single plume of finest quality mounted on a velvet hat leaves nothing to be desired in the way of art and elegance.

The black velvet hat (shown in the picture) having a narrow brim at the right side, which widens and lifts to the left, is decorated with a single white plume.

This plume is mounted on the underbrim, and its full, broad end, or "head," falls across the hair and back brim.

The beautiful picture hat, having a wreath of ostrich tips about its brim, with ends curling upward toward the crown, is finished with a half plume on the bandeau and underbrim at the left. To add any further trimming to this model would be as foolish as adorning the lily or painting the rose.

A wide-brimmed hat, in which a single magnificent plume is mounted on the crown at the right side, is most original and daring in its use of ostrich. The end of the plume is cut off at the beginning of the flues. The plume is laid upon the crown and sewed down in two places. It is left free to curl and curve at its own sweet and graceful will. A narrow band of handsome moire ribbon, tied in the simplest of bows at the left side, finishes the hat. In this model the body of the hat amounts to simply a setting for the plume, which is featured by the manner in which it is placed.

Ostrich plumes and tips in fine quality make a good investment because no matter what the vagaries of fashion they are never "out."

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most pitiful thing under the hammer is generally your thumb nail.—London Tit-Bits.