

GERMAN ARMIES ARE REINFORCED

French Stronghold Is Captured; 40,000 Prisoners Taken.

Allies Force Back German Lines 25 Miles—Assaults Dismal—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 Reuter 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 Ourcq 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 counsel of men, settling straight 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."

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.

Among the trades was a sale of club at Walla Walla at a price equal to 98 1/2 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, Dallas, 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	.97 1/2
Red Russian	.95
Red rife	.95 1/2

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, \$28.

Corn—Whole, \$38 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@28 1/2c.

Pork—Block, 12 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13@13 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Yellow, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50c@1.25 box; cantaloupes, 50c@1.25 per box; plums, 50c@1; watermelons, 80@90c per hundred; pears, 50c@1 per box; grapes, 75c@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@6.00; medium, \$5.25@5.75; Heifers \$5.50@6.25; Calves, \$6.00@8.50; Bulls, \$3.00@4.75; Stags, \$4.50@5.75.

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.; rife, 96c per bu.; red Russian, 94c per bu.; turkey red, \$1.03 1/2 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@12 1/2c per lb; cows, 11 1/2@12c per lb; heifers, 12c per lb.

Dressed veal—15 1/2c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Whole, packing house, 14c per lb.

Dressed spring lamb—12 1/4@13c per lb.

Dressed mutton—9 1/2@11 1/2c per lb.

Apples—New cooking, 50@85c 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@81c per crate.

Crabapples—50c@1.25 per box.

Huckleberries—6@7c per lb.

Pears—Bartlett, \$1@1.50 per box.

Peaches—40c per crate.

Hood River Road Bonds Are Held Valid by Courts

Salem.—The supreme court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice McBride, pronounced valid the Hood River county \$75,000 bond issue for the construction of its link of the Columbia River highway. The bonds have been sold to S. Benson, of Portland, and according to State Highway Commissioner Bowby, the decision by the supreme court will enable construction work of the highway to commence immediately.

The suit testing the bond issue was begun by W. L. Clark, and he asked the court to enjoin the county court from issuing and delivering the bonds to Benson on the ground that the petition for the election was invalid.

"It is urged that the petition is defective in not stating with sufficient definiteness the beginning and terminus of the proposed road," said Chief Justice McBride in his opinion. "Chapter 339, laws of 1913, provide for a state highway commission and requires such commission to appoint a state highway engineer, and further provides that the books and records of his office shall be public records. His survey and plan of the proposed road was, therefore, a public record."

In another opinion written by Chief Justice McBride the court held bonds of the value of \$25,000 issued by the city of Eugene to assist in the building of an armory in the town valid.

Huge Pavilion Rises at Salem State Fair Grounds

Salem.—When the Oregon State Fair opens Monday, September 28, a new pavilion will be ready to receive visitors. The structure is nearing completion and the painters are busy on the outer walls. The legislative assembly of 1913 made an appropriation for a brick building to be used for housing agricultural and horticultural products of the state of Oregon, and work would have commenced last year, but brick could not be obtained. The contract was let last March to LeDeux & LeDeux of Portland, they being the lowest bidders among the 20 or more. They began work April 15 of the present year, and with the exception of two weeks' delay owing to the state's inability to supply the brick, have been busy every day.

The main structure is 122x243 feet outside dimensions, and the auditorium annex is 56x112 feet. There is a heavy concrete foundation, four feet high, above which are 900,000 brick, the number in the combined building. The brick was made by the state and sold to the contractors at \$8.50 a thou-

sand. There is an arcade 20x130 feet in which is a drinking fountain, and there are nine double entrances and 110 windows, while in the roof there are 14 skylights 12x20 feet.

There were 1,724 barrels of cement, or 6,896 sacks, used in the building and 1,000 pounds of putty were used in the skylights.

The second floor has 16,656 square feet of space, while the first has 24,646 square feet. One-half mile of steel rods were used and 5,000 10-inch bolts. One mile of holes was bored for the bolts. The flooring is all of two-inch Oregon fir. Frank Lanning subcontracted the brick work and plastering and employed an average of 20 men. T. J. Wilson subcontracted the painting and W. J. Morton of Portland subcontracted the roofing. State Architect Knighton drew the plans for the building.

The combined building-pavilion and auditorium—will cost about \$61,500, when finished. It will be the home of the permanent county exhibits.

Hop Yields Surpass All Expectations of Growers

Newberg.—A visit to the hop yards on the opposite side of the Willamette from Newberg discloses the fact that the crop will be much better than was predicted a few weeks ago. Dr. W. E. Mallory, who has 80 acres which have begun to bear recently, says that a portion of these will produce a ton this year, which is far beyond the yield of the first crop.

C. F. Yeager, who has 14 acres and employs 65 pickers, begun work August 26. He says he has the biggest crop on one-year vines in that part of the state and that they will produce a ton and a half to the acre.

John P. Ranzau and wife, who have about 70 acres of hops, have just commenced picking. They often employ 400 pickers. Last year a portion of their land produced three tons to the acre.

Three hundred and twenty-five pickers went to work on the farm of A. J. Ray & Sons. It is expected that the picking will last three weeks. The crop is heavy and covers 130 acres. A. J. Ray & Sons have added to their drying capacity. It takes 100 pounds of green hops to make 25 pounds of dry.

At all the places visited an immense amount of work had been expended in preparation for a crop. Heavy posts were set and well braced and from these heavy galvanized wire was strung on which to train the vines. The ground was as free of weeds as a well kept garden. The expense of cultivating, picking and putting into the bins ready for drying is estimated at 6 cents a pound. The hop yards above referred to may be taken as fair samples of those in that vicinity.

Water Right Owner Will Not Mar Latourelle Falls

That he has no intention of exercising his water-right on Latourelle Falls in such a manner as to impair their natural beauty, and that he is more interested in preserving the falls and exhibiting them to the public than Guy Talbot, who deeded them to the state, was asserted Saturday in a letter written Governor West by George Joseph, victor in a recent suit with Mr. Talbot concerning the water rights on the falls. Mr. Joseph further offers to pay Governor West's expenses on a round trip from Salem to Latourelle, if the executive cares to investigate the question himself.

High Sugar Causes Theft.

Eugene.—War prices on sugar are believed to be the cause of a burglary in the Lang wholesale grocery warehouse in this city. A sack of sugar was the only article missed, with the exception of a small quantity of crackers and cheese. The office, with the cash drawer and the safe, was untouched. The entrance was made through a window.

School Decision Made.

Salem.—According to an opinion of First Assistant Attorney-General Crawford a school director cannot resign and vacate his office until his successor is appointed or elected. The fact that a resignation has been accepted by the proper authority does not alter the case, he declares.

Pendleton Wheat Land Values Are Increasing

Pendleton.—Reaching the top notch price of wheat land in these parts, the John Kellaugh ranch of 400 acres, on Mission Ridge, was sold Thursday to John J. McPhail for \$50,000, or \$125 an acre. It is predicted this land will be worth \$150 an acre within five years.

Another sale of equal magnitude was closed the same day when McPhail, the purchaser of the first ranch, sold out his own ranch of 1440 acres on the Umatilla Indian reservation for \$50,000. The purchasers were Frank Curl and Frank Rogers. Both are prominent wealthy ranchers of this county. Old farmers and wheat raisers say that this, too, is an exceptionally good purchase as the land is well under development and will increase greatly in value.

The last highest purchase of wheat land brought \$115 an acre. Within the past three weeks there is a marked interest in wheat ranches, with offers from strangers. It is believed the war has something to do with this.

Free Public Market Is Great Help to Growers

Portland.—That business is being done on a large scale at the Yamhill-street public market is shown by an announcement by J. H. Stephenson, an orchardist of Cornelius, Or., that he has sold 22,000 crates of peaches in the last six weeks. His sales one day amounted to 2000 crates. He says he has received an average of 10 cents a crate more for his fruit this year at the public market than he received formerly from commission houses.

It is reported that in the last few weeks there has been more than 100,000 crates of peaches sold at the market.

Arrangements have been made for the inauguration of a delivery system. One wagon will be used at first. The service will be increased as business warrants.

1383 Cars of Fruit Sent Out by Pacific Association

Albany.—From opening of the strawberry season to September 5, 1383 carloads of fruit and produce have been shipped from this state by the North Pacific Fruitgrowers' Distributing association, declares O. H. Cash, inspector of the Oregon branch of that organization.

Mr. Cash has been visiting several sections of this county in search of ready apple crops for the eastern markets. A carload of apples will be shipped soon from this vicinity.

Mr. Cash says this year's apple crop will average well but that prices will be lower, owing to the war in Europe. The Willamette valley has shipped more than 33 carloads of produce this year.

Union Dairymen Organize.

Union.—A permanent dairymen's organization, known as the Catherine Creek Dairymen's association, was formed here Saturday, with headquarters at Union. W. A. Maxwell was elected president, W. S. Paddock vice-president and W. S. Miller secretary and treasurer. This is the first organization of the kind in the county. By-laws were adopted and all necessary arrangements made for future work.

GOATS PAY MORTGAGES

THEY CLEAN UP UNDERBRUSH AND DESTROY WEEDS.

Animals Are Naturally Browser and Relish Noxious Plants in Preference to Luxuriant Pasturage—Meat Is Nicely Flavored.

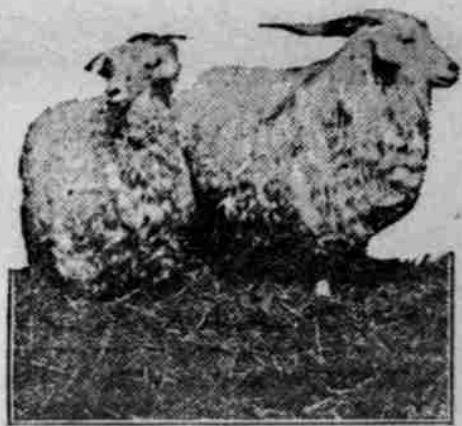
(By GEORGE H. DACY, Copyright, 1914.)

Angora goats are profitable wage earners. They clean up underbrush, destroy weeds, yield profitable meat and mohair and improve soil fertility on a minimum of feed and care. They are also naturally browsers and relish underbrush and weeds in preference to luxuriant pasturage. Without feed other than what they rustle, grade Angoras will produce from three to six pounds of mohair per animal each year, which sells on the market at from 25 to 60 cents per pound. Well cared for pure breeds often yield as high as ten or twelve pounds of mohair to a shearing, while fleeces of special luster and over fifteen or eighteen inches in length sometimes bring as high as \$5 or \$6 per pound.

The meat of the Angora is tender, well marbled and nicely flavored, and many consumers eat goat meat and imagine that they are consuming lamb or mutton. On the grade fat Angoras sell for from four to six and a half cents a pound. The manure of the goat rivals that of sheep as a tonic for alling soils.

Angoras are first aids to farmers who desire to inexpensively subdue wild land. Twenty-five or thirty goats pastured on 100 acres of bush land will effect wonders in a couple of years toward reclaiming the idle land. It is best to rotate the goats from one small field to another so that the animals are constantly gaining in live weight and at the same time killing out the undesirable growth. Angoras will stand on their hind legs and browse all the leaves and twigs within their reach. They uniformly graze over a field so that when they are through with the task of cleaning the land the field is in shape for plowing.

Grade Angoras range in price according to age, weight and condition. Farmers can usually buy good crossbred flocks at from \$2.50 to \$5 per animal. Pure bred bucks cost from \$10 to \$50 apiece, while full blooded does sell for from \$8 to \$20 per animal. The utility of the Angora hinges around his ability to perform valuable work at cut price costs. Goats abhor wet or swamp land as well as inclem-



Angora Buck and Doe.

ent weather. The animals are reliable barometers inasmuch as they invariably scent the approaching storm and head for shelter.

Millions of acres of brush land that today are loafing could be brought into profitable use if the landowners would but keep flocks of goats as land cleaners. The winter care of goats is similar to that of sheep. An open shed facing the south, provided with plenty of bedding and perfectly dry, will provide ample protection, while oats, roots and hay will supply sustenance.

Spray apparatus and materials are now absolutely necessary to successful fruit growing.

Pruning Grape Vines.

Go over the grape vines and remove the weakest main canes and laterals, reserving only the strongest for next year's fruiting. Pinch off the ends of the laterals bearing fruit.

Best Market for Strawberries.

Home markets for strawberries usually prove more satisfactory than those at a distance, although a fancy brand of berries will often bring more in a large market than in a small one.

Rations for Poultry.

Too few of our farmers produce the rations consumed by their poultry, or the sort of feed they produce is not adapted to best results with their flocks, which is practically the same thing.

Charcoal, one of the prime essentials to successful poultrying, often is missing on the farm, and if bought, usually comes high. Burning old chunks, cobs, etc., and smothering down the flames with damp cobs or rotten chunks of wood, will produce one's own charcoal abundantly and cheaply for poultry.