

STORY OF LODZ STARTLES WORLD

German Losses Greatest Since Battles of Napoleon.

Great Army Is Cut Off From Supply of Food and Ammunition; Surrender by Thousands.

London—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says that when the full details of the Russian victory in Poland are available they will furnish a story that will astonish the world—a story telling of a blow to Germany's finest troops such as had not been dealt since the days of Napoleon.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, who, in common with other Petrograd correspondents, hints that there is to come still bigger news which they are unable at this time to transmit, says the possibility which seemed to exist that the German forces which escaped the enveloping movement east of Lodz would succeed in breaking through near Strykow and joining the rest of the German forces now appears hopeless.

This German force, adds the correspondent, is fighting its way back in the direction of the Vistula, under a terrible artillery fire, which is causing an appalling loss of life. The Germans are reported to be short of both food and shells, a result of being cut off from their base.

The following statement from the Russian general staff was made public to Petrograd Friday night:

"On the left bank of the Vistula our troops, advancing from the lower part of the Bzura river, have reached Gombin."

"In the center of the battle line we captured the town of Brzeziny and the villages in the valley of the Mroga river. In some places we dislodged the Germans by bayonet attacks. Our offensive in this region continues."

"Between Brzeziny and Głowno our cavalry succeeded in several charges against the German infantry. During the retreat of the enemy, we captured a number of field guns, some with their teams complete. We are computing the number of prisoners captured."

"Among the German troops we pushed back from Rzgów and Tuszyń toward Brzeziny was a division of the Prussian Guard."

"In the region of Sgiers and Strykow we attacked the Germans toward Lodz. Between Sgiers and Zdzisławka some German troops are still holding themselves in their trenches."

"In general, the fighting is favorable to our arms."

A Rome dispatch says the Russian embassy announces that the battle of Lodz has been renewed with fresh forces. Several German divisions were annihilated and many German generals were killed, it adds. The German front has been broken in several places and a decision is imminent. One German corps, including nearly 50,000 men, having surrendered, a second corps that has been cut off from the main army in the battle of Lodz, Russian Poland, was completely routed, according to a Petrograd dispatch received via Paris.

Great Britain Still Has Confidence in Naval Power

London—The British government, while regretting its naval losses during the war, is apparently in no fear that its predominance in number of fighting craft will be threatened seriously.

"Britain can lose a dreadnaught every month for 12 months without a single loss to the enemy," said Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons, "and yet be in as good a position of superiority as she was at the outbreak of the war."

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss such topics as the naval engagement off Heligoland, the destruction of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope off the coast of Chile and the British naval expedition in Antwerp prior to the fall of the Belgian coast, asserting such discussion would be profitless until he was able to reveal all the facts. Instead, he went on to give a few details regarding the work the British navy was performing.

Peace Talk Denounced.

Berlin, via London—The Cologne Gazette declares that the reports of a German desire for peace, which it says are probably inspired by the British, belong to the "region of higher political idiocy." "The position of the Germans, neither in the East nor West," it continues, "is critical. German military undertakings on all the battlefields are progressing favorably. Neither the military nor the political situation contains any reason which might make Germany desirous to conclude peace."

Italians Accuse France.

Berlin—Dispatches appearing in Italian newspapers are to the effect that molestation of Italian shipping by the French is a part of a systematic plan of the French to divert the maritime trade from Genoa to Marseilles. Word comes from Rome that in Northern Italy there is much feeling against England, many foundries being closed because of the seizure of copper and lead. British imports in October, according to Rome reports, decreased 40 per cent, and the exports 60 per cent, as compared with last year.

Germans Say No Change.

Berlin—An official announcement given out in Berlin says: "English ships did not attack the coast of Flanders again Friday. There have been no actual changes along the battle front in the western area. To the north of Langemarck, we have taken a group of houses and made a number of prisoners. Our attack in the Argonne region has made further progress. French attacks in the neighborhood of Apremont were repulsed."

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Oats were again the strongest feature of the grain market, and \$22.50 was bid for any quantity of May delivery at the session of the Merchants' Exchange. Only one lot of 100 tons was available at this figure, however. For prompt delivery \$28.50 was bid with no sellers.

The export demand for oats is likely to keep the market firm as long as the supply lasts. The British steamer Lowther Range has sailed with 3500 tons of oats for England. The Den of Airline took out 500 tons, and 100 tons was on the St. Hugo.

The barley market is also firm. In California there is a sharp foreign demand and export inquiries have also been received here, but at current prices European business is not yet possible in the northwest.

The call for January club was the feature of trading in the wheat market. Four 5000-bushel lots were sold at \$1.16.

The week opened with a quieter hop market, but prices were on a steady basis. The Schmidt crop of 186 bales at Aurora was bought by H. L. Hart for \$1.11.

In California, buying has been heavy, according to advices received by dealers. The Uhlmanns purchased 750 bales of Sacramentos at 7 1/2 and 8 cents. Flanagan & Faust sold 322 bales of Sacramentos at 7 cents. Sales of Sonomas, 291 bales, to Ballard & Hunt at 10 1/8 cents; Sanford Bros.' crop of 250 bales at 9 cents and other lots at 8 1/4 to 9 1/4 cents.

Imports of hops in September, according to official statistics, were 24,842 pounds, compared with 98,992 in the same month last year. Exports were 433,986 pounds, compared with 2,867,148 last year; total imports at New York up to November 14 were 244,745 pounds.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.17 per bushel; foot fold, \$1.16 1/2; club, \$1.13 1/2; red Russian, \$1.08 1/2; red fife, \$1.10.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28.50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$24.50; brewing, \$23.00; shorts, \$23.50.

Milled—Spot prices: Bran, \$24.50; \$24.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50; rolled barley, \$27.50 to \$28.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$37 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 (15.50); grain hay, \$10.11; alfalfa, \$13.50 to \$14; valley timothy, \$13.14.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 40; candled, 42 1/2; storage, 47 1/2; fresh, 48 1/2.

Poultry—Hens, 13c; springs, 13c; turkeys, ordinary 18 to 19c; culs 15 to 17c; live 17 to 18c; dressed (choice), 20 to 21c; ducks, 10 to 14c; geese, 10 to 12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 43 1/2c per pound in case lots; 1/2c more in less than case lots; cubes, 31c.

Cheese—Oregon triplets, jobbers' buying price, 15c per pound f. o. b. Portland; Young Americas, 15 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 11 1/2 to 12c per pound. Pork—Block, 10c per pound.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50 to 75c per box; eggplant, 7c per pound; peppers, 6 to 7 1/2c per pound; artichokes, 90c per dozen; tomatoes, 60c to \$1 per crate; cabbage, 3 1/2 to 4c per pound; peas, 10c per pound; beans, 6 to 7c per pound; cauliflower, 40 to 75c per dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; head lettuce, 1.85 to 2c per pound; pumpkins, 1c per pound; squash, 1c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 65c to \$1.50 per box; casabas, 1 1/4c per pound; pears, 1.25 to 1.50; grapes, 75c to \$1.75 per crate; cranberries, \$8 to 9 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, 75 to 85c per sack, Idaho, 85c to 90c; Yakima, 85c to \$1; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound.

Onions—Yellow, 85 to 90c per sack. Hops—1914 crop, 8 to 11c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 17 to 18c; eastern Oregon, 15 to 20c nominal.

Mohair—1914 clip, 27 1/2c per pound. Casaca Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium \$5.25 to \$5.75; heifers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.00; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.75; stags, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Hogs—Light, \$7.00 to \$7.45; heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.45.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Seattle—There is considerable activity in apples, but prices are not quotably higher. One of the apple features during the week was the receipt of several carloads of Jonathans from the upper Columbia district.

It has been noted that the larger sizes are watery, with defective cores, but the run of medium and small stock is well adapted to the trade, and will prove good sellers. Prices are 75c to \$1.

There is a good undertone to the local vegetable market, and the feeling reaches, into practically every staple offered, root stock and household goods predominate. The demand for local celery is good, the newer arrivals of the golden hearts stimulating the demand. Prices are 40 to 60c. Hothouse leaf lettuce is no longer one of the leading vegetable staples as in days gone by. It has been a drug on the market this season. Crate lots are selling at 40 to 50c. The improved quality of California head stock has practically forced the local offerings off the market.

There has been a liberal supply of local cabbage, which is selling at steady prices at 75c to \$1.

Eggs—Select ranch, 44 to 46c per lb.; do, 42 to 44c per lb.; 10 to 15c per lb.; old roosters, 10c per lb.; 1914 broilers, 11c per lb.; ducklings, 12 to 13c per lb.; geese, 10c per lb.; guinea fowl, \$2 per dozen; live, 20c per lb.; do, do, 20c to 25c per lb.

Apples—Cooking, 50 to 60c per box; Jonathans, 75c to \$1 per box; Winter Bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; Kings, 75c to \$1 per box; Delicious, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box; Spitzenbergs, 75c to \$1.25 per box.

Grapes—Malaga, \$1 to \$1.15 per crate; Black Emperors, \$1.15 per crate; Corbions, \$1 per crate.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 85c to \$1 per dozen; beans, green, 10 to 12 1/2c per lb.; bell peppers, California, 30-lb. boxes, \$1.50; beans, new, \$1 to \$1.25 per sack; cabbage, local, 75c to \$1 per 100 lbs.; red, 1 1/4c per lb.; celery, 40 to 60c per box.

Honey—\$2.25 to \$3.50 per case, Pease—Beurre Easter, \$1.25 per box; Beurre Anjou, 75c to \$1 per box. Quinces—\$1.25 to \$1.75 per box. Walnuts—18c per lb.

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

Dressed Veal—14 1/2c per lb. Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 8 1/2 to 10c per lb.

Dressed Spring Lamb—12 to 12c per lb.

U. S. WILL MAKE OWN WAR RULES

Declaration of London Rejected by United States.

Washington Prepares to Protect All Legitimate Commerce on High Seas of World.

Washington, D. C.—The decided stand taken by the United States government in refusing to accept piecemeal adoption of the principles of the declaration of London as a guide to commercial restrictions to be imposed during the European war was made clear at the State department when the text of a cablegram sent to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on October 14 last was made public.

Mr. Gerard had communicated a preliminary notice that Germany intended to protest to this government against alleged violation of the declaration by Great Britain and France.

The German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, called at the State department Thursday to lodge the formal complaint, and the text of the reply cabled to Ambassador Gerard, copies of which went to all American diplomatic representatives in Europe, was then made public. It follows:

"Please inform the German government that the department's suggestion made to the belligerent countries for the adoption for the sake of uniformity of the declaration of London as a temporary code of naval warfare for use in the present war has been withdrawn because of the unwillingness of some of the belligerents to adopt the declaration of London without modification."

"The United States government therefore insists that the rights and duties of those of its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States with the belligerents, independently of the provisions of the declaration and this government will reserve the right to enter a demand or protest in every case in which the rights and duties mentioned above and defined by existing rules of international law are violated or their free exercise hindered by the authorities of the belligerent governments."

The message was signed by Counselor Lansing, then acting secretary of state. The declaration of London, framed at an international conference in London, from which it draws its designation, was designed as a uniform naval procedure for war times to be recognized by all powers participating in the conference.

It set out definite declarations as to what articles should be considered contraband of war and defined the rights of neutral shipping. The declaration was generally viewed as marking a great advance over the conflicting practices the several nations had applied during periods of belligerence, with most unsatisfactory results to neutral shipping. It has never been ratified, however, by all of the powers which participated in the conference. The United States and Germany are among the powers which have recorded their acceptance of the declaration, while Great Britain has not taken this action.

One article of the declaration provides that it shall be binding as between belligerent powers only on those by which it has been ratified.

Soon after the outbreak of the European war it became evident that, while they recognized in a general way the spirit of the declaration, some of the belligerent powers intended to insist on great modifications of important details, basing their action on the fact that they had not formally ratified the convention.

Since the declaration was in fact a compromise between the extreme views of the several governments, which participated in the conference, a high official here pointed out that it would have been neither just nor fair, in the opinion of the government, to consent to any modification without the agreement of all parties.

The State department felt obliged to withdraw from its adherence to the declaration, even before the German protest was received. It is said, however, that the German position that the British have violated the spirit of the declaration of London by seizing and detaining food supplies over in the conflict of the belligerents and consigning to German ports, directly or indirectly, is recognized by the United States officials as sound.

Convict Demands Wages.

Providence R. I.—Arguments on the constitutionality of the law authorizing the state to make contracts selling the labor of prisoners without compensating them were heard before the Rhode Island Supreme court. On the ground that such enforced servitude on the part of a prisoner is slavery and that the state constitution prohibits slavery without making an exception against convicts, the national committee on prison labor is pressing the suit against a garment company which holds a contract for prisoners' labor.

Clergy Want to Battle.

Berlin—The Evangelical clergymen of Berlin and its suburbs have signed a declaration against the military decree which says that student clergymen, ordinaries, or clergymen who have been pensioned may not be called to arms. In their protest the clergymen declare this decree cannot be justified and is an insult to them. All other classes and professions have the honor of being able to fight for their country and they would do likewise. They are going to petition the reichstag to revoke the decree.

Trade Balance Grows.

Washington, D. C.—Exports at the principal ports, which handle 80 per cent of that business, totaled \$39,217,537 for the week ended November 21, as against imports of \$24,834,124, leaving a trade balance of more than \$14,000,000 in favor of the United States for the week and bringing the trade balance for the month to more than \$46,000,000.

Flood and Blizzard Hits City of Nome, Alaska

Nome, Alaska—A furious blizzard which this week has been raging for three days has forced the Bering Sea ice pack up against the backs of the buildings, where so much property was destroyed by the great storm in October, 1913, and has driven the water farther inland than it has been in several years.

All trails are impassable and several mining camps along the shore are entirely surrounded by water.

The water along the beach is rising, but is believed the ice pack which has been jammed against the buildings and bulkheads along the waterfront at Nome will protect them from the water and it is thought there is little likelihood of their being washed away, as they were a year ago.

At the smaller camps along the shore conditions are not so favorable. Solomon, 32 miles east of Nome, and Dye, 40 miles east, are surrounded by the mouth of the Solomon river, are surrounded by water and ice.

All the telephone lines along the coast were torn down by the storm. Before communication by telephone ceased a message from Safety Roadhouse, 24 miles east of Nome, told of the water pouring in from the sea, forcing the inmates to seek refuge on the second floor.

It was impossible to rescue them as the ice does would crush any boat which attempted to approach the house.

American War Is Feared Because of Monroe Doctrine

Princeton, N. J.—That general disarmament and universal peace will not follow the European war and that the United States may have trouble with the winner were predictions made by George B. McClellan, ex-mayor of Princeton, and now professor of economic history in Princeton university, in an address which he delivered here:

"No matter who wins," said Professor McClellan, "it is almost certain that some not far distant date we shall be confronted with the alternative either of abandoning the Monroe Doctrine or fighting to maintain it. We have made of it a great national principle, a question of national honor, so that if we abandon it we must concede that we are not strong enough to maintain it, that we are only a second-class power, at the mercy of all the swaggering bullies of the earth. If we fight for it in our present unprepared condition, there can be but one outcome. A triumphant and victorious Germany would have little to fear from us, and while we might possibly in the end be able to check Japan by herself, we could scarcely hope to do so if she received help."

The cause of war, according to Professor McClellan, is the spirit of nationalism which has seized all of Europe and the present war cannot be charged against any one man or group of men.

Professor McClellan made a strong plea that Americans awake to their present condition of unpreparedness and that immediate steps be taken to build up a national defense.

Naval Authority Dead.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, acclaimed in naval circles as the "greatest modern writer on naval strategy," died at the naval hospital here Wednesday, aged 74 years. Death was due to heart trouble. The admiral had been in feeble health for several weeks, but he was not taken to the hospital until a week ago and it was not generally known that his condition was critical. Admiral Mahan had greatly overtaxed his strength in study of the present great European conflict and it is thought that the many long hours he devoted to following the naval operations of the belligerents probably caused the breakdown which hastened his end.

Lack of Stamps No Crime.

Washington, D. C.—Thousands of persons in many cities who spent hours Tuesday rushing to the offices of internal revenue collectors, alarmed over their inability to obtain revenue stamps to comply with the new revenue tax law were needlessly frightened over what might happen if they were not on the minute with their stamping. The internal revenue department sent telegrams to collectors making plain that the government has no intention of prosecuting anybody subject to the tax who shows that he is willing and ready to buy stamps and pay.

Trade Balance Growing.

Washington, D. C.—Exports from the 12 ports which handle 80 per cent of the business of the United States totaled \$43,098,852 for the week ended November 25, as compared with imports aggregating \$26,685,557, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$16,413,295. The 22 working days of November yielded a trade balance in favor of the United States of \$63,188,992, which, according to official estimates, indicates an export excess of approximately \$70,000,000 for the entire country during November.

Sea-Air Attack Planned.

London—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the Daily Mail's correspondent says: "Realizing Great Britain's preponderance in dreadnaughts, work at the German dockyards is being concentrated on the construction of submarines and aircraft, and also on what are called 'floating batteries.'"

"The German theory appears to be that the British fleet can be beaten off by launching against it a huge submarine and aircraft attack. It is reported that the German fleet again has steamed into the North Sea."

Wilson Waits on Ammons.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson, after discussing with Secretary Garrison Wednesday, the request of Governor Ammons of Colorado that Federal troops be withdrawn from some of the Colorado strike districts, decided that nothing should be done at this time. Earlier in the day the President told callers that he was awaiting formal notice from Governor Ammons that the state was ready to resume control in the strike zone before withdrawing the troops.

Capital Punishment Is Abolished by Small Lead

Salem—The constitutional amendment to abolish capital punishment was approved by the people at the recent election by a majority of 157, according to official returns received from all counties by Secretary of State Olcott. The vote in favor of the measure was 100,393.

Howards and Kendall counties on measures and candidates have been received by Secretary of State Olcott, Dr. Withycombe's total vote was 119,537 and Dr. Smith's, 94,594; Senator Chamberlain's was 111,743 and Mr. Booth's, 82,237.

W. S. L'Rock received 10,493 in the race for governor, W. J. Smith, socialist candidate running almost 4000 ahead of him. William Hanley, progressive candidate for United States senator, received 25,220 votes, and Sam Jeffrey, in the first congressional district, W. C. Hawley, rep., made a runaway race of it, receiving 51,295 and Frederick Hollister, dem., 32,639.

James T. Chiswick, rep., who had no opposition for superintendent of water division No. 1, received 137,872 votes, and George T. Cochran, rep., for superintendent of water division No. 2, received 34,532. He also was without opposition.

Mr. Olcott's deputies have added all returns from precincts forwarded by county clerks and only two slight differences exist in his totals and those of the county clerks. County Clerk Coffey's figures for Multnomah give Justice McBride, for supreme court justice, 41,326, and Mr. Olcott's addition gives him 41,405 in that county.

Mr. Coffey's figures give William S. Lord for attorney-general, 6222 and Mr. Olcott's addition gives him 6322.

Official Election Returns Give Withycombe Big Vote

Salem—James Withycombe's plurality over J. C. Smith for governor was 24,943 and George E. Chamberlain's plurality over R. A. Booth for United States senator was 23,446, according to complete official returns received by Secretary of State Olcott. Dr. Withycombe's total vote was 119,537 and Dr. Smith's, 94,594; Senator Chamberlain's was 111,743 and Mr. Booth's, 82,237.

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\$500,000 Deal Closed for Clatsop County Timber

Astoria—The largest timber deal that has been consummated in Clatsop county for several months has just been closed here. By it the Peninsular Lumber & Box company, of Portland, becomes the owner of what is generally known as the Washburn tract.

This tract is located just north of Saddle Mountain at the headwaters of Youngs River, between that stream and the Klaskanine River. It is held in the name of the Youngs River company, the principal owner of which is said to be J. T. Washburn, of Minneapolis.

The property consists of 5280 acres and shows a timber value of 239,000,000 feet of first-quality fir timber. Consideration is said to have been approximately \$500,000, or slightly less than \$2 a thousand feet stumpage.

While located several miles from the Columbia river the tract is located favorably for logging operations and at the present time the Bremner Logging company's railroad extends to within a comparatively short distance of it.

Negotiations for the sale of this property have been in progress for some time and approximately a year ago the purchase of it by another company was practically consummated when complications arose in consequence of which the deal was off.

The possibilities for a canal that would connect Seaside with the Columbia river are so apparent that the project was proposed many years ago, but the necessary backing was not procured at that time. However, a canal was built from Cullaby lake, which lies about midway between Seaside and Warrenton, to connect with the stream that empties into the Columbia river at Warrenton and this canal was used until quite recently for rafting logs from the Cullaby river into the Columbia river.

This canal, which is about five miles long, is in excellent condition. Cullaby lake is about three miles long and the smaller lakes are available for use to reduce the distance that would be necessary to dig about three miles and one-half.

Mill Proposal Is Made.

Medford—Edgar Hafer, who recently purchased the Renshaw ranch on Bear creek, south of Medford, has made a proposal to the people of Medford for the erection of a sawmill and box factory, to be located upon his property, one-third of the capital of \$150,000 to be furnished by Mr. Hafer, one-third to be subscribed by citizens of the valley and the remaining one-third to be treasury stock for future enlargements.

The Pacific & Eastern will extend to the proposed mill and the Southern Pacific is already there.

Copperfield Cases Set.

Baker—The damage suits against Governor West and other officials brought by William Wiegand and H. A. Stewart, Copperfield salmonmen, were set as the last cases on the calendar for the December term, the court apparently believing that the cases would take an indefinite period that it would be unwise to have any other cases awaiting the termination. The cases were set for trial for Thursday, December 17. That it will take a long time even to obtain an unprejudiced jury is the general belief.

Beach Sand Yields Gold.

Marshfield—Samuel Archer, an experienced early-day miner, is exhibiting samples of black-beach sand and formation which assays \$26 a ton. Mr. Archer is mining on the government reservation at Charleston bay and is working a four-foot ledge. Fifty pounds of tailings from his washer netted him a \$15 check from a Puget Sound smelter. The find is a continuation of the gold deposit of the same nature opened up on the South Slough last summer, but which, for lack of machinery, have never been developed.

Ashland to Buy Camping Space.

Ashland—The city will purchase ample space for camping purposes, necessitated by the tide of travel through here. The area will cover about two ordinary lots and will be located near water and feed privileges. Space also will be set aside for automobile tourists. A resolution is now pending before the council providing for the levying of not to exceed, a half-mill tax for general publicity purposes.

Powder Magazine Rises.

Wilsonville—Watt Ship is building a powder magazine here, adding one more to his list, which are scattered all along the line from here to Eugene. The location selected for this magazine is in the timber below town. When completed the structure will store about 1/2 carload of 20 per cent Dupont for stumping.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES

Large assortment, Special Machines, Remington and Smith Premier, 15 to 20 machines shipped on approval and guaranteed. Write for samples of work, stating make preferred.

NEW HOTEL HOUSTON

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