

GERMANS ASHORE MOWED BY FLEET

Battle Rages on Yser, Aided by Allies' Battleships.

Superiority of French Artillery Is Shown by Interruptions of Enemy's Fire.

London—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company Monday from Amsterdam says: "The Germans have evacuated Dixmude, but the report that the allies have taken Middelkerke is untrue."

Amsterdam—The Sluis, Netherlands, correspondent of the Telegraaf sends the following:

"A dispatch says that violent fighting occurred on the Yser. The fleet's guns are playing havoc in the German ranks. Trains filled with wounded are entering Bruges. Most of these trains proceed eastward.

"The allies have not occupied Roulers, but the fighting is raging between there and Ypres and Dixmude."

Paris—The following official communication was given out in Paris:

"From the sea to the Lys we have gained a little ground before Nieuport and St. Georges.

"To the east and south of Ypres, where the enemy reinforced his organizations, defensive artillery battles occurred and there was slight progress on our part.

"From the Lys to the Oise the allied forces have seized a portion of the German trenches in the first line on the front running through Richebourg, L'Avenue and Givenchev 'Lez-La Bassée.

"To the southeast of Albert the trench captured by us on the 17th near Maricourt and lost on the 18th, was recaptured on the 20th.

"In the region of Lihons the Germans made two violent attacks for the purpose of retaking the trenches won by us on the 18th. They were repulsed.

"From the Oise to the Argonne the superiority of our artillery continued to be manifested by the interruption of the enemy's fire, the destruction of machine gun shelters and observatories, and the dispersion of a considerable number of troops.

"In the Argonne, the forest of la Gurie, we have repulsed three attacks, two on Fontaine Madame, and one at St. Hubert.

"Between the Argonne and the Vosges there has been no salient incident to report."

Co-operation Plan of Scandinavian Nations Assured

Stockholm—King Christian, of Denmark; King Gustave, of Sweden, and King Haakon, of Norway, who, with their foreign ministers, met in conference at Malmoe on Friday and Saturday to formulate a plan to combine their respective interests during the war, reached an agreement on the special questions raised. The statement is made in an official communication, in substance as follows:

"The meeting of the three monarchs was inaugurated Friday with a speech by King Gustave, who alluded to the unanimous desire of the kingdoms of the North to preserve their neutrality and pointed to the desirability of limited co-operation between the kingdoms as a safeguard to their common interests. Kings Haakon and Christian replied, expressing their hope that the conference would have good and happy results for the three peoples.

"The deliberations consolidated the good relations among the three kingdoms and resulted in an agreement to pursue the co-operation so happily begun and to arrange, when circumstances should occur, for fresh meetings between representatives of the three governments."

Banker Morgan Is Big Loser in Railroad Deal

Washington, D. C.—Financial affairs of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, now in the hands of a receiver for the second time since 1905, were related at length before Commissioner Hall, of the Interstate Commerce commission by Frederick W. Stevens, formerly an official of that line and the Pere Marquette, whose affairs are interwoven with those of the Dayton system.

Mr. Stevens appeared as an associate of J. P. Morgan & Co. The burden of his testimony was a statement supported by many documents involving millions of dollars in stock and bond transaction, that when the late J. P. Morgan bought the controlling interest of the C. H. & D. for the Erie in 1905 he had no knowledge of the financial results of the preceding year to the road.

Military Course Wanted.

Princeton, N. J.—Princeton university may have a course of military instruction during the second term if the plans now under way take definite shape. The movement started with a small body of students, who submitted a petition to the faculty requesting such a departure. A committee of the faculty was appointed, and it announced that if a sufficient number of students was behind the movement it would report favorably. Nearly 600 students have signed the paper approving the formation of a military company.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Hop trading quieted down at all points on the Coast Monday. There is little or no demand in this state and dealers do not expect business to revive before the first of the month.

The New York market is inactive, according to the Waterville Hop Reporter, which says:

"We learn of no sales here or in the adjoining towns and little change in the present situation is looked for until after the holidays. Offers at lower rates have been made, but growers have turned them down. The opinion is quite general that the bulk of the growers, having waited thus far to dispose of their crops, will see the thing through."

The stockyards had a big run of cattle, sheep and hogs Monday, 88 carloads being unloaded. There was a brisk demand throughout the day. Cattle and sheep were firm and hogs were steady.

Three loads of prime steers were sold at \$7.50, a quarter better than the ruling price of last week. Other good loads went at \$6.75 to \$7.35. A load of extra fancy cows was sold at \$6.60, but the general market for this class of butcher stock held at \$6.

About 45 loads of hogs, all taid, were disposed of. The top was \$7.50, where it closed last week, but the bulk of sales were at \$7.45.

The strength of mutton prices was shown by the sale of a bunch of choice ewes at \$5.70. Other loads were taken at \$5.35 and \$5.50. Lambs sold at \$7.25 and \$7.35.

Wheat—Bid; Bluestem, \$1.24 bushel; forty-fold, \$1.23; club, \$1.22; red Russian, \$1.17; red fife, \$1.17.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$28@28.50; rolled barley, \$28@29.

Corn—White, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @16; grain hay, \$10@11; alfalfa, \$12 @13; valley timothy, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.50@1.75 dozen; eggplant, \$8@10c pound; peppers, \$8@10c per pound; artichokes, 75@85c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.25 per crate; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; beans, 12 1/2c per pound; celery, \$3@3.50 per crate; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75@2 per crt.; pumpkins, 1 1/4c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 60c@1.50 per box; casahus, \$1.65@1.75 per crate; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, \$3.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$3@11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, 75@85c sack; Idaho, 90c@1.10; Yakima, 85c@1.10; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per sack.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping point.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 37 1/2@38c; candled, 40@42 1/2c; storage, 26@30c.

Poultry—Hens, 12 1/2@13 1/2c; spring, 11@12 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, 21@22c; live, 17@18c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, 11@12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 34 1/2c per pound in case lots; 1/4c more in less than case lot; cubes, 30c.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12 1/2c per pound.

Pork—Block, 9 1/2@10c per pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 3@12c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 15@20c nominal.

Mohair—1914 clip, 27 1/2c per pound.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4@4 1/2c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7@7.50; choice, \$6.50@7; medium, \$6.25@6.50; Choice cows, \$5.75@6; medium, \$5@5.50; Heifers, \$5@5.50; calves, \$6@8; bulls, \$3.50@4.75; stags, \$4.50 @6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.25@7.50; heavy, \$5.75@6.30.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.25@6; ewes, \$4.25@5.75; lambs, \$6.25@7.35.

Seattle—Continued cold weather has stiffened potato values, and with extremely light receipts storage stocks are being drawn upon heavily to supply the present demand. It is announced that there will be an advance should the cold weather continue.

Local cabbage, charged with frost, is temporarily out of the market, but as soon as softer weather comes the market will be plentifully supplied.

Washed carrots have been sent to market from nearby sections for the Christmas trade, but the ground is frozen and this stock has become scarce. Turnips and rutabagas from Washington points are in brisk demand.

Eggs—Select ranch, 40c per dozen.

Pears—Beurre Easter, \$1.25@1.50 per box; Beurre Anjou, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Winter Nellis, \$1@1.25 per box.

Dressed Beef—Prime beef steers, 12@12 1/2c per pound; cows, 11 1/2@12c per pound; heifers, 12c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 8 1/2@10c per pound.

Dressed Spring Lamb—13@13 1/2c per pound.

Dressed Mutton—10@10 1/2c per lb.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 35c@41c per dozen; Beans, green, 10@12 1/2c per pound; bell peppers, California, 9c per pound; beets, new, \$1@1.25 per sack; cabbage, local, \$1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds; red 1 1/2c per pound; celery, 50@75c per dozen; California, 4c per crate; horseradish, 12 1/2c per pound; lettuce, local, leaf, 40@50c per crate; California, head, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; onions, green, 25@30c per dozen; California, yellow, \$1.25@1.50 per cwt.; imported Spanish, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon, 1 1/2c per cwt.; local, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; parsley, 30c per dozen; peas, 5 1/2@8c per pound; potatoes, White Rivers, car lots, \$13@15 per ton; Gems, car lots, \$15@17 per ton; Burbanks, \$17@18 per ton; store price \$2@2 1/2 per ton additional; sweets, \$2.25 @2.50 per cwt.; rutabagas, Alaska, \$1.75 per sack; Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; spinach, local, 75c per crate; sprouts, Brussels, 8c per pound; squash, local, 1 1/2c per pound; turkeys, Yakima, \$1.25 per cwt.; local, white, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; Alaska, yellow, \$1.75 per cwt.; Tomatoes, California, in lugs, \$1.25@1.50 per lug; 4-basket crate, \$1@1.10; local hothouse, 50@75c.

O. A. C. Preparing for Farmers' Week Feb. 1

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—More Oregon farmers and other persons engaged in productive industry than ever assembled before at the Agricultural College Farmers' Week, will be on hand when the next session opens on February 1. This great mobilization of the industrial interests of the state will not be due to war or other destructive causes, but to the fact that closer and more extended co-operation than hitherto characterized these annual gatherings has now been effected. Much of the most important work of the session will be done in groups rather than by individuals and at the same time the previous high standard of special, technical instruction and demonstration will be carried by specialists of the different departments of college instruction.

Indeed the work of the course will be unlike that of any similar course ever before offered in Oregon. The progressive citizens of the state who will attend will be massed in conventions, congresses and conferences, and their thoroughly organized and concerted efforts will be brought to bear in the solution of the most pressing agricultural problems. It is impossible to state just how many industrial and social organizations will hold conventions here at that time, but enough have already been arranged for to make the occasion one of vast importance in the rapid and harmonious development of the state.

Oregon Irrigation Plan Agreed to by Secretary

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lane, after a long conference with Representative Sinnott and Senator Chamberlain, expressed his willingness that congress should appropriate, without condition, \$450,000 for the construction of a government irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, and said he possibly might favor the appropriation of a larger amount, if it should develop that \$450,000 would be inadequate.

He gave assurance to both members of the Oregon delegation that he would not insist on a new appropriation by the Oregon legislature to match the amount appropriated by congress.

In the course of the conference, Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott quoted extensively to Secretary Lane from official correspondence bearing on the co-operative agreement and insisted that this correspondence, while perhaps not as definite as might be desired, certainly justified the interpretation that has been placed on it by the people of Oregon.

They reviewed negotiations from beginning to end, and impressed on the Secretary that the government is morally obligated to expend in Oregon much more than the amount now in controversy.

The secretary would not yield in his personal view of what was intended by the co-operative agreement, and, sustaining his contention, pointed out that the state at no time co-operated with or even consulted the government about the Tumalo project which it recently completed. Plans of the state project never were sent to Washington for inspection or approval, nor has the Interior department or Reclamation service been advised from time to time as to the progress made with the state work.

Rather, the secretary said, the state has built the Tumalo project as an independent state enterprise, and had Governor West and State Engineer Lewis regarded that project as part of the co-operative scheme, he thought they certainly would have advised

with government engineers and authorities from time to time.

However, after hearing all that Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott had to say, Secretary Lane announced his willingness to withdraw the condition he suggested should be attached to the appropriation to be made by congress, and if the irrigation committee, after hearing all the facts, is willing to make an unconditional appropriation of \$450,000, or even more, for building a new irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, he will approve that proposal.

He will insist, however, that appropriation made be spent on the project found most feasible by engineers of the Reclamation service who have been examining various possible projects in Eastern Oregon, the Tumalo extension among them.

That report of engineers has not yet been filed and until it is of record Secretary Lane will give no intimation as to what project they favor. The secretary assured his callers that he maintains his view that Oregon has been discriminated against in the past in the distribution of reclamation money and that it should receive its just deserts from this time on.

In view of Secretary Lane's statement to him, Representative Sinnott will ask the secretary to appear before the irrigation committee before its reports the bill making the appropriation for irrigation projects for the next fiscal year and will also ask officials of the Reclamation service to appear, for he is confident that when the entire record is laid bare the committee will appropriate not less than \$450,000 for some new government project.

Before Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott left the department Secretary Lane told them explicitly that he would not sanction the use of the money he has allotted for any but co-operative work and under the terms of agreement, as he understands them, but if congress desires to make the appropriation without condition he then will be willing to drop the co-operative idea.

Crook Boundary Puzzles.

Gateway—There is much discussion throughout Crook county as to whether it still is intact or whether a portion is Jefferson county. The district judge rendered a decision in favor of the new county but the case has been appealed to the Supreme court. Should the Supreme court uphold the district decision, no less than three towns, Metolius, Culver and Madras, are after the temporary county seat. William Boegli, J. M. King and Roscoe Gard, the commissioners recently appointed by Governor West, are being besieged by appeals in behalf of each place.

Water Firm Takes Bonds.

Marshfield—The city of Bandon has concluded the purchase of the water works at that place and the bonds were taken by the owners of the system. The city had difficulty in marketing the bonds, owing to the stringency of the money market, although several bonding houses bid for them, but at less than par. The Bandon Water company takes the bonds at \$48,000, is allowed \$2425 for attorneys' fees, printing of the bonds, and other necessary expenses. The city takes the plant over January 1 and at once will install a city manager.

Essay Prizes Awarded.

Salem—Field Workers Maris and Harrington, of the State department of education, announced that prizes offered by them for the best essays by school children on the exhibit of the school industrial classes at the state fair had been won by Perry Nathan Pickett, of Marion county, and Floyd Thornton, of Union county. Mr. Maris and Mr. Harrington are pleased with the number of essays submitted and because of the excellence of a majority of them found it difficult to choose the winners.

"Go-to-School" Day Is Set.

Monmouth—County School Superintendent Seymour has set aside a "go to school day," on which all the parents in the county have been asked to attend the school session to see the work that the pupils are doing. Since the visiting of the parents has been encouraged by the county officers a large number have paid visits to the schoolrooms this fall. Later in the term it is planned to have a general "get together" day, when the people of the districts will meet at the schoolhouse and discuss plans for the year.

The Raiment of the Bride



AN altogether charming bridal gown, following no special dictates of the present mode and independent of some traditions, is shown here. It is fashioned to suit the bride along conservative lines which cannot be said to belong to this or that date, but is in good style.

This handsome costume is rather simple in design, with trained skirt of heavy white satin cut plain and following vaguely the contour of the figure. It hangs from the normal waist line and glories in an ample train of the rich and shimmering fabric. A full underbodice of chiffon makes the loveliest of foundations for the simple bodice of lace draped over it. The lace is shirred into slight fullness at the shoulder seams and the bodice closes surplice-fashion at the front. This arrangement makes a "V"-shaped opening at the back as well as at the throat, which is outlined with soft folds of tulle.

The sleeves are set in and reach halfway to the elbow on the upper arm, falling somewhat lower at the underarm. The lace of the bodice is repeated in an overdrapery. Parting at the waist line in front it slopes toward the back where it falls about half the length of the figure.

There is a long tulle veil, falling from under a very up-to-date cap of point lace. This is a novel method for placing the bridal veil, and gives the bride an opportunity to indulge in that ancient superstition which attributes good luck to her who wears something that has been worn before. The little cap may be made of old lace. It is shaped on a foundation of fine silk-covered wire.

The arms are almost covered by long kid gloves. A regulation bouquet of brides' roses and lilies of the valley and a strand of pearls about the neck are accessories to customs that cannot be improved upon in the raiment of the bride.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

New Ostrich Millinery Trimmings



AN authoritative display of fine hats it is strongly evident that the insistent demand for fancy ostrich, instead of ostrich plumes, dominates the minds of designers. Ostrich in new forms, in fanciful montures, and in what is generally classed as "fancy ostrich," is used on nine out of ten ostrich-feather-trimmed hats. And on the tenth hat, if plumes are used, they are mounted in odd ways.

Three fashionable turbans are shown here in which fancy ostrich appears as the trimming. They are of velvet and are excellent types of hats that are suited to general wear, for the velvet turban and the fancy feather figure in all sorts of hats.

An odd shape appears at the right, covered with black velvet. The crown overlaps the brim, forming a ridge about the hat. A fringe of white ostrich, in which the flues are only a little curled, falls from underneath the overlapping crown and covers the brim to the edge. The brim curves outward, forming a bonnet-like setting for the face, and is faced with silk.

A very tall single plume like a long, broad quill, is mounted at the side. Its extreme height is characteristic of the standing trimmings on smart millinery for this season. Another odd new feature in this turban is furnished by the band of narrow grosgrain ribbon which is drawn about the hat over the top of the ostrich fringe. The stem of the standing plume is bidden under a series of little bows made of the same ribbons.

A plain velvet turban with indented crown, at the center of the group, is trimmed with a pompon of small ostrich feathers, having a cluster of standing feathers springing from it. The flues are not fluffy, as in the natural state, but are treated to make them stringy and hairlike. Narrow ribbon is tied about this model, completing a useful piece of millinery in a shape that is especially well liked by young girls.

At the left a hat of sapphire blue velvet is entirely covered with small ostrich feathers. They are laid side by side flat on the crown lengthwise and overlap about the side crown and narrow-drooping brim until the hat is a mass of light flues that are sparse enough to glimpse the velvet under them.

A narrow ostrich quill springs from the front. This is a captivating model suited to both mature and youthful wearers.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Velveteen Rest Gowns.

Liberty velveteen is an ideal material for rest gowns of a comparatively inexpensive order. In japonica pink and in all the fashionable shades of yellow this stuff is lovely. It looks well when combined with plaited chiffon and bordered with narrow bands of skunk.