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JAPAN AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Firing Begins When Germany Ignores Ultimatum.

KIAU-CHAU WELL PREPARED

Experiences at Port Arthur Teach Lessons in Both Attack and Defense.

SIEGE MAY LAST LONG

Fate of Concession Certain if War Lasts Long Enough, and Japan Is Determined.

By JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—Japan has extended the area of war by embarking on hostilities with Germany. At 8 o'clock, Pacific Coast time, the time limit of the ultimatum handed by the Japanese government for the evacuation of Kiau-Chau by the latter expired in Berlin and Tokio.

The plans known here to have been arranged were executed promptly at the hour of noon, Sunday. Kiau-Chau is about 18 hours ahead of Portland in point of time.

First Gun Is Fired.

The first Japanese gun was fired against the German fortresses in China and the first boatload of soldiers was sent ashore from the Japanese transports. By the time this is read Japan will have begun the investment of Kiau-Chau, preliminary to the final assault.

It will not be an easy task to reduce Kiau-Chau. That is realized by the Japanese, who have not forgotten their experience in connection with the capture of Port Arthur.

Japanese Spurred by Ambition.

It is the desire of the Japanese general staff to work rapidly and to give the world a demonstration of the efficiency of the Japanese army. It is reported from Berlin that the Japanese learned how to attack at Port Arthur the Germans also learned how to defend from the same operations; so, in spite of the fact that there are not more than 6000 defenders of the German fortress and that they will be assaulted by 45,000 of the best troops of Japan, it is expected that months will elapse before Kiau-Chau will be in the possession of the Far Eastern power.

All reports received here show that the Germans have been working with feverish energy to strengthen their defenses. They have employed thousands of Chinese laborers. Probably they will retain within their lines many of these men, driving them out when they are no longer needed or they are too seriously reducing the food supply. So far as the latter is concerned, huge quantities of provisions have been imported into Kiau-Chau.

The fate of Kiau-Chau is certain, provided the war lasts long enough. Now that the war has begun, Japan

BULLETINS

ANTWERP, via London, Aug. 22.—A great battle between the Germans and the allied forces began Saturday morning, according to official announcements. The battle line extends from Namur to Charleroi, which lies about 20 miles to the west.

PARIS, Aug. 22 (10:25 A. M.).—Official announcement was made here today that the Germans had shot to death the Burgomaster and a group of the inhabitants of the Belgian town of Aerchot. The execution is declared to have been without provocation. The men were all shot at once.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Rear-Admiral Pond, U. S. N., and John W. Preston, United States Attorney here, are authorized by the statement that the "proper officials" are investigating the source and transmission of code messages known to have been sent by an amateur wireless operator on shore to the German cruiser Lepsoig at sea. Further information was refused.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says the Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian navy.

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 22.—There has been continuous fighting along the whole frontier for two days without any change in the respective positions of the Austrian and Serbian armies. It is officially stated that a part of the Serbian army has invaded Bosnia successfully and that a great battle, with an outcome favorable to the Serbians, is expected.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says that according to messages from Berlin the German press is indignant at Great Britain's acceptance of Japanese support. The leading papers declare that Germany will retaliate by attacking up an Islamic revolution in India, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria and the Sudan, which will quickly bring England and France to terms.

PARIS, Aug. 22, 12:20 P. M.—The son of Major Dreyfus, who was exonerated on a charge of treason in 1906, has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant for heroic conduct on the field of battle at the taking of Mulhausen.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend says a big battle appears to have been taking place since this morning in the environs of Charleroi. The greater portion of the German troops, according to this authority, have not yet passed the River Dender. The Dender is to the east of Ghent and Bruges.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 9:35 A. M.—A Central News dispatch from Antwerp forwarded today says it is reported from Brussels that assurance has been given by the Germans that they will not continue to occupy the capital, contenting themselves with having marched through the town.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Large numbers of refugees from Belgium arrived in London tonight, coming from Ostend. They are mostly Belgians, but among them are a few Americans. They say the general opinion in Ostend today was that the Germans were not coming to the coast.

TOKIO, Aug. 22.—Japanese newspapers that are sometimes officially inspired, say that Kiau-Chau is to be a prize of war. Japan may not be obliged to restore the German protectorate to China. Restoration, they say, would be conditional on the peaceful transfer of Kiau-Chau to Japan by Germany.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 22.—The French steamer Admiral Nielly arrived here today from Dunkirk with 850 German prisoners of war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22, via Amsterdam and London.—The Porte has sent a circular telegram to the foreign diplomatic representative here declaring that the Dardanelles are now open to all commercial vessels.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, acting under the auspices of the United States, has proclaimed its neutrality in the present European war.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Prince Louis of Monaco, a retired Captain of the African Light Cavalry, having applied for reinstatement in the army, has been appointed to staff duty.

TIME LIMIT IS UP, NO ANSWER

Diplomats at Washington Keep Watch.

JAPAN IGNORED BY GERMANY

Declaration of War From Tokio May Be Expected.

ATTACK IS NEXT STEP

Japanese Government Believed to Be Resolved to Regain Friendship of China and Retain That of Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiau-Chau expired at 10 o'clock tonight without any answer having been made by the German government through the State Department here.

As the hour approached State Department and diplomatic officials here were watching for a possible reply from Germany to be transmitted to Tokio through American channels. So far as known no such message had been forwarded through other channels and the opinion was general that Germany had determined to ignore Japan's note, leaving the initiative to Japan in whatever was to follow.

Ambassador Directed to Leave.

Baron Chinda, ambassador, transmitted through the State Department today a message to Mr. Fonkoshu, the Japanese charge d'affaires at Berlin, ordering him to leave the German capital at 4 A. M. tomorrow, if by that hour he had received no reply from the German government to the ultimatum. The charge was instructed to leave the interests of Japan in the hands of the American embassy at Berlin.

The next step on the part of the Japanese government, it generally assumed here, would be an attack on Kiau-Chau. A declaration from Tokio of a state of war against Germany as well as Japanese circles here the belief was that Japan would make the first move. At the Japanese embassy it was reiterated that Japan would carry out to the letter the terms of her ultimatum.

United States Prepared.

The United States, in the role of an interested but neutral spectator, was prepared to transmit any communications from the two governments. Secretary Bryan announced that the position of the United States toward the ultimatum had been made clear in a note sent two days ago to the Japanese government.

This expression of policy places on record the expectation of the United States in any eventuality Japan will restore Kiau-Chau to China, preserve the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic and maintain the principle of the "open door" to the commerce of all nations.

Discussion turned here today on the future of Kiau-Chau, its early surrender or capture by assault seeming assured. Japan is expected to redeem its promise to her ally, England, and to the United States to turn this territory over to China at a reasonably early date after Japan is convinced that the Government of Yuan Shai Kai strong enough to hold it.

China's Confidence Destroyed.

The question has been raised in Tokio whether Japan would not be relieved from the execution of this pledge if through Germany's refusal to meet the terms of the ultimatum Japan is

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Fair; northerly winds.

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French declares she will "drive every German off Belgian soil." Section 1, page 2.

English have scant notice to get out of Ostend. Section 1, page 2.

British Columbia considers confiscation of German-owned lands to crown. Section 1, page 2.

Germany's grain trade curtails exports of wheat 100,000,000 bushels. Section 1, page 2.

British expert says Japan nurses old grudge against Germany. Section 1, page 2.

National committee estimates there are 40,000 Americans on Continent who want to come home. Section 1, page 2.

Allies' bravery shown in conflict. Section 1, page 2.

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Impressive final rites are said over body of Pope Pius. Section 1, page 7.

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National tennis play, opens tomorrow at Newport. Section 2, page 2.

Plans for Labor day regatta being kept secret. Section 2, page 2.

Coast League to be eight-club organization after 1915. Section 2, page 1.

Crowd smallest on last day of harness races at Speedway. Section 2, page 2.

War affects Olympic games. Section 2, page 1.

Hayward thinks Oregon track team will be winner next season. Section 2, page 3.

Christy Mathewson says also counts much to prevent athletes from abroad competing at Baltimore meet. Section 2, page 3.

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Pacific Northwest.
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Auto trip to Crater Lake described. Section 4, page 5.

H. L. Keats returns home after attending in hotels, in railway stations and in the streets. I have kept my eyes and ears open and I have discerned the best spirit everywhere.

In England that spirit is solemn. In France it is alert, executive and unflinching. In Belgium it is stolid and unquestioning.

The three peoples are facing war, each in their own way. The Englishman's uppermost thought as to the war is "righteous," the Frenchman's "it is necessary," and the Belgian's "it is for Belgium and its liberties."

These are no fancy phrases. I have heard them 100 times.

What American Must Do.
For an American crossing the channel in war time is a ceremony. It begins with obtaining a passport from the American Ambassador in London.

That passport must be used by French and Belgian consuls and must have a photograph of the bearer affixed. Funds must be in English gold and extraordinarily ample because travelers on the continent now cannot be sure when they will return.

All the English gold you can persuade your London banker to let you have in exchange for bank notes must be carried in a belt around the waist. Here is where embopment is a blessing instead of a curse.

When I went in the evening before leaving London to the Belgian consulate in Finsbury square to have my passport certified artillery was parked on the asphalt outside the pailings of the square, and inside the green inclosure horses, commandeered from mercantile houses, were cropping the grass, with golden sunshine over all and the sentries gravely pacing to and fro. There was a torrent of traffic surging by in the streets adjacent to the square as usual. Indeed, "Business as usual" has become a war motto of London.

My ticket, bought the next day at

(Continued on Page 3.)

BRavery OF ALLIES SHOWN IN CONFLICT

Reasons for Strife Now Known as Varied.

ENGLAND'S SPIRIT SOLEMN

James O'Donnell Bennett Says France Is Alert.

BELGIAN SPIRIT STOLID

Englishman's Uppermost Thought as to War Is "Righteous"; Frenchman's "It Is Necessary"; Belgian's "for Liberty."

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
(By arrangement with Chicago Tribune. Copyrighted 1914.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15, via London, Aug. 17.—In the last 25 hours I have passed through three countries which are in a state of war and I have observed only those manifestations which make for the solidarity of a people and which command the profound admiration of non-combatants from foreign parts.

I have come in war time across the whole of the northern tip of France from Boulogne via Calais to Lille and on across the frontier to Brussels and each one have I met with an unceasing word or look. Only kindness, courtesy and helpfulness everywhere.

No Hysteria in France.

Not so much with light hearts as with brave hearts are the French going into this war. There is no hysteria. The spirit of the country may be more accurately described by the word zeal than by the word enthusiasm.

For 300 miles and from one afternoon to the next on boats and on trains and in the streets, I have kept my eyes and ears open and I have discerned the best spirit everywhere.

In England that spirit is solemn. In France it is alert, executive and unflinching. In Belgium it is stolid and unquestioning.

The three peoples are facing war, each in their own way. The Englishman's uppermost thought as to the war is "righteous," the Frenchman's "it is necessary," and the Belgian's "it is for Belgium and its liberties."

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Saturday's War Moves

THE German forces in Belgium were reported yesterday to be marching in force over the country toward the sea coast. One correspondent said the movement was overwhelming in point of numbers. Cavalry patrols were said to have entered Ghent, finding no resistance. Bruges was reported taken. There was doubt about the fate of Ostend. Refugees arriving in England yesterday said that when they left Ostend the German forces were near and they did not doubt they had reached the city by the time the travelers themselves reached England.

Meanwhile it was reported that a great battle about a front of 20 miles from Namur to Charleroi had begun. A dispatch from Ghent credits the Germans with seeking to reach France by way of Oudevalde, which is 14 miles southwest of Ghent itself. It is believed the Germans will not seriously attempt to capture Antwerp.

A Belgian soldier at the front is quoted as saying the French had a large force in Central Belgium early in the week. This was before the report of the sweeping successes of the Germans on that part of the field of war.

The time limit fixed in the ultimatum of the Japanese government to Germany expired at 7:41 P. M. Portland time, which is Sunday noon in Tokio, without a reply from Germany. That Berlin would ignore Tokio had been expected by many, and it was taken as a matter of course that Japan would act at once. The Tenth Division of the Japanese army, consisting of 16,000 men, had gone on board transports at Kokura last Friday, according to an official report from Shanghai. A Japanese battleship fleet, including the super-dreadnought Kongom, sailed to bombard Tsing-Tau, the seaport of Kiau-Chau, and cover the land of the first Japanese forces of occupation. At the same time the strength of Kiau-Chau was not underestimated. It was said, on trustworthy authority, that both the Japanese and Chinese had profited by the lesson of Port Arthur and that both attack and defense would differ from that of the historic siege of the Russian-Japanese war. Japan, however, will employ only her regular army and thus far is known to have made no move to mobilize the reserves.

Further assurances were reported on Japan's part that her motives toward the United States and China were friendly and that its announced policy of returning the territory to China after the war would be carried out.

The American Consul at Tsing-Tau, the port of the German concession, has decided to remain at his post during the siege, Washington having given him the option of going or remaining. Several Americans of German descent also remain, among them two or three women, who will nurse the wounded.

A German official statement says that troops under the command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and fifty guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps. A Paris statement declares this is absurd but admits reverses in Lorraine.

Reports from the Austrian-Serbian boundary say that the Serbians have won a battle on the Drina, which military experts consider highly probable, as the Serbians have a comparatively small army but one which has passed through two years' actual war and therefore has the advantage of veterans fighting against amateurs. From the Russian boundary conflicting reports come, both sides claiming successes.

PRAYER OF NELSON READ

Every British Sailor Hears Words Written Before Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—Lord Nelson's words written in his diary before the battle of Trafalgar were today read to the men assembled on every battleship. They are: "My Great God whom I worship, grant to my country and to the benefit of Europe in general a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in anyone tarnish it and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet."

BATTLE OF GIANTS BEGUN IN BELGIUM

Forces Engage on Namur-Charleroi Line.

GROUND IS CHOSEN BY ALLIES

Germans Previously Reported in Overwhelming Force.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE RAPID

Front of German Fighting Line Believed by Some to Be Executing Great Circling Movement to Break Into France.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(Sunday.)—After nearly three weeks of mobilization the battle of giants has begun. Roughly speaking, the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

From the standpoint of the allies the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Charleroi line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the allies.

Antwerp Confirms News.

An official dispatch to the Reuter Company from Antwerp timed 10:50 o'clock Saturday night tends to confirm the reports that a great battle is on between the French and the Germans. The dispatch says:

"It is believed that this morning a great battle began between the French and German armies between Namur and Charleroi. It is thought that it will last two or three days. Precise details are lacking."

A dispatch to the Reuter Company from Ghent says it is reported that the Germans are marching toward France by the way of Oudevalde, a town 14 miles southwest of Ghent.

Antwerp Believed Immune.

The correspondent continues: "The Belgian army, which up to three days ago held the line, roughly speaking, from Aerschot to Tirlemont and between Antwerp and Malines. It is not likely the Germans will trouble themselves about Antwerp, which could resist indefinitely."

"The peasants and town folk from the Lovain country have been fleeing into Brussels, with their children and valuables, to find shelter where they could. These people constitute a burden added to the many which the town has to bear."

"Most of the fugitives were rather more interested than stricken by the calamity which hovered over them and appeared to feel no need of sympathy. Occasionally there would be one with the tale of a husband or children killed or driven away and lost."

Peasants Speak Only Flemish.

"Unfortunately the peasants from the war-scourged districts speak only Flemish and some of their stories may have gained in the translation into French. The news that the Germans are at the gates of the city took a great majority of the people of Brussels by surprise. There has been a great exodus of well-to-do residents the two previous days, but that only proved that there was a scare, not that it was well founded. The censorship allows nothing positive to be published until the morning of the arrival of the Germans (Thursday)."

"Up to Wednesday the people were allowed to hear nothing but Belgian successes."

"We were in the dark as to the German successes." (Continued on Page 2.)

WARTIME TOPICS AGAIN MONDOPOLIZE THE ATTENTION OF CARTOONIST REYNOLDS.

