Full Leased Wire Dispatches

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BRILLIANT VICTORY IS WON BY ENGLISH NEAR LYS AND OISE

German Attack Is Repulsed With Frightful Loss of Life

KAISER'S TROOPS ASSUMING OFFENSIVE AGAIN

Belgian Advance Forces Germans to Withdraw From Peroyse

By William Philip Sims.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Jan. 26.—A brilliant victory for British arms west of Labassee and in the region between the Lys and Oise rivers was announced this afternoon by the official statement issued by the French war office. German assaults on the English positions at these points were thrown back with frightful losses, the statement asserted.

The British forces had taken up positions at Givenchy and Cuinchy, commanding the roads to LaBassee. The Germans, attempting the offensive, advanced in force along the roads and simultaneously attempted to envelope the towns in the vicinity. The British withheld their fire until the kaiser's troops were a most at their wire entanglements at Givenchy. Then the signal was given, and the German advance melted under the English fire. At the same time the British defenders leaped from their trenches and delivered a bayonet charge, driving the main body of the enemy back to LaBassee.

At one point the German assault almost succeeded. After five desperate charges had been repulsed, one section of the enemy's left wing succeeded in occupying a trench but was compelled to evacuate it when the main body of the kaiser's troops was driven back.

At Cuinchy, British artillery raked the Germans attempting to advance and the effort was abandoned after heavy losses had been sustained.

There are also indications that the enemy is trying to assume the offensive from the sea to a point south of Arras.

The statement declares a violent German infantry attack east of Ypres has been repulsed with loss. 300 German dead having been left on the field. Two rows of French trenches were taken by the enemy west of Craonne after a fine charge, but the French later succeeded in recapturing the positions.

An advance by the Belgians south of Pervyse forced the Germans to withdraw from positions there, and to stop shelling Barnes, Thaun, Lembach and Seunheim (Cermay), in Alsace, have been subjected to a German bombardment.

British Bombard Middlekerke.

Berlin, by wireless to London, Jan. 26.—Bombardment of Middlekerke and Westende by British warships was announced by the German war office this afternoon. Many persons have been killed or wounded, the statement declares, including the burgomaster of Middlekerke. Shells wrecked many buildings, burying non-combatants in the ruins.

The statement also takes issue with the French official statement and announces the capture of a strong British position west of LaBassee. The enemy's losses were severe. The Germans are declared to have delivered simultaneous assaults from both sides

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Russia's Progress Disappoints Allies According to War Expert's Views

By J. W. T. Mason
(Former European manager of the United Press.)

New York, Jan. 26.—Russia's western allies expected to hear this week that Slav cavalry had reached the outskirts of Budapest. Russia, however, again disappointed the nations that went to war with her. Instead of Budapest being threatened, the Slav hold on Bukovina and even Galicia, was menaced.

England and France had counted largely on the progress of the Slavs through Bukovina. This route to Budapest was chosen in preference to the northern route from Galicia, because it permitted the extensive use of cavalry. The Carpathians are extremely precipitous along the Galician-Hungary boundary, but become far more easily accessible about Bukovina and permit the passage of horsemen without difficulty.

Russia's mounted infantry strength was expected to make itself felt with telling effect during a new attempt to strike at the heart of Hungary. Instead of this, the Slavs are known to have undertaken a second Budapest campaign with insufficient men. Austrian troops have re-entered Bukovina and Russian reinforcements are being hurried there to relieve the situation. It is possible that the new Bukovina army is not a fresh force but is being withdrawn from troops in Galicia. This deduction is based on the fact that simultaneously with Petrograd's announcement that reinforcements had been sent to Bukovina, came claims from Vienna that the Russians had been pushed back 30 miles in Galicia and that the Slavs also had temporarily abandoned the siege of Przemysl.

By giving ground in Bukovina and Galicia, with the offensive along the Vistula in the direction of Thorn suspanded and the Budapest offensive halted, the Russians are becoming seriously entangled in the Austro-German net. They give constantly recurring evidence of being easily exhausted by short and rapid offensive dashes and by underestimating the number of men necessary for a set task.

BOOZE ALLOWANCE IS AGREED UPON

Committee Wants Two Quarts of Whiskey and Fifteen of Beer Every 20 Days

After a long-drawn-out fight over the draft of the prohibition bill in the joint committee on alcoholic traffic, which has been waged in the committee for the past two weeks, it was finally decided to fix the amount of liquor which will be allowed to be shipped into the state from the outside, when the prohibition amendment to the constitution goes into effect, January 1, 1916, to two quarts of whiskey and 15 quarts of beer in any period of 20 days; the power of enforcing the law was transferred from the attorney general to the governor and such restrictions placed around the selling of grain alcohol by druggists that an infraction of the provisions of the law will go hard with an offender. The bill will be reported about Monday morning.

The fixing of the limit for liquors that may be shipped into the state, which has been the principal bone of contention in the committee for more than a week, came in the nature of a compromise. Representatives Stewart and Lewis, of the committee, held out to the last for not permitting a single drop of alcoholic liquors to be shipped into the state and the other members of the committee favored the adoption of the Washington state restriction, which is three quarts of whiskey and three gallons of beer (12 quarts) in 20 days, and the majority of the committee finally yielded to the persuasions of Stewart and Lewis to the extent of cutting down the whiskey allowance to three quarts and 15 quarts, respectively, in any 30 days' period.

During the past few meetings of the committee the senate members of the committee on alcoholic traffic have not been in attendance and the inference is drawn from this that the senate intends letting the house fight out the differences concerning the principal prohibitory feature of the bill and then adopt the house draft. The restrictions placed upon drug stores are particularly stringent, the first offense being punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, and the second offense by fine, imprisonment and six months suspension of license, and the third offense by imprisonment and absolute revocation of license.

The world's most northern railroad, in Lapland, is to be electrified, power being obtained from nearby waterfalls.

FIFTEEN YEARS IS GRASSER'S SENTENCE

After Consulting Attorney Convicted Man Receives Sentence

Blaisus Grasser, convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Elmer Bacon, the 16 year old son of Alva Bacon, received a sentence of from one to 15 years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10 from Judge Percy R. Kelly in the circuit court this morning. The State will recover its costs and disbursements in the action. Before imposing the sentence Judge Kelly asked the formal question which is always asked by the trial judge before the sentence is imposed:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be imposed upon you at this time?"

Sheriff Esch translated the judge's question and Grasser answered through Sheriff Esch as interpreter, that he would like to make a statement but that he did not know how to express it. The judge told him to tell it in his native tongue and the sheriff could translate it. At this juncture Attorney Carson, who appeared for Grasser at the trial, stated that he wished to confer with his client as to the statement as the case might be appealed. The judge granted the permission. Mr. Carson then told Grasser not to say anything about the shooting but could tell anything else he was mind to. Grasser replied to the court that upon the advice of his attorney he had nothing to say.

Brownsville cannery put up 31 tons of beans and several tons of pumpkins. Cash sales $26,577.

HIGH RECORD FOR WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—New high water marks were touched today by wheat on the Chicago board of trade. At 1 o'clock May reached $1.46 7-8 and July $1.31¼, advances of 4¼ cents over the opening prices.

May corn was quoted at 80 3-4c; July, 81 5-8c; May oats, 51¼c, and July oats, 56 3-8c.

In the last 15 minutes the market eased off, and all options except May oats closed slightly below the day's high marks.

SENATE HAS STORMY SESSION OVER THE SINGLE ITEM VETO

Resolution Refering Matter to People Approved by Vote of 17 to 13

SCHUEBEL LOBBYIST BILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Senator Kellaher Accuses Day of Workng for the Big Business Interests

Vote on Senate Joint Resolution Submitting the Single Item Veto to the People.

Yeas—Bingham, Bishop, Butler, Clarke, Cusick, Dimick, Farrell, Garland, Kellaher, Kiddle, Langguth, Leinenweber, Ragsdale, Smith of Coos and Curry, Stewart, Vinton, Wood.—17.

Nays—Barrett, Burgess, Day, Hawley, Hollis, LaFollette, McBride, Moser, Perkins, Smith of Josephine, Strayer, Von der Hellen, President Thompson.—13.

After spending over an hour and a half in heated debate on the merits of Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 by Kellaher referring to the people a constitutional amendment giving the governor the single item veto power, the senate this morning adopted the resolution by a vote of 17 to 13.

No measure before the upper house this session has called forth more heated argument than was given this matter. The ablest speakers of the senate were very evenly divided on the question, thus giving each side strong support on the floor.

President Thompson called Senator Hollis to the chair and opened the attack upon the measure which he branded an untimely piece of legislation for which there was no justification. Senator Dimick was among the first to defend the measure and the matter of submitting it to the people. He stated that had such an amendment been written into the constitution at an earlier date the state would have been saved thousands of dollars. According to the senator from Clackamas, all the useless boards and commissions that have been created could have been done away with had they not been log-rolled through as riders to appropriation bills. He took one specific instance, the state board of forestry, which received an appropriation of $75,000, saying that in all probability this appropriation was

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The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not so cold east portion tonight; easterly winds.

Rockefeller Extends Olive Branch To "Mother Jones", Labor Leader

By John Edwin Nevin.

New York, Jan. 26.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the world's richest man, today extended the olive branch to "Mother" Jones, the famous woman strike leader, and she was ready for it. The advances were made by the multi-millionaire, who, evidently, has forgiven the aged strike leader for the attacks she directed at Rockefeller and his father during the life of the Colorado coal strike.

As detectives were escorting Rockefeller from the stand at today's investigation of the federal industrial relations commission of the Rockefeller, Sage and Carnegie foundations, he saw "Mother" Jones among the spectators.

Rockefeller bowed and she came over hurriedly and shook both of his hands.

"I wish you would come over to my office at your convenience," Rockefeller said. "There are so many things on which you could enlighten me. We may not work at cross purposes if we freely discuss what you know. You've been out there in Colorado among the men and know them intimately. Can't you come soon?"

"Mother" Jones was non-plussed for a moment. Then she smiled broadly and said:

"Of course, I'll be glad to accept. I'll come to your office whenever it suits you."

Rockefeller then turned to Ivy Lee, who arranged for an interview later in the week. "Mother" Jones again smiled at the millionaire as he walked away.

"I will tell him," said "Mother" Jones later, "what I think he can do to prevent further trouble in Colorado."

Members of the commission sought to show some connection between the Rockefeller foundation and the labor policy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. They failed completely.

With this end in view, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission questioned John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for several hours, but his efforts were in vain. Rockefeller was extremely skillful in evading Walsh's questions. His favorite replies were 'I can't say; I have no opinion; I have not studied the question."

The witness flatly denied that he was opposed to organized labor. He said that his testimony before the congressional committee which investigated the Colorado strike, has been misconstrued. Rockefeller asserted he believed that men should be accorded the right to organize for mutual protection, but whether corporations should recognize and do business with them was a matter, he said, for each corporation to settle itself.

Asked what the commission would do to prevent further unrest in Colorado, Rockefeller said:

"I would not presume to tell the commission what to do. The commission was named to investigate industrial conditions and make recommendations. I had hoped you would make specific recommendations. If you do, I shall try to co-operate with them."

"Mother" Jones, who accepted the olive branch of peace extended by Rockefeller this morning, beamed on him as he resumed the stand this afternoon.

"I have never held him personally responsible for the Colorado situation," she told newspaper men. "He simply did not know. He was deceived by those in whom he placed confidence. I don't believe he is as bad as he is painted."

FATE OF SILVER IS NOW WITH THE JURY

Defendant and Others Testify at This Forenoon's Session of District Court

The fate of M. Silver, charged with burning with intent to defraud an insurance company, was turned over to the jury a little before four o'clock this afternoon in the circuit court. The late afternoon session yesterday was taken up with the witnesses for the state. The state rested at 1 o'clock this morning and the examination of witnesses for the defense began after Judge Kelly overruled the motion for a directed verdict made by Attorney Isaac Swett for the defense.

M. Silver was called to the stand in his own behalf this morning at 10:45 and for 45 minutes he assured the jury that he knew nothing fo the fire or its cause and gave a detailed account of his actions after leaving the store at 6 o'clock on the evening of January 2 when the fire occurred. Silver said on the stand that he and his clerk, E. L. Irwin, left the store and went to a cigar store where they purchased cigars and then he went to a barber shop and after waiting about 25 minutes got into the chair where he remained until about three minutes before the train left for Portland at 7:55 p. m.

E. L. Irwin testified that the store was in good shape when he returned after lunch in the evening and that he saw nothing out of the ordinary when he left in company with Silver. H. O. Irwin, a brother of the witness, stated that he was in the store shortly before 6 o'clock and he saw nothing out of the ordinary. L. P. W. Quimby, of Portland, a former hotel owner, and later state game warden, testified as to the character of the accused. Albert F. Closs, a manufacturing jeweler testified as to his relations and the busi-

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE FEDERATION

Opposition to Changing Workingmen's Compensation to Favor Companies

The twelfth annual meeting of the Oregon State Federation of Labor now holding its session at Union Hall was addressed yesterday afternoon by Governor Withycombe.

C. C. Connors of the Farmers' Union addressed the delegates making an interesting talk on how to get the produce to the consumer. He also spoke on means of financing the farmer by the government and rural credtis.

Replies were received from about twenty of the state legislators in answer to an inquiry from the Federation asking how they stood on the workmen's compensation proposition.

The Federation is opposed to any change in the compensation act that would permit casualty companies to do business in the state. Most of the legislators who expressed their views were willing to give the law further time.

The first resolution introduced was a memorial to the legislature to provide a law inhibiting future legislators from restricting or amending laws passed by the people.

A resolution was offered providing that the next delegate to the American Federation of Labor will be required to introduce a bill calling for the appointment of a committee of 12 to investigate the feasibility of the plan of organization by industries.

Another resolution offered was that the Federation wants the legislature to restore the employes liability act to its original meaning. The supreme court of the state has ruled that the contractor or the sub-contractor is liable to the employe. The Federation claims that the law really intended that the employer, contractor and sub-contractor were all jointly and severally

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HOUSE REPEALS THE FREE TEXT BOOK LAW BY VOTE OF 39-17

Causes Strife on Religious Ground Say Multnomah Representatives

SUPREME COURT REPORTER NOT ABOLISHED

Eleven House Bills Pass Lower Body at Session This Morning

Despite a strong appeal to retain the free text book law on the statutes, as a means of bringing about a general free text book system in the public schools of the state, the house this morning passed the bill introduced by the committee on judiciary repealing the act of the 1913 session of the legislature providing that, in the discretion of the board of directors of any public school or officers of any private school, textbooks be furnished free to such students as may not be in position to purchase them. The repeal measure was adopted by a vote of 39 to 17.

The principal argument against the present free textbook law, as made by Representative Olson, Lewis, Ashton and others for the abolishment of the system, was that it was the constant source of strife before school boards and dissention among the patrons of public schools upon religious grounds. Representative Lewis condemned the system as dangerous as a means of spreading of contagious and infectious diseases. On the other hand, Representative Smith, of Crook, Grant, Klamath and Lake, saw no reason for the repeal of the bill inasmuch as it was purely optional with a school board and officers of private institutions as to the adoption of its provisions.

Representative Thomas Brown, of Marion, did not think the 1913 act had been given a fair trial and should be retained on the statutes as he felt it a

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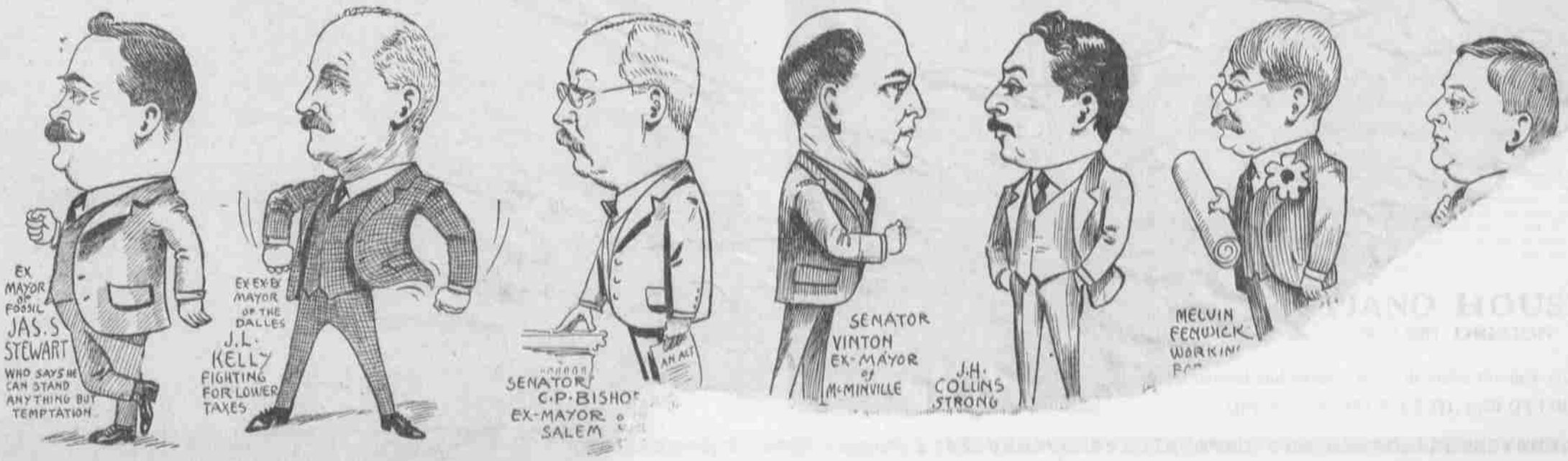
One Killed When Steamers Collide Off Cape Henry

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26.—One man was killed and 39 were rescued with great difficulty today when an unidentified schooner collided with the American-Hawaiian steamship Washingtonian fifty miles off Cape Henry. The schooner disappeared immediately after the accident while the Washingtonian foundered a few minutes after she was struck.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26.—Two vessels were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic early today, and one man perished when the schooner Elizabeth Palmer collided with the American-Hawaiian steamship Washingtonian 50 miles off Cape Henry. The shock of the collision was so great that the Washingtonian went down at once, while the Palmer foundered shortly afterward.

The old Dominion liner Hamilton rescued the crews of both ships, excepting one man, according to a wireless dispatch from her captain. Latest dispatches said the life saving crews from three stations had rushed to the scene, but did not indicate whether there would be any additional loss of life.

Cartoonist Wade Sketches Prominent Legislators in Characteristic Attitudes