

GERMANS IN OFFENSIVE ALONG VERDUN FRONT TAKE FRENCH TRENCHES

French and German Reports Agree As To Fighting In That Sector, But Disagree As To Its Importance—Berlin Issues Official Statement Regarding Naval Battle In North Sea—Further Progress In Rumania Is Claimed—French Aviator Brings Down Twenty-Eighth German Flyer

Germany has started a sudden offensive toward Verdun—and an offensive whose first clash with the French defenders has been marked by desperate hand to hand fighting on the bloody slopes of Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill, of ghastly memory.

Both Berlin and Paris statements today agreed on the fighting in this neighborhood. But Berlin claimed a general occupation of French trenches across a front of more than a mile, and dignified the advance as part of an assault in force by mentioning the generals in command of the attackers and listing several regiments as participating.

The French official statement, however, while recording that the attack came from four different points, stated that only "small enemy parties penetrated our advanced trenches."

The Berlin report detailed the capture of five hundred French soldiers and ten machine guns. The fact that the German statement added that infantry forces were "efficiently assisted by artillery pioneers and mine throwers" indicate it was a carefully prepared and strongly executed movement.

Berlin also asserted that French counter attacks launched last night had failed to recover the ground lost by the enemy.

Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill, immediately adjoining, have been soaked with blood in the most bitter fighting probably on the whole western front. It was against these positions that the crown prince again and again launched his attacks seeking progress toward Verdun. The German plan of battle at the height of their drive on Verdun was apparently to smash great forces against the French line around Hill 304 (on the left bank of the Meuse) and then, almost immediately to follow with a vigorous assault on the opposite bank, around Fort Douaumont.

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, Jan. 26.—French trenches on height 304 were stormed by German forces on a width of 1,426 yards (1600 meters) and captured 500 prisoners, today's official statement declared.

The statement said: "On the west bank of the Meuse in the sector of General von Frenckel under Lieutenant General von Dembowski, in command of Westfalen and parts of British regiments of provincial valor, efficiently assisted by artillery and mine throwers, stormed French trenches on heights 304 in a breadth of 1600 meters.

"In the hand to hand fighting the enemy suffered sanguinary losses and left in round figures 500 prisoners in our hands, among whom were 12 officers and 10 machine guns.

"At the night time the French launched a counter attack which failed.

"Attack enterprises on Dead Man's Hill and northeast of Avocourt brought desired results."



BIRTHDAY WILL BE TAKEN AS OCCASION FOR NEW PEACE MOVE

It Is Asserted That Kaiser Will Offer Better Terms to Entente Allies

London, Jan. 26.—That Kaiser Wilhelm plans to make his 59th birthday tomorrow the occasion for another peace move — with more acceptable terms to the entente — was reported today from several different sources.

The nearest thing to an official hint of this plan was read in the speech made yesterday to the Hungarian parliament by Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier. "We are inclined to continue a further exchange of views regarding peace with the United States government," was the way the Hungarian statesman put it.

More than usual significance was attached today to this intimation, in view of the fact that Count Tisza is supposed to have been one of the premiers of the central powers who recently held conference at Berlin.

The second rumor came via Switzerland and Paris. It purported to be based on private information from Germany and stated that the German emperor planned to be "the first promoter of universal peace and would propose that all parties meet forthwith to discuss this first and principal article of the war's termination—the reorganization of future peace."

Reports from Holland indicate that some sort of a reply to President Wilson's senate speech is being considered by officials in Berlin. Since the American president's peace suggestions and his plans for securing peace at the end of the war were not broached in a formal note, it is concluded that if Germany is to express her approval of any or all of the sentiments he expressed, such approval must be made in a speech or statement. A pronouncement from the emperor would be a logical mode of answer.

The German government also expects President Wilson formally to transmit to Berlin the text of the reply made by the entente powers to his own peace suggestions. Officially Germany is not yet informed of what the allies said in reply to the American president. Teutonic officials suppose they will be so informed.

Irregular Price Movements Featured Wall Street Today

New York, Jan. 26.—The New York Evening Sun financial review said today: "Irregular price movements, which bore little significance and which attracted scarcely more than nominal interest, characterized trading in today's stock market. The general level was somewhat higher than yesterday. Top prices represented gains of a point or so, but the advances were not consistently maintained and in some cases, like certain of the motor stocks, specialty and rubber stocks, small losses were recorded.

"In the railroad list Union Pacific and Reading were narrowly firm, but stocks like St. Paul, Norfolk and Western, and Long Island were under pressure.

"In the afternoon prices reacted and the general level sank a point or so below Thursday, with particular weakness in the motor, shipping and some of the specialty issues.

ALLIES WANT OREGON SHEEP

Portland, Ore., Jan. 26.—Allied agents have entered the market for Oregon sheep it was learned today. Heavy purchases are being made for shipment to Europe.

She was found locked in a closet after the officers had chopped down several doors.

The girl dropped out of sight three months ago and during that period was held, or made to be sold as a slave. Two Chinese women and a man were also arrested.

Admiral Dewey, we may be sure, has already told Grim Death exactly the same thing he told Drithy.

WELL-KNOWN MEMBERS IN THEIR SPECIAL ROLES

Remember when we used to buy a dime's worth of old papers and put under the parlor carpet? Even if you deserve success you've got to advertise.

(Continued on page seven.)

SENSATION SPRUNG BY PROSECUTION IN MOONEY TRIAL TODAY

**Entirely New Witness Gives
Testimony Against
Defendants**

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The state created a sensation today in the trial of Thomas Mooney on charges of murder in connection with preparation for a bomb outrage when it put on the stand a new witness never before referred to, who swore he saw Mooney, Warren Billings, Mrs. Mooney and Israel Weinburg, four defendants, together at Steuart and Market streets a few minutes before the fatal explosion occurred at that corner.

The witness was F. C. Oxman, an Oregon cattle dealer. One by one he identified the mooneys, Billings and Weinburg as the four persons he saw at the fatal corner and he gave a vivid description of the scene that ensued.

With these four, he said was a mysterious man with a black mustache. These five, he said, were in an automobile which he saw come up to Steuart and Market streets shortly before the explosion. Mooney, he said, was standing on the running board holding a suitcase. Billings and the mysterious man took it from him and started along Steuart street, he said.

Billings appeared extremely nervous, the stranger was carrying the suitcase at the time. Billings took the suitcase away from the other man and started back to the corner. He jostled Oxman as he passed. Witness said his attention was called to Billings because his shoulders were shaking with nervousness. Thereafter he watched Billings closely.

He testified that he saw Billings place the suitcase on the sidewalk at the corner. At this juncture, he declared Mooney appeared and said to Billings: "For God's sake give it to him (meaning the mysterious man), and let him go. The bulls will be on our trail."

Mooney and Billings held a brief conversation, witness declared, and he saw Mooney look at the clock in the Perry building tower one block distant. Then the two men jumped back into the automobile, which drove rapidly along Steuart street and disappeared.

Attorney Cockran, for the defense, attacked this testimony fiercely during cross examination.

Throughout his testimony Oxman chewed a toothpick and talked with the drawl of a plainsman. To show that he could not be mistaken about the number of the automobile, the witness dramatically produced a faded telegraph envelope on which he had made a memorandum at the time, reading: "Ford No. 5187, suitcase. Probably stolen, July 22." This is the number of Weinburg's car.

Eugene Youth Held As Slaver in California

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 26.—Harley Ham, 23 years old, was arrested here last night on a charge of white slavery. Ham was arrested with Miss Gussie Fox, who is said to have disappeared from the home of her father in Eugene, Ore., two months ago.

Ham and the young girl were registered at an apartment as "Mr. and Mrs. Knight," and at another apartment under the name of "Fleming." Since Ham ran out of money more than a month ago, both said, the girl has been supporting both.

"She wanted to go home, but I tore up the letters she wrote to her folks for money," Ham told the police.

Girl's Father Goes South.
Eugene, Ore., Jan. 26.—Harry Ham, arrested with Miss Gussie Fox, in Oakland, Cal., on a white slavery charge, is a son of Josiah A. Ham, a gardener of this city. Miss Fox is a daughter of Jesse Fox, a farmer living near Coburg, a few miles east of Eugene. Mr. Fox left for California last night in search of his daughter, according to local police.

AMERICAN AVIATORS DARING MEMBERS OF ALLIED FLYING CORPS

(Following is the second story written for the United Press by Lord Northcliffe. The first told how American soldiers in the British and French armies live and what they do in the great war. This one gives a graphic picture of the sort of work American aviators are doing and tells what the American soldier thinks of his work.—United Press.)

By Lord Northcliffe
(Copyrighted in Great Britain)
Headquarters of the Canadian army in France, Jan. 26.—There is little bitterness against the enemy among the Canadian, American and British soldiers. They admire him in mass fighting and for his machine-like discipline, but they have no use for him in the kind of warfare now going on.

"You will find the Canadian and Americans a banking, independent army," remarked a distinguished British general, who had given me permission to spend this very interesting day—and so I found them to be. They had brought to the stock of vitality and knowledge embraced in the wonderful citizen armies of France and England—the qualities inherited by generations which have spanned the North American continent with its railroads, chain-link Niagara, linked up the world's cities and armies by the telephone, lit dugouts with incandescent lamps, chered with "canned music," and brought a thousand other mechanical ideas to perfection.

If you take a map of the United States and go up and down the American lines in France you will find no city, great or small, which has not sent a flying man, a bomber, an artilleryman, a sniper or a dispatch rider to help destroy Prussian despotism. In the United States you have probably heard more of the spectacular part of the American work—that which enthralled the whole world—the new art of fighting in the skies.

A Thrilling Spectacle
I confess, indeed, that, although I have spent many weeks at war, the spectacle of winged fighters high in the sunlight is one that holds my attention as nothing in the world ever has in peace times. When one was younger one has been thrilled by a close baseball or football match—but when, sheltered, perhaps, in a trench, one sees two specks approaching each other and with a pair of strong glasses gradually realizes that one of the specks is an American, who has given up everything—home, prosperity and probably life—to throw himself into a foreign army, and that the other is a brave German, doing what he conceives to be his duty—one realizes that here are two combatants worth watching.

Very rarely do the Germans venture over our lines and one has to be very far forward nowadays to get a good view of a fight between the allies and the enemy in the air. I have had that

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Election Frauds Cause Federal Indictments

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Six sealed indictments containing the names of ninety-nine defendants were returned by the federal grand jury in the vote fraud probe here today.

It was announced the names of those indicted would not be made public until after they had been taken into custody.

This was the government's first definite blow in its investigation of charges of election frauds in the middle west.

It was believed in political circles several prominent men and at least two city officials were indicated.

This probe was conducted under the supervision of Frank C. Dailey, of Indianapolis, appointed special assistant United States attorney shortly before the recent presidential election. It was under Dailey as United States district attorney for Indiana, that the big political clean up at Terre Haute was effected, which resulted in sending Mayor Don M. Roberts and his group of democratic city officials to the federal prison.

MANY MEASURES ARE AMENDED ON THIRD READING

**Numerous Bills Acted Upon
This Morning In
Various Way**

**VERY LITTLE DISCUSSION
AND GOOD DEAL OF WORK**

**House Extends Time For
Introduction of New Bills to
Wednesday**

It was an unusually quiet morning in the senate, the day commencing with a brief prayer by Sergeant at Arms Col. Mercer, and from that time it was pure business. One thing noticeable, and a remarkably bad feature of legislative work, too, was the amendment of many bills that were up for third reading, on the floor. Practically every bill passed this morning, and there were eight of them, amended without recalculation. Shortly before adjournment the president called Senator Vinton to the chair, and during debate on the passage of senate bill No. 3, there was a pretty tangle as to parliamentary procedure. It came when after much time had been taken up in trying to amend the bill on the floor a motion was made that it be referred to the committee with instructions to strike out the emergency clause. Then several changes, alterations and amendments were proposed and finally a point of order was made, and sustained by the chair, that the senators were out of order, not talking in relation to the motion. Orton disagreed with the ruling and so did Garland and one motion followed another until there was a medley of half a dozen of them. Right in the midst of it someone moved to adjourn, and the president pro tem declared with considerable emphasis that the senate stood adjourned. When President Mower gets back on the job this afternoon he will have a nice little tangle to work out. There was considerable hilarity as the adjournment was announced and it was evident some of the senators had been "baiting" the presiding officer.

Outside of this little digression it was a busy session.

Senate bills Nos. 39, 41, 49, 64, having been passed by the house were signed, by the president of the senate and on the signature of the governor will become laws.

H. B. No. 22 was reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass and was made the special order for Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

S. B. No. 78, relating to the eight hour law for women, was indefinitely postponed.

House bills Nos. 78, 112 and 111 were reported favorably.

Senate bills Nos. 114 and 57 were reported back favorably.

Senate bill No. 63 was re-referred to committee to make changes necessary to make the amendment making the law apply to Multnomah county only, comply with constitutional provisions.

Senate bills Nos. 147 to 164, inclusive, were read second time and re-referred.

Final Action on Bills.
Senate bills were acted on on third reading and final passage as follows:
S. B. No. 132, by Hawley. Fixing salary of school superintendent of Multnomah county; passed.
S. B. No. 130, by Hawley. Providing deputies and clerk for dairy and food commissioner; passed.
S. B. No. 123, by Hawley. Providing for butter and cheese-makers' licenses; passed.
S. B. No. 106, by Hawley. To eradicate and suppress bovine tuberculosis; creating the office of county dairy herd inspector for Tillamook county; passed.
S. B. No. 138, by Gill. Creating a game refuge in Multnomah county, laid on table, the printed copies having not been distributed.
S. B. No. 128, by Dimick. Relative to county budgets and taxpayers' meetings; passed.
S. B. No. 4, by I. S. Smith. Fixing terms of court in second judicial district; passed.
S. B. No. 98, by Huston. Relative to recording of conveyances; passed.
S. B. No. 99, by Huston. Waiving



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THE WEATHER

**A COLD WAVE
IS COMING**

Oregon: Tonight and Saturday partly cloudy; south-westerly winds.

WELL-KNOWN MEMBERS IN THEIR SPECIAL ROLES

The thing is over before you realize it. One machine is off and away and the other whirls and crashes down to earth.

Names not published.
The British army does not permit the names of its flying heroes to be published. In telling you, therefore, of American flyers I must deal with those Americans with the French army. Lieutenant Thaw of Pittsburg, was one of a number of Americans who entered the famous foreign legion of the French army at the outbreak of the war and is now senior American flying officer in France.

His name and that of his colleagues are better known in Europe than in their own country. In giving a list of those whose names are known, some, alas, lying beneath a wooden cross, I can say no more than that they are worthy representatives of a great nation.

Lieutenant Thaw was followed by Bert Hall from Texas, James Bach, D. Masson, Silas Lufberry, James McConnell of Chicago; Chouteau Johnson of New York; Elliott Cowdin; Kiffin Rockwell; Clyde Baisley, of Texas; Dudley Bill of Peckskill, New York and Victor Chapman.

(Continued on page two.)

