

## FRENCH WIN BATTLE IN WESTERN FIELD

German Lines Pierced and Fighting is Forced on Open Ground.

### SWEEPING ADVANCE IS MADE

Kaiser's Hastily-Built Trenches Swept Away—Big French 75s Prevent Help Reaching Germans.

Paris—For the first time in two years a battle was waged Wednesday on the western front in the open field, where strategy, tactics and maneuvers of troops rather than assaults on trenches, won an advance. This, more than anything else, serves to show the extent of the French gains in the Somme offensive and the tremendous advances they have made.

Between Comblès and the Somme there is a gap more than four and a half miles wide, cut clear through German lines of fortifications that were two years in the building, and Wednesday the French, debouching through the gap, defeated the Germans in a series of maneuvers in the open country and drove them back a distance varying from nearly three kilometers on the north to a little more than 500 meters on the south, making possible the capture of Bouchavesnes.

The battle was divided into three parts, and was fought by troops battling veritably for their homes, for the French soldiers engaged were those coming from the invaded districts. Two nights of unremitting cannonading utterly demolished the German trenches and the difference between the trenches here and those farther west was shown by the results of the bombardment.

The western lines were the finished efforts of two years' labor of the best military engineers in the world. The trenches carried Wednesday were those of an army operating in the field which had been allowed a few days' respite to dig itself in.

The difference was such that 30 minutes after the charge sounded the French carried the whole line of the German entrenchments from Comblès to the river. This was the first part of the battle, and it was followed by the fight in the open.

As soon as the trenches were carried the French guns were lifted, and the 75s raised a barrier east of the Peronne-Bethune road, preventing the Germans bringing up reinforcements, while the French maneuvered in the open country. The left wing swept forward from a wood and drove the Germans from hill 145, while another regiment cleared Marrieras wood in front of Bouchavesnes.

### Poindexter Wins in Washington Primary; Other Choices Made

Seattle, Wash.—United States Senator Miles Poindexter, who was elected as a Republican six years ago and who joined the Progressive party four years ago, was renominated as the Republican candidate for senator in Tuesday's primary election, defeating Will E. Humphrey, now representative in congress from the First district, by a plurality of more than 12,000, according to returns from two-thirds of the state.

Henry McBride, of Seattle, who was governor of the state from 1901 to 1905, was nominated as the Republican candidate for governor with the first and second-choice votes. He received a very large plurality in King county. McBride was a leader of the Progressive party four years ago.

The Democratic vote was small, owing to lack of contests. George Turner, ex-United States senator, appears to have been nominated for senator over Robert Bridges. The other Democratic nominees, there being opposition to none except Governor Lister, and that only nominal, are:

Governor, Ernest Lister; secretary of state, J. M. Tadlock; treasurer, George J. Galvin; insurance commissioner, J. H. Hamer; school superintendent, J. H. Morgan; Lieutenant governor, Thomas Lally.

**Big Brick Building Falls.**  
Toledo, O.—More than 100 persons narrowly missed death Thursday night when a four-story brick building on Summit street, the city's main thoroughfare, collapsed with but little warning and tumbled into the street crowded with shoppers and theatergoers. The crash was heard several blocks. Police, three hours later, after workmen had searched the debris, stated that no one was killed and none seriously hurt.

## JAPAN SAYS SOVEREIGNTY OF CHINA NOT INFRINGED BY NEW DEMANDS

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Guthrie, at Tokio, cabled the State department Wednesday that the Japanese foreign minister had informed him there was nothing in Japan's demands upon China in connection with the Cheng Chiatun incident that infringed the sovereignty of China or impaired the Root-Takahira agreement.

In making public the report, the department revealed the fact that the ambassador had been instructed to advise the foreign office that the report of the demands published in this country "had greatly disturbed the American government, which trusted that it was not true."

It is not the mere terms of the Japanese demands, however, which have been well established throughout, so much as their real purpose, that has caused anxiety here. If the recrudescence of Mongolian banditry in connection with a monarchist revolution has, as claimed, produced a condition of outlawry, where Japanese lives are endangered, officials are said to be willing to admit that Japan is as much justified in having troops in those sections as the United States is in having troops in Mexico.

If, on the other hand, it develops that Japan is magnifying a small local disturbance into an international complication to exact political concessions, the United States is expected to object, holding that the integrity of China is being invaded.

### Allies Take Two Miles of Trenches From Bulgars; Serbs Drive Foe Back

London—General Sarrail extended his attack on the Macedonian front Wednesday. While the British forces continued the battle for the East bank of the Struma, the French assailed the Teuton line along the Vardar valley, where the main allied thrust is planned.

North of Majadag, in the Lake Doiran region, the allied forces engaged the Bulgars in a 36-hour battle and finally gained the upper hand. Trenches on a front of two miles and extending to a depth of 800 yards were wrested from Czar Ferdinand's troops.

The British, meanwhile, pushing further eastward into Macedonia, won a sterner hold on the East bank of the Struma and captured two more villages. In this attack the French troops co-operated and the Struma line now is firmly in the hands of the allied forces.

One of the first results of this push eastward has been a menace to the Bulgars, who drove toward the Aegean coast. The positions the invader holds must be abandoned without delay if the British progress continues.

All the forts at the Greek port of Kavala already have been evacuated. This retreat was due in part to the British threat to the Bulgar flank and in part to the heavy battle of the allied warships.

Although their fighting on the extreme west end of the line is attracting little attention, the Serbian troops merit careful watching. The rejuvenated army is fighting with all the skill and valor which won them applause in the early days of the war. They are driving back the Bulgars steadily, while the Italians are giving them valuable support.

### Ex-Premier Says Spain Must Favor One Side in War

Paris—Spain must decide in favor of one or the other of the groups of belligerents, in the opinion of Antonio Maura, ex-premier and leader of the Conservative party, according to news in dispatches from Madrid quoting an address delivered by Senor Maura.

The address was delivered at Beranga, near Bilbao, at a meeting attended by 6000 Mauraistas. The ex-premier declared, according to dispatches, that Spain could not abandon her neutrality but, that the conditions of the war made her isolation henceforth impossible. He is quoted as saying that it was, moreover, essential that France and England should not be hostile towards Spain.

The Madrid dispatches predict that Senor Maura's speech will cause a strong impression throughout the country, as his prestige was never so high as at present. The majority of his followers are supposed to be pro-German in their sympathies.

**Button Famine is Feared.**  
New York—Alarmed over the scarcity of fresh water clamshells, the Button Manufacturers' association of America held a special meeting here Wednesday, and decreed that "the fresh-water clam, the mussel, must be preserved." Members of the association said the clam had not been abundant this year because of the wet summer, which caused the streams to wash the mussel from its bed. Prices, they said, were up 50 to 200 per cent.

## NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

### About Oregon

#### \$500,000 Plant is Sold.

Marshfield—Although the transaction took place May 31, 1916, the sale of the pulp mill and its site in the center of the Coos Bay Lumber company holdings became known only recently. The property was sold to William W. Gurley, of Cook county, Illinois, and the deed showed a nominal price, although the property was worth more than \$500,000.

The area includes a five-acre tract, and gives Mr. Gurley a water frontage on Isthmus inlet of 625 feet.

The Smith-Powers railroad runs along the waterfront, but this is considered an asset to the plant, since it furnishes railroad connection for the mill if it should be made over into a manufacturing plant.

Since the purchase the machinery in the pulp mill was sold to a Canadian paper company, which has a plant at Ocean Falls, B. C., and the steamer Northland is now shipping one cargo of the machinery for delivery at that point. No information can be obtained relative to the uses Mr. Gurley intends putting the dismantled mill and its site.

#### Right of Way is Given.

Klamath Falls—The committee consisting of Wilson S. Wiley, chairman; Bert E. Withrow and R. E. Bradbury, having in charge the obtaining of the necessary right of way for the proposed Robert E. Strahorn railroad Eastward from this city, report that they are meeting with splendid success. They realize that the citizens of Klamath county are determined to see teams and scrapers at work in this vicinity this fall.

The committee reports that everywhere the people are showing a keen enthusiasm for the enterprise and a fine public spirit by readily donating right of way. They refer as an example to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gautier, residing a few miles east of this city, who donated right of way across their little ranch of 50 acres and wished they had more to give.

#### Polk Will Hold Fair.

Dallas—The Polk County fair will be held in Dallas the latter part of this month. Much enthusiasm is being manifested and all sections are vying with each other to make the annual affair a big success. There will be many more exhibitors, with more diversified exhibits.

Special amusement features are being planned. In addition to the presence of a carnival company and music by various musical organizations of the county, many special events for which special prizes have been offered will be staged. During one day of the fair an aeroplane flight will be attempted.

#### Pullets Mature Early.

Cottage Grove—William Hands & Son have some White Leghorn pullets that are adding to the reputation of Cottage Grove. All of them started laying at between four and five months of age. One bird in particular started laying at the age of four months and 20 days and when six months old had laid 38 eggs. Trap nests are used, so that the record is accurate. The ancestors of these pullets for 10 years back have been trap-nested, so that a strong laying strain has been developed.

#### Lane Flax to Be Spun.

Eugene—Lane county flax will be spun into thread at the Lane County Fair, beginning next Wednesday, according to an announcement made by the fair board. An experienced operator of the spinning wheel will have charge of this feature of the exhibit. Samples of flax straw and the fiber at the various stages of development will be shown, together with flax from all parts of the world, so that visitors at the fair may compare the Oregon product with that of countries where flax growing is an established industry.

#### Grain is Not Damaged.

Albany—That despite the recent rains, grain in this county is not badly damaged is the opinion of farmers. The rains have colored the oats but the general opinion is that no material injury has been caused thus far. The rain, however, has delayed threshing operations and much clear weather is needed to enable the harvesting of the grain not yet threshed. It is estimated that only about half of the grain has been threshed.

#### Forest Loss is Slight.

Salem—Forest fire losses this year bid fair to touch the mark set in 1912, which is a low record. In that year the damage amounted to but \$460. There has been but one serious fire this season, says State Forester Elliott, and that occurred in a Washington county logging camp and was not strictly a forest fire.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.35; fortyfold, \$1.33; club, \$1.31; red five, \$1.30; red Russian, \$1.28.

Flour—Patents, \$6.40; straights, \$5.80@6.20; exports, \$5.80; valley, \$6; whole wheat, \$6.60; graham, \$6.40.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 per ton; shorts, \$25.50; rolled barley, \$35.50@36.50.

Corn—Whole, \$42 per ton; cracked, \$43.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$16.50@18 per ton; timothy, valley, \$15@16; alfalfa, \$14.50; wheat hay, \$12.50@13.50; oat and vetch, \$12@12.50; cheat, \$11; clover, \$10.

Butter—Exchange prices: Cubes, extras, 29c bid; 30c asked. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 32@34c; butterfat, No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 29c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, exchange prices, current receipts, 29c per dozen. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 30@31c; select, 32@33c.

Poultry—Hens, 13@14c; broilers, 16@18c; turkeys, live, 18@22c; ducks, 11@14c; geese, 9@11c.

Veal—Fancy, 13c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 12@13c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c@81 per dozen; tomatoes, 30@50c per crate; cabbage, \$1.50 per cwt.; peppers, 4@5c per pound; eggplant, 5@6c; lettuce, 20@25c per dozen; cucumbers, 25@50c per box; celery, 60@75c per dozen; corn, 10@25c per doz.

Potatoes—New, 90c@1.15 per cwt.; sweets, 2@3c per pound.

Onions—Oregon and Walla Walla, \$1.50 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 75c@1.40 per box; cantaloupes, 50c@1.75 per crate; peaches, 40@65c per box; watermelons, 1@1c per pound; plums, 75c@1 per box; pears, 50c@1.25; grapes, 90c@1.50 per crate; casabas, 1@c per pound; blackberries, 75c per crate.

Hops—1915 crop, nominal; 1916 contracts, 8c per pound; fuggles, 12c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@26c per pound; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 30@32c.

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

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$6.50@7.15; good, \$6@6.50; common to fair, \$5@5.50; cows, choice, \$5@5.60; medium to good, \$4.50@5; ordinary to fair, \$4@4.50; heifers, \$4@5.75; bulls, \$3@4.25; calves, \$3@6.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.55@9.75; good to prime mixed, \$9.50@9.65; rough heavy, \$8.75@9.25; pigs and skips, \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep—Lambs, \$5.50@8.25; yearling wethers, \$5.75@6.50; old wethers, \$5.50@6; ewes, \$3.50@5.50.

### Hop Demand is Good; Picking is in Full Blast

A more general demand has developed in the hop market and buyers are offering higher prices throughout the state of Oregon. Eight cents was being freely bid on contracts in the Willamette valley, with a substantial premium for fuggles. McNeff Bros. have purchased between 500 and 600 bales of fuggles at 12 cents.

In Western Washington the market has also become more active. Seven hundred bales of clusters were bought in that section at 8 cents, including the crops of Frye, Bremer, Cooper and Perfield.

No trading was reported from Yakima, but the market there was also firm. The first sample of Yakimas were received by McNeff Bros. and the quality was fully equal to that of the best previous years. California advices were of the sale of 600 bales of new Sacramentos at 8 and 8½ cents.

Pickers are busy in all the Oregon hop sections. The favorable change in the weather enabled the pickers to resume operations, and it also held back the mold. It is too early for a definite estimate as to the size of the Oregon crop, but many of the dealers believe it will run close to 100,000 bales.

New York wires estimated the yield in that state at 8000 to 10,000 bales, and the quality very fine. Offers up to 30 cents are being made for states and growers are asking 32 cents.

Letters received from London dealers put the English crop at 300,000 to 310,000 hundredweight. The London Times has the following from Canterbury, dated August 24:

"The hops have not made so much progress during the past few weeks, owing to the pronounced drought. The crop will vary in yield according to districts, many of the hops being on the small side. In the districts where rain has recently fallen the prospects are the best. Vermin has disappeared and mold is not spreading to any extent. It is now expected that the picking will commence earlier than was anticipated. Trade on the market is quiet, and in the few sales effected prices are below recent quotations."

## HARD WORKING TEAMS

"Hard Feed" During Busy Season is Recommended.

Horse Will Thrive, Work Better, and Remain Healthier and More Enduring—Soft Grass Makes Animal too Mushy and Flabby.

(By T. E. SAWYER.)

When a farm horse is working hard it does not pay to let him eat grass when it is green. The horse deserves and should have a good roll on grass or plowed land each time the harness is removed, as that is a luxury and helpful to the animal.

But he will thrive, work better and remain healthier and more enduring if fed "hard feed" during the busy season.

The soft, washy, green grass is palatable of course, but it makes the horse soft and flabby, keeps the bowels too loose and is apt to induce colic.

If the horse has no work to do he may go on pasture right along and have little grain, and when his work is done in late summer he may enjoy the fall pasture made green again by rains. The pasture also is a good place for the brood mare, as it promotes flow of milk.

Severe attacks of colic often are caused by allowing the hot, tired horse to eat grass at the roadside when he has made a long trip to town.

The trouble, too, is prone to come on when horses are suddenly fed new hay or new oats. Both new hay and new oats should be fed in small quantities gradually at first, and along with old hay and oats until the horses become accustomed to the change.

Either the new feed is so palatable that the horse eats too much of it, or



Well-Cared-For Team.

it contains some ferment that sets up indigestion and formation of gas.

Water very seldom causes colic. Nature intends horses to have all of it they want, at any and all times, and so provided it does no harm; we may cause trouble by withholding drinking-water for long periods of time and then forcing the hot, tired horse to drink too much of it at noon and especially just after eating grain.

Allow the work horse adequate supplies of cool, pure water often when he is at work and he never will take too much of it or suffer ill effects from drinking. Indeed the water so given will be likely to prevent sickness and always is appreciated and beneficial.

In addition to making changes of food gradually it also is well to very gradually increase the amount of food. Allow free access to rock salt.

If an attack of colic comes on, the following mixture, given as one dose, usually will be found effectual:

Turpentine, one ounce; fluid extract of Cannabis Indica, one-half ounce; raw linseed oil, one pint. Repeat in half an hour if found necessary.

#### Dipping Posts.

Dipping the butts of fence posts for a length of 30 inches in hot coal tar will prove a great saving in fence post expense.

## GENERAL FARM NOTES

Spraying is as necessary in the garden as in the orchard.

Calf raising is an important part of the dairyman's business.

The chinch bug wheat pest sometimes costs us \$20,000,000 a year.

Not what we know but what we do makes a success of the farm.

The manure spreader, rightly used, will pay for itself in a short time.

Agriculture is what colleges teach; farming is what men do for a living.

Bees are like sheep and many other things. They do better in small groups.

To get the rows in the garden straight use a strong string and two stakes.