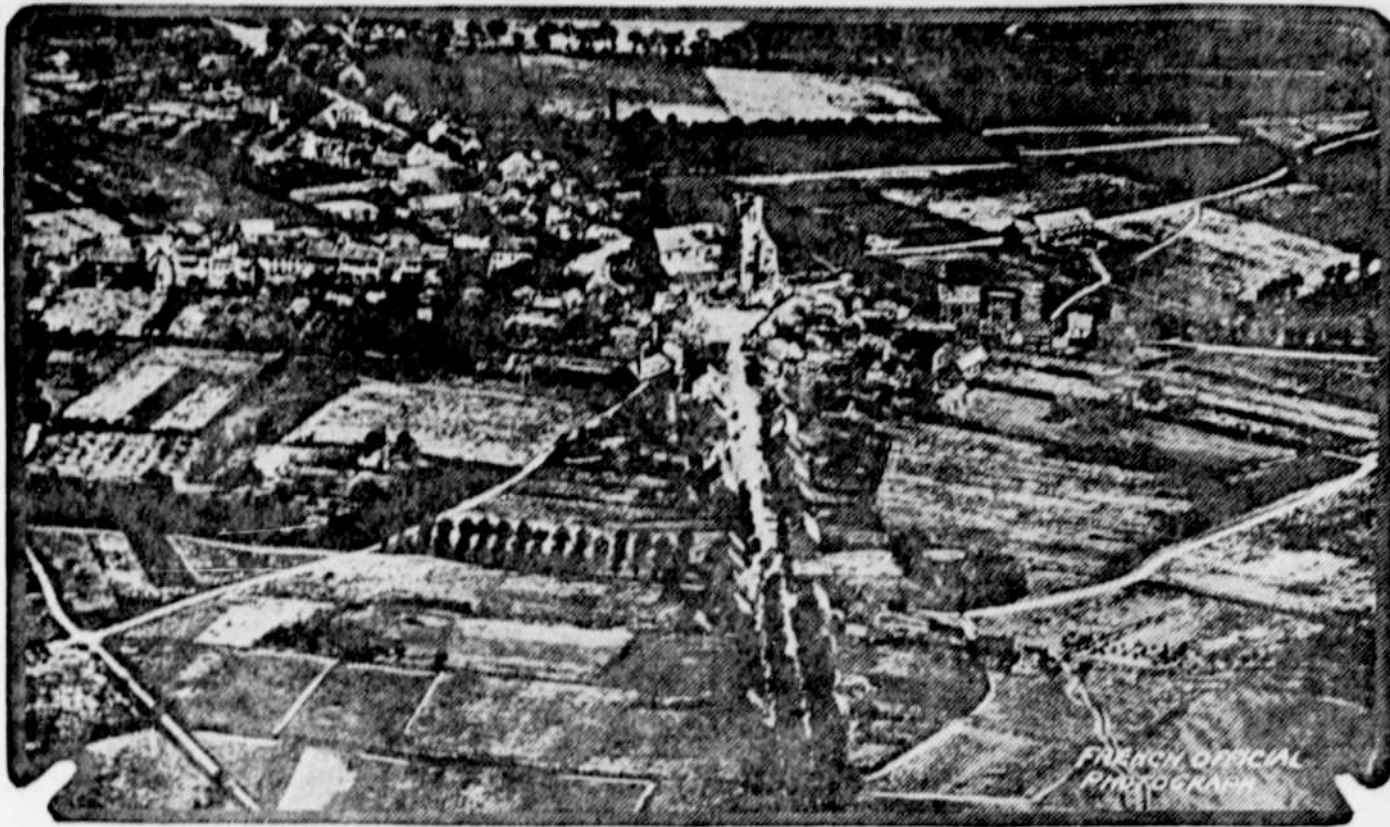


## ONE FORTUNATE TOWN IN FLANDERS



This interesting and remarkable picture shows a view of a town in Flanders taken from a German airplane. Attention is called to the fact that it is one of the few towns in Flanders that has not been spoiled by the ravages of war. Its church, houses and green fields appear as they did before the conflict began.

## ALLIES PREPARING FOR THE WINTER

Warm Clothing Being Rushed From Factory and Home to Men in Trenches.

### BIG MOVES NOT LOOKED FOR

Short, Sharp Blows at Selected Points During Fine Spells, With Occasional Airplane Raids To Be Order of Day for Winter.

Paris.—Preparations for the fourth winter campaign on the western front are already in full swing. The summer campaign is over, and while both the English and French may be expected to make a few big drives, it is not anticipated that the beginning of winter, for military purposes, will see any radical alteration in the war map of France and Flanders.

Millions of sweaters, socks, paper suits, rubber Wellington boots, head wraps, mufflers, gloves and mittens are beginning to flow out from factory and home to the French poilus and British Tommies, hundreds of thousands of whom are facing their fourth winter period in the trenches. The comfort of the fighting man is so carefully studied now, after three years' experience, that nothing will be overlooked to make the coming harsh trial bearable.

Practically all the way from Neuport to Verdun the armies are in quarters totally different from those they occupied last winter; with the exception of one or two stretches—as around La Bassée and the Argonne—the French and British are stationed in captured German lines. Throughout the spring and summer the men have shown little inclination to dig, feeling that in view of the possibility of a further move forward, just enough shelter was good enough for the time being. Turning over earth has never appealed to any infantry in this war, but necessity is likely to force them to do a lot of it in order to provide themselves with snug and well-drained trenches for the winter.

Little Change in Line. Until next spring the western line is not likely to vary to any great extent, unless the totally unexpected happens. High winds, morning and evening mists, snow flurries and rain will limit the usefulness of the airplane and diminish the enormous help

it gives nowadays in every big offensive. The machines are capable of performing wonders in any weather short of a hurricane, and there will be plenty of aerial activity, especially bombing raids, right through the worst months; but poor visibility will make co-operation with the gun batteries difficult, the more so as the Germans' latest type of "Archibald," or anti-aircraft gun, enforces respect and compels pilots to fly high.

In these circumstances big sweeping moves are not looked for, but rather a repetition on a more intensive scale of last winter's tactics. Short, sharp blows at selected points during fine spells, a continual battering on wide fronts by concentrated gun fire lengthening out to close-up rest stations, hundreds of airplanes swarming out to attack encampments, aviation sheds, munition dumps and lines of communication—these will be the regular order of the day throughout the winter. The enemy will be kept on the jump all the time, great gaps will be torn in his dwindling reserves and every possible step taken, first to prevent his ever again assuming the initiative upon the western front, and secondly, to weaken him irreparably for the final knockout blow in 1918.

The part the American contingents will play in the winter's activity is the closest of all military secrets at this time. There is nothing that Hindenburg is burning to know so much as just what Pershing's plans are, and there is nothing that Pershing is more bent upon doing than keeping the slightest hint from Hindenburg.

Prudence the Motto. But while no light can be shed at this stage upon the plans of the American commander in chief, I am able to give this assurance, that prudence is his motto, that he will never consent to play to the gallery as even the best generals are sometimes tempted to do. It is Halig's great merit that he bides his time and only strikes when he is able to strike in real earnest. Pershing resembles the British leader in this respect, and Europe has had enough war experience to know that these are the men who get the real results at the least possible cost in lives, and that though they have little to show on the war map, they are steadily, persistently, relentlessly wearing down the toughest foe that ever took the field.

What can be said, however, without giving any information to the enemy is that here in France Americans will

co-operate throughout the winter in the gigantic task of preparing for the death blow. The details cannot be discussed, but the ground has been cleared for a colossal amount of work, embracing all branches that go to make for the efficient operation of a modern war machine, and a big share will be taken over during the bad weather by Americans, not only in the United States, but also in France. And this quite aside from the training of the fighting men and the education of the officers in the latest phases of warfare.

The result of all this activity will be that next spring the entente allies will possess a superlative war machine, gunned, manned and equipped in an unprecedentedly complete and magnificent manner. It was correct to say last winter that in 1917 the entente allies would develop a striking force which could not be exceeded in 1918 if the war continued. But at that time the intervention of the United States was only a dim possibility; the revolution in Russia and the collapse of her army were foreseen by nobody.

Tough Problem for Enemy. As the situation stands at present, with the United States adding her mighty power to the common lot, and with a still unextinguished hope that the Muscovites may be brought back to their old aggressive fighting, men belonging to the inner circles of Europe affirm their belief that the entente allies will be able to confront Hindenburg with a far harsher problem in 1918 than they could have hoped to put up to him in 1917.

Next spring the British army will still be at top strength, for in the past summer Halig has put forth nothing like his maximum effort, and in consequence has suffered losses far below the figures anticipated at the British war office. When it was seen that the Russian army must drop out of all offensive plans this summer and that Germany would be able to develop an unexpected strength upon the western front, the Franco-British policy naturally became more conservative. The building up of the American armies has confirmed the wisdom of this course, which looks to the accumulation of an irresistible power before the last continuous, annihilating blows are delivered upon all possible fronts.

Passengers Brave Sea's Perils. An Atlantic Port.—An American passenger steamer in the coastwise service went aground in a shoal off the New England coast, but was floated, apparently uninjured, after eight hours. The passengers and crew remained on board.

### GUILTY FLEE, NONE PURSUE

Two Abandon Auto and Whisky in South Dakota When Conscience Stricken.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A combination of guilty conscience and booze resulted in the Lincoln county authorities capturing an automobile which had been abandoned by the owner. In the automobile was found a quantity of liquor, which the driver of the car had smuggled into South Dakota, in violation of the state-wide prohibition law.

Worth Feldman was trying out a new motorcycle behind the automobile. The occupants mistook him for an officer, stopped the car and fled.

The machine bearing an Iowa license number was confiscated.

### Requisitions Space on All Vessels.

Paris.—President Poincaré at a cabinet meeting signed a decree providing for the requisitioning of cargo accommodations on all vessels—French, allied and neutral—for the service of the government.

## OATMEAL IS POPULAR

Authorities Agree That Cereal, Properly Prepared, is Most Nutritious and Easily Digested Food.

Nearly every American eats oatmeal—in fact it appears on the tables of many well-regulated homes every morning in the year. Authorities agree that oatmeal, properly prepared, is the most nutritious and easily-digested food for breakfast. Ordinary oatmeal, however, does not digest readily, because it is seldom cooked long enough. It is estimated that the kind usually sold as "Rolled Oats" or "Crushed Oats" should be cooked at least sixteen hours before it is fit to eat—at the end of which time it has lost practically all of the flavor it originally possessed.

This led to the discovery of a process of cooking oatmeal in sealed cookers at a very high temperature under steam pressure—an exclusive process which bursts the kernels of the starch, changing them into dextrinized starch, which is easily digested by the most delicate stomach. The sealed cookers also cause the oatmeal to retain all of the nutty flavor of the carefully-selected oats, which is lost in every other process. As a result of this patented process, the oatmeal is not only more palatable and digestible, but can be made ready for the table with only twenty minutes' cooking, which makes it a great convenience to the housewife.

This is a subject of vital interest to the parents of growing children, because the time to lay the foundation of good health and long life is during childhood. It is what you digest, not what you eat, that makes muscle, bone and brain. Oatmeal is the ideal food for building up sturdy bodies and keen, receptive brains, but the ordinary kind does not appeal to many children because of its lack of flavor. This has all been remedied by the steam-cooking process, which makes the oatmeal so deliciously palatable that children not only relish it, but call for more.

The oatmeal prepared by the process referred to is the kind put up for the market under the name of H-O Oatmeal, and can be obtained from all grocers by simply insisting upon that brand. It contains nearly twice as much tissue-building material as corn meal, rice, white flour bread or soda crackers, and is really more nourishing than meat or eggs, while it only costs about one-half cent per dish. Is it any wonder, therefore, that H-O has become known as "The National Dish?"

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis Portland for No. 1 grade: Hard White—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft White—Palouse Bluestem, Fortyfold, White Valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White Club—Little Club, Jenkins Club, White Hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla—Red Russian, Red Hybrids, Jones Fife, Coppei, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less; other grades handled by sample.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 45c per pound; prime firsts, 44c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 48c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 49c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 46c per dozen; candled, 48c; select, 53c.

Poultry—Hens, large, 18@19c per pound; small, 16@14c; broilers, 20@21c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 8@10c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 28@30c. Veal—Fancy, 15@16c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 21@22c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 65c@1.35 per crate; cabbage, 1@1.1c per pound; lettuce, 50@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@50c; peppers, 6@8c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per dozen; spinach, 6@7c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.50 @ 2 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 3c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.50@2.75; per sack; Walla Walla, \$2.50; California, \$2.50@2.75.

Green Fruits—Peaches, 75c@1 per box; apples, \$1@2.25; pears, \$1@1.75; grapes, \$1@1.50 per crate; casabas, 2c per pound; cranberries, 15c.

Portland Union Stockyards Co. October 16, 1917.

Cattle—Best beef steers.....\$ 9.50@10.25 Good beef steers..... 8.00@ 9.25 Best beef cows..... 7.00@ 7.75 Ordinary to good..... 4.00@ 6.75 Best heifers..... 7.00@ 8.00 Calves..... 7.00@ 9.50 Bulls..... 4.00@ 6.75 Stockers and feeders.... 4.00@ 7.25 Hogs—Prime light hogs.....\$17.00@17.25 Prime heavy hogs..... 17.00@17.25 Bulk..... 17.00@17.25 Pigs..... 15.00@16.00 Sheep—Yearlings.....\$11.75@12.25 Wethers..... 11.50@12.25 Ewes..... 8.00@10.50 Western lambs..... 13.50@14.00 Valley lambs..... 12.75@13.50

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

News has been received at Klamath Falls that R. M. Hales has fallen heir to a large fortune left him by an uncle in Franklin, Pa., and has gone to make his claim.

Rosco Taylor, of Portland, and Percy Brooks, of Bend, have been matched for a boxing bout to be held in that city October 19. Ted Hoke and Harry Christenson also will be on the card.

After paying \$435 for a band of 29 sheep, F. M. Crow, a Halfway rancher, lost the whole herd the day he received them when he turned them into an alfalfa field to pasture. The sheep became bloated and died.

Sheridan's cannery is now running night and day with two shifts of 48 men and women each. Evergreen blackberries are coming in at the rate of two tons daily from that section and Tillamook and Lincoln counties.

More than 300 High School students are engaged in the Hood River Valley apple harvest. The students of the Hood River, Odell and Parkdale schools have been released from their studies, and it is estimated that they will harvest more than 125,000 boxes of fruit.

A government inspector is reported to be at work inspecting the 640-acre homesteads in the Lower Burnt River districts. A large number of grazing land holders expect unfavorable action upon applications because of the lack of information with which so many filed.

Word has been received at Baker, that F. Prese has struck a rich vein of gold ore while developing some of the upper workings of the abandoned Columbia mine near Sumpter. Mr. Prese has been operating on this ledge, which is a part of the North Pole lode, on a small scale for some time.

The Tualatin Valley Electric company was granted approximately a 10 per cent increase in its electric rates by the Public Service commission Friday. The commission says: "It is the opinion of the commission that no rate which it might fix at this time would produce a reasonable return in addition to the necessary expenses and taxes."

Governor Withycombe, at a meeting of the Emergency board Thursday, announced that he will send out letters to all members of the legislature in the near future, regarding the creation of a board of arbitration with compulsory powers to settle labor disputes during the period of the war. If given proper assurances by the members, the legislature will be called into extraordinary session at once.

Mrs. C. W. Miller, of Cherryville, owns one of the most remarkable hens in Oregon. The hen was hatched on December 27 last. It began laying when 4 months and 18 days old, and laid an egg a day for 28 days. Soon afterward biddy showed a desire to set, and being encouraged by Mrs. Miller, who placed 11 eggs under her, she hatched nine little chicks at the age of 6 months and 10 days.

Troops of drafted men passing through Roseburg recently have taken the city government into their own hands, literally speaking. Vacant automobiles have been appropriated by them, and on one occasion a large car was "mobilized" by the men, who attempted to operate the machine and twisted a rear axle off. All movable articles were "confiscated" and street signs removed. Inspection of the train carrying the troops showed that other cities suffered fully as badly as Roseburg, everything from a wheelbarrow to a mule, including a milch cow, being among their storage of "army equipment."

With the close of the range season sheep are now coming into Bend for shipment to winter pasture, several thousand having been brought in the past few days.

The highest point ever reached by the mercury at the Bend weather station at this time of the year was recorded Tuesday, the thermometer registering 91 degrees.

Hoyt S. Gale of Washington, sent to McMinnville by the United States Geological department, has been looking over gas and oil indications and prospects that have developed in that vicinity.

Kirkland Bros., of Seattle, hearing of the scarcity of houses in North Bend, are planning to build a large number of modest homes to house families now living in tents. In Marshfield an apartment house is proposed and several capitalists are about to commence building homes.

Klamath county residents are gladdened by the daily sight of a locomotive and tracklaying outfit well out toward the middle of the valley between Klamath Falls and Oleno, 12 miles east. The 40 miles of fencing necessary will require two carloads of wire and about 15,000 cedar posts.

### "TRUST US," SAY BRITISH

War Does Not Make Englishmen Understand American Colloquialisms Any Better Than Before.

Washington.—Evidently the war has not made the English understand American colloquialisms any better than heretofore—or some particular Englishmen are merely lacking a sense of humor. Anyway, official Washington is smiling an official smile (which is the diplomatic way of concealing undue mirth) over a little incident that occurred in Hampton Roads the other day, when Secretary Baker was on an inspection trip. He crossed from one camp to another when a British cruiser, lying near by, signalled:

"Who is that going ashore flying an official flag?"

"The secretary of war," was the answer.

"Thank you," said the Britisher. "Don't mention it," replied our courteous bluejackets.

That ended it until one of our sail-

ors saw the British wig-wagging furiously. He read the signal.

"Trust us," the British were saying, "we'll never mention it to a soul."

### GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SON A FARM LABORER

Berlin.—Willy Michaelis, the youngest son of the new German chancellor, is working as a common laborer on a large farm in Langmell, near Gruenberg, in Silesia. The young man is a student of one of the Berlin high schools. When the summer vacation began in July he offered his services for the harvest with thousands of other pupils, and was sent to Silesia, where he works hard every day from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night. After the harvest he will, of course, return to school.

The army wants photographers and telegraphers. They will help take the place of the old-time scouts.