EVENING EDITION

The Grand Forks Daily Herald.

NORTH DAKOTA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

EVENING EDITION

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GERMANS ASSUME VIGOROUS MEASURES IN EFFORT TO CLIMAX FIGHTING ON AISE WITH TEUTON VICTORY CAPTURE IMPORTANT PORTS

STAMP TAX FOR LUXURIES GIVEN SENATE APPROVAL

Committee Injects New Feature into Measure Before Party Caucus.

IN LINE WITH SPANISH BILL

Amendments Include Perfume, Chewing Gum, Cosmetics, Patent Medicines, Eetc—Up to Party Members Next for Either Revision or Approval.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Stamp taxes on proprietary medicines, cosmetics, perfumes, chewing gum, such as were included in the Spanish war taxes, were voted into the war revenue bill by the democrats of the senate finance committee, just before the measure was turned over to the democrats of the senate caucus for approval or revision.

U. S. PRIVATE IS SHOT BY MEXICAN

Bullet From Entrenched Troops Across Border May Result in Death.

Naco, Ariz., Oct. 6.—Private Leroy Bradford of Troop G, Tenth United States cavalry border patrol, was struck in the breast by a bullet fired from the trenches occupied by the troops of General Hill, defending the town of Naco, Sonora, from the attacks of Governor Maytorena.

Bradford was in a trench dug for the protection of American troops on the border line. His wound is said to be serious.

Second Soldier Shot.

Bradford is the second United States soldier to be struck by Mexican bullets since Maytorena and his Villa adherents began their attacks four days ago on the Mexican town.

Private Wilson of the same cavalry troop was hit Sunday.

The casualties on the American side of the line now total three; two soldiers and also a boy being hit by stray bullets.

Promises Death Penalty.

At midnight, Colonel Gulfoyle, commanding the American troops on the border patrol, notified General Hill, the Naco garrison commander, that he will be personally held responsible if more Mexican bullets are fired into American territory.

General Hill sent an aide to his trenches with messages to his men that death will be the penalty for those who fired across the boundary.

SUPPOSED LAKOTA MAN NOT KNOWN

Held for Mill City Murder—Nelson County Seat People can't Place Him.

NOT KNOWN.

Lakota, N. D., Oct. 6.—Andrew Okeson, held in Minneapolis for the murder of his brother, Nelson Okeson, supposedly of Lakota, N. D., is not known to Lakota people.

Thorough inquiry at Lakota today failed to reveal any information concerning the man. The Minneapolis story says he is a Lakota farmer—but there are no records, business connections, etc., that indicate him to be a resident of that city.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—Andrew Okeson, a Lakota, N. D., farmer, shot and killed his brother, Nelson Okeson, last night in a saloon, 127 Washington avenue south, Minneapolis, where the murdered man was bartender.

The belief of Andrew Okeson that his brother owed him money from their father's estate in Sweden is thought to have been responsible for the shooting. The victim sank to the floor behind the bar. Harold Kenley and Edward Armour, harvest hands on their way to Chicago, were the only other patrons in the saloon. They seized Okeson, who offered no resistance. When the police arrived Okeson muttered, "I shot him."

Later at the police station Okeson, who is 30 years old, became violent. The police said he appeared to be insane.

The dead man was 36. Mrs. Ida Johnson, at whose home Nelson Okeson lived, said that he had told her of his brother's contentions about money from an estate. He said the farm was mortgaged and that there was no money for either.

KENMARE HOLDUP

Kenmare, N. D., Oct. 6.—In the very heart of the residence section of the city, John Mogren, an aged shoemaker employed by Nelson and Peterson, was held up at the point of a gun by two men.

The stick up men approached the aged man on the dark corner near the Benson residence and commanded him to hold up his hands.

Mogren started to obey and at the same time let out a piercing scream that was heard even in the downtown business part of the city, whereupon the highwaymen fired three shots in rapid succession and then fled.

Mogren was able only to give an incoherent version of what happened to a crowd that quickly collected and to the police who were soon on the scene of the bold attempt.

The shoemaker had some money on his person but after he yelled there was no effort made to rob him.

DEVILS LAKE WOMAN IS BADLY BURNED WHEN OIL CAN EXPLODES OVER HER

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 6.—Endeavoring by the use of kerosene to hasten a fire on which she was heating water, Mrs. Pattie Strong, a local washerwoman, was terribly burned this morning in the [illegible] which followed.

When [illegible] Gordon Nimmo, from the [illegible] M. Thomson's residence where she was employed, she was a mass of flames, the contents of the five gallon oil can which exploded, converting the place into a furnace.

State Hist. Society

MANITOBANS ARE ON INSPECTION JUNKET TODAY

Begin Looking Over State's Agricultural Progress by Visit at Valley City.

The fame of what the North Dakota Better Farming association has done in the way of improving farm conditions in the state, has attracted the attention of the farmers and business men of the dominion to the north of us, and a delegation of leading men of Manitoba is now touring the state seeing it for themselves. This party passed through Grand Forks last evening on its way to Fargo and were met by Director Thomas Cooper of the North Dakota Experiment station. In company with Mr. Cooper and President John H. Worst of the agricultural college, these men today started on an inspection tour of the state, to take note of the field work now being carried on.

To Follow Our Plan.

Leading business men and agriculturists of Manitoba, have reached the conclusion that the time is ripe for an organization in that province similar to the Better Farming association in North Dakota. For the last few months agitation has been carried on there for a definite co-operative plan for the advancment of modern farming methods, that increased production may be obtained from the old tied land which is now beginning to give out. It is for this purpose of seeing at first hand how the work is carried out here that these men are now touring the state.

Attracts Attention.

Since the Better Farming movement was first taken up in North Dakota it has attracted a lot of attention all over the country and at the present time is subject of study by several states who contemplate starting a similar movement. The Canadian party went to Valley City this morning; from there they go to Minot where they will spend Wednesday. Thursday they will be at Williston and Friday at Grand Forks.

Members of Party.

The party is composed of Hon. George Lawrence, ministr of agriculture; Roderick Mackenzie, secretary, Grain Growers 'association; R. T. Riley, managing director, Northern Mortgage company; J. D. McGregor, representing livestock breeders; S. R. Tarr, editor, Canadian Finance; W. H. McWilliams, representing Winnipeg Grain exchange; Henry Detchon, general manager, Canadian Credit Men's association; C. B. Piper, representing terminal grain companies; Captain William Grassie, chairman, Industrial Bureau; G. W. Allan, director, Canadian Bank of Commerce; M. F. Christie, president, Board of Trade; V. C. Brown, chairman, Winnipeg Bankers' association.

JAPS TAKE STEPS TO CURTAIL PLANS OF GERMAN NAVY

Occupy South Pacific Islands to Prevent Sending Supplies to Cruisers.

NO INTENTION OF VIOLATING PLEDGE

Ambassador at Washington Says Nation Hasn't Deviated From Course Outlined in Undertaking at the Beginning of Operations.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Japan has no design to violate in any sense the undertaking she gave at the beginning of the war to confine her military operations to the far east, the Japanese ambassador here announced. The landing of Japanese bluejackets on Jaluit Island, one of the Marshall group of the German Pacific islands, is regarded at the embassy here as fully within the scope of the pledge.

Without direct advices from Tokio on the subject, officials are confident that the sole purpose of the Japanese landing in Marshall Islands is to protect commerce; a privilege especially reserved in the Japanese undertaking.

It is known that Jaluit has been made the base for German cruisers in the South Pacific, which are preying on British and Japanese commerce. It is said, too, that large supplies have been gathered there by the German government.

"TIME NOW TO GET SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE"—VANDERLIP

Frank A. Vanderlip.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, is bending all of his energies toward bringing about closer commercial relations between the United States and South American countries. He reminds American business men that if they cannot get South American trade now, their chances of winning it after the war is over will be extremely slight.

HERALD'S SPECIAL SERVICE ON WORLD'S SERIES; RETURNS WILL BE BULLETINED, PLAY BY PLAY, AT THE HERALD BUILDING

The Herald has completed arrangements for a complete play-by-play service in the world's series.

The service will be bulletined at The Herald building, every play being announced just as it is received.

The games begin at 2 o'clock in Philadelphia and Boston, or 1 o'clock by Grand Forks time.

By The Herald's complete arrangement, the first play will be announced within less than a minute of the time that it actually transpires.

The first news from the scenes of the big contests will be announced probably at five or ten minutes before the hour set for play, and from that time until the last batter is out, the game will be bulletined in detail.

Telephone inquiries concerning the progress of the game will not be answered. To do so, would completely tie up all telephone lines of The Herald for other business, and for that reason the inquiries cannot be answered.

Be in front of The Herald building at 1 o'clock on each day of the big series—and you'll get the best possible service on the games.

PUT NEW ANGLE ON BLOOM CASE; BURKE IS SPONSER

Former Governor Backing Devils Lake Journal Publisher—Fight Again On

(Herald Special Service.)

Devils Lake, N. D., Oct. 6.—Will United States Treasurer John Burke, three times governor of North Dakota and admittedly the most powerful democrat of the state, be worsted in the Devils Lake postoffice contest by the republican Senator Gronna or will Burke succeed in naming the postmaster of Devils Lake, his home city? This question is just now assuming state-wide importance in North Dakota. The post office fight at Devils Lake involves state political leaders who have clashed for more than a decade and its outcome will decide whether Gronna can make good his boast that he will prevent the appointment from going to Editor John Bloom, or to Mrs. Bloom, whose name was last week sent to the senate for confirmation following the rejection of Bloom's appointment some time ago.

Editor Bloom of the Devils Lake Journal is known as one of the original Burke men of the state. Early in the year Bloom's appointment was sent to the senate, his appointment having been endorsed by the state democratic organization and having been placed in the personal charge of Treasurer John Burke. The result of the fight which followed in the senate was one of the biggest surprises in North Dakota politics in recent years. Senator Gronna, a republican, and a bitter opponent of Bloom, personally objected to Bloom's confirmation and by invoking the rule of senatorial courtesy, brought the confirmation up before the senate and had it rejected, thereby making Bloom ineligible for a recess appointment, and distinctly worsting Burke in the first round of the contest.

Recently the name of Mrs. Bloom was sent to the senate by President Wilson, at the personal request of Treasurer Burke and Gronna has stirred up another contest by personally objecting to the confirmation of the wife of the Journal publisher.

Speculation is rife as to the outcome in Devils Lake. Friends of Senator Gronna claim that he will again outwit Treasurer Burke, whose action in having the appointment of Mrs. Bloom sent to the senate so shortly before the adjournment will, it is claimed give Gronna the opportunity which he greatly desired, namely, of calling up the confirmation of Mrs. Bloom and by his personal objection bringing about her rejection and consequent ineligibility for a recess appointment.

Burke's failure to land the position for Bloom is variously interpreted. Local republicans claim that it indicates that Burke's influence at Washington is nil, while others claim that Burke is not showing the loyal interest in the Bloom appointment which would be expected.

The result of the contest over Mrs. Bloom's appointment will likely be known by the end of the present term of congress, October 15.

THE WEATHER.

North Dakota: Unsettled tonight and Wednesday. Probably rain or snow.

UNIVERSITY READINGS.

7 a. m. 39; maximum 66; minimum 39; east wind 10 miles; barometer 30.18.

GERMAN LOSSES IN CHINA SHOWN BY REPORT TODAY

A Message from Teuton Source Indicates Failure of Surprise Attack.

Peking, Oct. 6.—A communication received here from a German source is Tsing-Taru, a fortified position in Kiao-Chow territory, sets forth that in a German sortie last Friday night, the Germans lost a number of killed and wounded, while 25 are missing.

The British battleship Triumph, according to the same information, participated in the bombardment of Tsing-Tau. A German torpedo boat, which recently engaged with the Japanese, returned to the harbor undamaged.

The German gunboat Baguar was slightly damaged.

A recent dispatch from Tokio says that in a surprise night attack against the Japanese before Tsing-Tau, the Germans lost 48 killed.

PRESIDENT'S ENVOY BACK FROM MEXICO

Paul Fuller.

Paul Fuller, President Wilson's personal envoy to Mexico, returned from that troubled country last week and made a secret report to the president. While he would not talk for publication, it is understood that his sympathies are with Villa rather than with Carranza.

RUSSIAN SITUATION TAKES CENTRAL PLACE IN IMPORTANCE AS AFFECTING OUTCOME OF BATTLE ON THE AISNE

GERMANY REPORTS FALL OF FRENCH FORT.

Berlin, (by wireless), Oct. 6.—The order of the day, written by General Von Honehen, published officially, says that Fort Camp des Romains, on the river Meuse, near St. Mihiel, after a number of hard fights, has been taken by the Germans. Five French officers and 500 men were taken prisoners. The remainder of the French force perished in the ruins of the fort.

It is officially stated that the Russians were defeated completely near Suwalki, on the east Prussian frontier, October 1 and 2. The Germans made 3,000 prisoners and captured many cannon and machine guns. The situation, it is announced, is most hopeful everywhere for the Germans and Austrians.

RUSSIANS REPULSED IN POLENA.

London, Oct. 6.—A message from Budapest says the Russians were repulsed in Hungary, near Polena.

Petrograd, Oct. 6.—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters:

"The Russian offiensive campaign continues. The fortified positions of the enemy on the frontier are under a heavy artillery fire. The enemy has received reinforcements from the garrison at Koenigsberg. There has been particularly desperate fighting in the vicinity of Bakalargewo."

New York, Oct. 6.—The Austro-Hungary consul here made public a cablegram from Count Berchtold, secretary of foreign affairs, which announced the Austrian advance through Servian territory is slow but satisfactory.

Bordeaux, Oct. 6.—News described as "most encouraging" has been received here from Antwerp.

On the Offensive.

Paris, Oct. 6.—German resumption of the offensive was signalled in startling fashion yesterday by the delivery of two furious assaults.

The first was a series of massed counter-attacks directed at the French and British line, north of the Oise river, designed to break the pressure which threatens the German lines of communication into Belgium. The action in this vicinity was so severe that the French were compelled to g ground at several points. This is not significant, however, of a general recession. Rather it means that advanced French and British positions were assailed and forced to withdraw to the more heavily entrenched and fortified line of the main body, where the big guns afford better protection. The battle in this region still rages furiously, with no decisive result.

Second, the German left developed surprising strength in counter-attacks delivered during the night and repeated at intervals during the day, but without gain to the enemy, the French line holding fast.

In the other sections of the battle front there were no developments of importance.

Making Desperate Effort.

The return of the Germans to the attack, the first offensive activity shown by them since the decisive defeat administered by the French and British in the vicinity of Roye, probably means that the invaders are making a desperate effort to keep their offensive alive for the purpose of saving the morale of the army, which has been for the purpose of saving the morale of the army, which has been forced to a low ebb by the continued reverses of the past two weeks.

The continued resistance of Von Kluck's right flank also is necessary to the German plan, as, if the right wing is forced to give way, the French will swarm to the rear of the German center, and this army must be allowed to retire with the rest to save it.

Despite the fact that the envelopment of the German right thus far has failed, General Joffre still adheres to this campaign plan and fresh reinforcements with more heavy guns are being hurried to the northward to bring this movement to a quick and decisive result.

The general staff's persistent adherence to this plan indicates that there is now no fear of the continuous stretching of the line offering a vulnerable target for attack by the invaders. Even if General Joffre is forced to cede ground in the south, this loss will be more than counterbalanced by the distance gained in the north, where the allies have made progress to within two marches of the Belgian border.

Germans Hold Lassigny.

It was frankly admitted today in official circles that while two weeks ago the French occupied Lassigny, just west of Noyon, the Germans now hold it. The fighting at St. Quentin, to which point the French had forced their advance ten days ago, now is being carried fully thirty miles to the westward.

Counterbalancing this, however, these same authorities point out that th French line has been hurled further and further to the north and that day by day marked successes have been gained in this direction.

Attention is called to the fact that the Germans now appear to have received all the reinforcements that it is possible to drain from the left and center of their line and that further pursuance of the northerly extension of the allied attacking line is certain to cause the German line to bend not to break. In this event the result would be a much greater gain for the allies, for instead of forcing a German retreat a wedge then can be thrown in at the weak spot and the enemy cut off, thus reducing by the total strength of this isolated army the effective fighting strength of the enemy during the entire war.

Fear Russian Reverses.

On the other hand, if the Russians are victims of a severe reverse, some of the veteran German corps will be released for service in the west, and the Germans may pierce the numerically inferior allied line.

Whichever side can extend its line further without weakening its front, ought, according to experts, to win the battle of Aisne. Hence the crucial importance of the battle on the Russian border, which may mark a climax of the war.

This tremendous battle, now impending along the Russian frontier, is rated as of supreme importance.

Battle Line is Continuous.

The battle line along the Russian border now is continuous, but intervals separating the various armies are comparatively small gaps. The whole territory along the frontier, from Tilsiton in the northeast portion of Prussia, to Dukla Pass, in the Carpathians, bristles with arms.

No battle front extends beyond Dukla Pass, but small mobile Russian forces are harrying the plains of Hungary. The longest continuous Russian line extends from Dukla Pass to a point almost on the Vistula river, a short distance from Warsaw.

This is composed of the armies which swept over Galicia, now the instrument of projected invasion of Silesia.

Front Extending More Widely.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The following official communication was issued this afternoon:

"On our left wing the front is extending more and more widely. Very important masses of German cavalry have been reported in the environs of Lille, coming from forces of the enemy which are making a movement in the region to the north of the line between Tourcoing (in the department of Nord, seven miles northeast of Lille) and Armentieres, (nine miles northwest of Lille.)

Alternate Advances.

"In the vicinity of Arras and on the right bank of the river Somme the situation shows little change. Between the Somme and the Oise there have been alternate advance and withdrawals. Near Lassigny, the enemy undertook an important attack, which, however, failed.

"On the right bank of the Aisne, north of Soissons, we have, with the co-operation of the British army, made a slight advance. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-Au-Bac.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Attacks at Antwerp Fail.

"In Belgium, the Belgian forces defending Antwerp have occupied strongly the line between the river Rupel and the river Nethe; against this line the attacks of the Germans have failed."

Austrians Still Satisfied.

London, Oct. 6.—The official statement issued this afternoon in Vienna says that the situation in Russian Poland and in Galicia is favorable, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Austrian capital, by way of Amsterdam.

"The combined German and Austrian armies," it is officially announced, "have forced the enemy from Opatow and Klimontow, towards the Vistula.

"In the Carpathian mountains the

(Continued on Page 10.)

PICTURESQUE VILLAGES OF FRANCE IN CENTER OF BATTLE, BEING RUINED

Great Losses Growing Out of Military Operations—Stories of Daring Achievements by Men Under Fire—Frequent Sorties.

From the Battle Front (via Paris), Oct. 6.—The allied armies, after having permitted their adversaries, as they thought, to exhaust themselves by continued attacks yesterday took a most vigorous offensive. The British and French, however, encountered such a strong resistance that their most advanced detachments on the western wing were compelled to fall back.

Only at this part of the long battle line did the opposing troops actually come into close contact.

Many picturesque villages, around which hundreds of thousands of men occupy positions, have suffered severely in the recent fighting, and probably will suffer still more before the struggle for supremacy is over.

The country where the chief fighting is going on is flat and under cultivation. In many places it is boggy, and there are scattered coal mines.

The allied armies are continually extending toward the north and bending eastward toward the Belgian frontier, and are thus compelling the Germans, in order to prevent the crumbling up of their main army, to move large forces from the centre and so keep pace with the allies, whose position menaces the invaders along the whole line. The allies' plan, it is thought, may compel the Germans to release the pressure on the Belgians.

Change Position Rapidly.

The rapidity with which the French change position is remarkable. Two entire divisions of infantry marched nearly thirty miles Saturday and 28 miles Sunday. The Germans, however, by means of their aviators, who are continually flitting over the lines, despite numerous casualties, discovered the movement and brought up reinforcements to meet them. As the Germans occupy the inside of the circle, they are able to reach an appointed spot with much shorter marches.

It was this that enabled them to force the advanced guards of the allies to cede a small amount of ground until further assistance came.

At one point on the allies' front, a French regiment, after a three days' spell in the trenches, on being ordered to the rear for a rest, sent a petition through their colonel to the commanding general asking permission to remain until the German position facing them was taken.

This was granted and the men advanced, and, although they met with such a terrific fire from the machine guns that an advance of 800 yards took eight hours, they captured the positions and a number of prisoners. They themselves suffered severely.

Cavalry Execute Daring Raid

French cavalry executed a daring raid back of the German lines, where they blew up a railroad tunnel and escaped before their presence was discovered.

British lancers and French troopers performed a brilliant exploit at another point. Getting between the Imperial guard and their artillery ammunition train by a long dashing ride, they cut off the supplies, destroying them, so that the guards' big guns were rendered temporarily useless.

Gen. Jean Rousseau of the French cavalry, died today of wounds.

Audacious espionage carried on by the Germans has caused the staff of the allies to deal severely with all strangers found within the lines. When two curious Irishmen, who were arrested yesterday, had proved their identity to the satisfaction of the officers, they were asked to go to the headquarters' building, where an automobile was drawn up with two officers, apparently French, occupying the front seat. Behind them were two supposed gendarmes with a menaced civilian between them. The staff officer said:

"This is the reason for our severity. These five men are German officers who were captured today near the firing lines."