

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

TERRIFIC FIGHTING REPORTED

Heavily Reinforced Germans Make Fierce Attack on Allies' Left

ARMY IN BELGIUM SENT TO RIGHT WING

Both Reported as Pressing Germans Back Slowly

(By William Philip Sims)

Paris, Sept. 17.—German pressure on the Franco-British left wing was terrific today, the war office admitted. It was exerted by the kaiser's chief of staff, General von Kluck, and General von Buelow's commands. They had been heavily reinforced and were making desperate attempts to resume the offensive.

Military experts believed the Germans had withdrawn a large part of their East Prussian forces from the Russian frontier, and thrown them, with the best of the right wing, furiously against the allies' lines in a frantic effort to break through and renew their advance on Paris.

Their attempt was so formidable that French reinforcements were being rushed toward the Aisne from Paris and the Oise region.

The French center, opposing the German crown prince's and the duke of Wurtemberg's armies, was driving the teutons slowly back toward the frontier. The Germans were resisting vigorously.

To the southward all was progressing most satisfactorily, the kaiser's extreme left, consisting of the Bavarian corps, having been forced already from French soil.

Despite the herculean efforts the enemy's center and right were making, General Gallieni, the military governor, said he had no fear that the German advance would be resumed.

Fighting in France.
Sept. 17.—Fighting still raged between the Franco-British allies and the Germans along the River Aisne. The allies were attacking. All German attempts at counter attacks had been repulsed. It was admitted that the allies' losses in the past two days had been heavier than at any time previously since the war began.

The heavy brought by the kaiser's army had failed in an attempt to force the extreme German right at Sedan. Consequently they were directed to a frontal attack at General von Kluck's forces.

The two German armies under Generals von Kluck and von Buelow, which were drawing close together and moving toward the eastward, were concentrating in the waters of Belgium. The eastern troops were being detailed to German troops. It was reported that the allies' numbers were being reported to the German command.

The leading was presumably preparatory to a movement southward through the waters of Belgium. King Albert, just back from an auto-ride near the Belgian front, stated that an immediate resumption of the German advance was planned. The Germans were holding only their usual line of communication through Belgium.

The Daily Capital Journal

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

Today's News Printed Today

SAYS REPORTS UNTRUE

Washington, Sept. 17.—The following telegram from Berlin was received today at the German embassy here: "French and English reports of victories in France are untrue. The retreat of the west wing of the German army was a practical maneuver and did not affect our strategic position. The French attempt to break through the German center was repulsed. The Paris Temps reports that 15,000 British troops were killed and wounded in the recent fighting."

ENGLISH MINISTER GETS HIS PASSPORTS

Is Indiscreet in Criticizing Withdrawal of Troops from Vera Cruz

Washington, Sept. 17.—Government officials have known for a fortnight, it was learned here today, that Provisional President Carranza of Mexico, had handed Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico his passports. It was understood that General Carranza believed Sir Lionel inimical to the cause of the constitutionalists and favorable to the Cordero interests.

Through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, England today apologized to the United States for the utterances yesterday of Sir Lionel, in regard to the order withdrawing American troops from Vera Cruz. Administration officials had characterized Carden's criticism as "the outburst of a disgruntled diplomat."

VETS HOLD FIRST COUNTY ENCAMPMENT

More Than Three Hundred Assemble in Armory Where a Fine Program Was Rendered and Finer Lunch Was Served.

Delegations of Civil War veterans from Silverton, Woodburn, Independence, Dallas, Stayton and Salem, held a rousing reunion today at the armory, it being their first annual county encampment. A reception, picnic luncheon and musical program assisted the patriots in their preliminary organization.

Upon the arrival of the delegations at the armory at 10 o'clock this morning, members were gathered from the Civil War Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Women of the Relief Corps. A reception and business meeting was held in August, the old veterans perfected arrangements for reunions honoring the sons of veterans and women of the G. A. R. and made plans for holding three meetings yearly. For the sake of reunion. It was decided to hold the encampment in Salem in December, Woodburn in April and Silverton in August, of each year. Commander Wesley Loney, of Woodburn, opened the meeting this morning as president of the association. Other officers are Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Salem, vice-president; Mrs. Myrtle Gifford, Silverton, secretary; J. J. Warester, Salem, treasurer; J. F. Fishwood, Silverton, and Comrade Tyler, deputies.

Three hundred of the members were served in fine old style with a picnic basket "feed" at noon. The ladies of the W. R. C. had charge of the luncheon. At a long table, handsomely decorated with pink dahlias the honored members of war days were graciously cared for, marching to and from the table amidst the stirring airs played by the Woodburn Drum corps.

At 1:30 p. m. a program was given, opened by Mrs. La Moise Clark, who whistled: "Birds and Brook", accompanied by Miss Edith E. Benedict. A reading was given, "The Star Spangled Banner", by Mrs. Ronald Glover, with impromptu remarks. Rev. F. T. Porter gave an address on the "Development of Liberty."

SENDS TROOPS FROM PRUSSIA TO FRANCE, KAISER'S LAST MOVE

Invasion of East Prussia Was Fine Bit of Strategy on Russia's Part

WEAKENED GERMAN ARMIES IN FRANCE

Movements More Difficult Since Rains Have Made Whole Country Swamp

Petrograd, Sept. 17.—Part of Germany's first line of troops in East Prussia was being withdrawn today. It was taken for granted here that the troops were, for the time, more urgently needed in France than on the eastern frontier.

At least a half dozen corps were said to have been transferred. Basing their opinion on these withdrawals from the east, military experts said they did not believe any important German invasion of Russian territory would be attempted at present. They thought the kaiser was already too fully occupied in the west to push an offensive campaign to the eastward.

It was the impression here that the Russians themselves would not undertake operations on an important scale in East Prussia, a thinly settled, marshy country through which the road to Berlin would be considerably longer than the one farther to the southward by way of Silesia.

Preliminary to an advance through Silesia it was necessary, however, to crush the Austrians and it was difficult to tell in advance how long this would take. In the meantime the allies were hard pressed in France and it was important to create an immediate diversion.

The quickest way of doing this was to invade East Prussia. It was done, accordingly, the ruse worked, the kaiser weakened his western force to strengthen his eastern one and the result was that he lost the battle of the Marne.

This having been done, the experts surmised that the East Prussian campaign would lapse, and that the Russians, instead, would finish the Austrians and push on toward Berlin through Galicia, Silesia and Brandenburg.

In East Prussia it was raining heavily and the country in which the troops were operating was a vast swamp.

Concentrate at Cracow

Petrograd, Sept. 17.—Austrian and German forces were concentrating at Cracow today, according to news from the southwestern fighting zone. The Russians were crossing the River San with a view to flanking the retreating Austrians.

Austrian prisoners of war attributed their armies' defeats to the number of untrained troops used to oppose the Russians.

They explained that when the war broke out, the best of Austria's forces were in the field against the Serbians. Later, instead of rushing the first line into Galicia to resist the Russian invasion, the general staff threw it into Russian Poland.

The Petrograd government's intention is to use its prisoners of war in building roads, reclaiming swamps and on other public works.

Capture Important Point

Paris, Sept. 17.—The Russian occupation of Przemysl was announced by Le Matin today. Przemysl is a great Austrian stronghold in Galicia at the southern extremity of a line of fortifications along the San river, extending northward to Jaroslava.

Experts here said they did not believe the Russians had captured the main Przemysl forts, though they might have occupied the town.

Crown Prince Trapped.
Nish, Serbia, Sept. 17.—That Crown Prince Alexander's attempt to invade the Austrian province of Slavonia had failed was admitted here today. The Austrians were said to have prepared a trap and apparently the crown prince fell into it. His force had been withdrawn from Austro-Hungarian territory. The Serbian and Montenegrin invasion of Bosnia continued, however.

OREGON'S NEW BISHOP

Portland, Ore., Sept. 17.—The clergy and lay delegates of the Episcopal diocese of Oregon at 12:30 o'clock this morning elected the Right Rev. Walter T. Sumner, of Chicago, bishop of Oregon, to succeed the late Right Rev. Charles Scadding, after deliberating and balloting all day yesterday and last night. Both bodies then made the choice unanimous. A number of candidates were nominated. Rev. Sumner was not chosen until the clergy had three times elected a bishop, only to have the laity refuse to endorse the selection, thus nullifying it.

CLAIM ALLIES ARE WINNING THE THIRD BATTLE AT AISNE

In First French Forced to Retreat, and Germans Forced Back in the Second

THINKS THIS FIGHT WILL BE DECISIVE

German Story Presents Second Battle and Retreat in Entirely Different Light

(By William G. Shepherd.)

Bordeaux, Sept. 17.—Along the River Aisne the French are winning their great battle with the Germans, War Minister Millerand declared today. The first big engagement of the campaign, he explained, was that of the Meuse and Sambre, ending in the allies' retreat; the second was that of the Marne, followed by a German retreat; the third was that of the Aisne, which the war minister said confidently the allies would win.

All official reports showed, he pointed out, that the Germans were now fighting in the open, proving that their positions had been forced and that the advantage was with the French and British.

After the great German army, which the kaiser's subjects had deemed invincible, should be decisively beaten, Millerand asserted that the teutonic ruler would face a revolution.

Of the strategy of General Joffre, the French commander, the war minister spoke in the highest terms. At the outset, the minister explained, Joffre retreated, allowing the British to bear the brunt of the fighting and creating the impression that the French were poor soldiers. At the psychological moment, however, his forces suddenly turned and attacked the Germans with tremendous violence, routing them.

The German Story of It

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 17.—The Germans are still maintaining their positions in France, the war office announced today. The Franco-British allies, it was declared, have exhausted themselves by vain attacks on the kaiser's lines.

The allies were declared to be everywhere on the defensive. The war office explained that the battle of the Marne was not a German defeat but that the speed of their march into French territory had worn out the kaiser's troops and it was deemed best to give them time to rest. Conditions were not suitable for this in the Marne region, so a retirement was ordered to a line which had previously been chosen for just such a purpose.

While the teutonic forces recuperated, it was added, a concentration of necessary supplies for their benefit was in progress. It was insisted that Paris would be invested as the general staff's plans worked out.

The Russians were said to be retreating everywhere in East Prussia. The Austrians, it was stated, had effected a junction and telegrams from Vienna said they were resuming the offensive.

Crown Prince Retreats

Paris, Sept. 17.—Another retirement by the German Crown Prince's force, constituting the kaiser's center, east of here, was announced today. It was believed the Germans had been compelled to raise the siege at Verdun. The teutonic center was said to have been driven north and east to Varennes and at General Gallieni's headquarters here it was stated that the prince's battle line was rapidly encroaching on his headquarters at Montfaucou. The belief was expressed that he would be compelled to transfer them, probably to the Meuse, in direct line with the Stenay gap, through which he will have to retreat if beaten.

Elsewhere it was said the allies were holding, though it was admitted the Germans had been heavily reinforced and were making a determined stand.

ALLIES HAVE BEST OF TODAY'S FIGHT, ADVANTAGE SMALL

Fighting with Desperate Courage Germans Are Being Slowly Forced Back

GERMANS SUPPLY OF FOOD IS EXHAUSTED

This With Cold Rains Hampers Action—French Troops Are Well Provisioned

(By Ed L. Keen.)

London, Sept. 17.—Though fighting with desperate courage, Germany's forces in France were retiring today at their center and left, the war office announced this afternoon.

Their right was said to be trying furiously to resume the offensive but had failed thus far, it was stated, and the war office added that what slight advantage had been gained was in the allies' favor.

Advices from Holland were to the effect that the kaiser was strengthening his Rhine defenses. This was taken here as suggesting that he anticipated a retirement to that line.

In fact, along the Lorraine border, it was said the German forces had already been cleared from French territory and the natural next step, it was assumed, would be a Gallic invasion, such as has already occurred in upper Alsace.

As for the German center, under the Crown Prince, it had been driven back in some places from eight to 25 miles. In East Prussia it was understood the wet season had set in and it was expected the snows would soon make campaigning there difficult if not impossible.

It was believed, therefore, that the German general staff would devote most of its energies to the fighting in the west.

Cold Drizzle Falls

Paris, Sept. 17.—Fighting was in progress northeast of Paris today in a cold drizzle and it was believed here that the rainy season had set in, somewhat earlier than usual.

The theory was that this would hamper the Germans much more than the French, especially as it would make it difficult for them to move their heavy artillery.

The invaders were reported so short of food that they were cooking oats with what little beef they were able to secure, to eat out their rations.

The French, on the other hand, were maintaining kitchens at the actual fighting front and serving hot coffee to the troops in action. The troops were declared to be so cheerful that they sang as they fought.

Karl H. Von Wiegand's Story

Berlin, Sept. 17.—(By Wireless via Sayville)—Shocking brutality by the Russian invaders of East Prussia were charged here today by the war office. Lieutenant Tiedemann of the Fifth Prussian cuirassiers was declared to have counted the bodies of 21 German recruits which had been mutilated by cosacks. Some, it was said, had hands, some feet and some ears and noses lopped off.

Reference was made to a Russian officer who, on being taken prisoner and searched, was found with a woman's severed finger, bearing a valuable ring, in his pocket.

The commander of the Eleventh German corps reported cases in which the Russians had chopped fingers and hands from non-combatants.

A landwehr officer told of finding a dead German woman whose breasts had been cut off by cosacks.

Unlucky Galicians

The war office announced also that 1,800 Galician traitors had arrived in Graz, prisoners, and were awaiting sentence. It was stated that they had confessed they were paid by Russian agents to signal to the czar's forces news of the advance of Austrian and German troops.

ITALY ON EDGE

Rome, Sept. 17.—Strong military forces were held in readiness in all Italian cities today to quell anti-neutrality demonstrations.

A concerted movement was developing among a certain element of the people to force the government to join the allies against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Rumors were current that cabinet changes were impending which would mean acquiescence in this demand.

Italian newspapers say the military attaché at Italy's embassy in Berlin, who returned home a few days ago, left his post as a protest against German criticisms of Italy for its refusal to join the teutonic allies. These statements lacked official confirmation.

WILLAMETTE BEGINS SEVENTY-FIRST YEAR

Harmony and Enthusiasm Prevails, and All are Highly Optimistic

Harmony between the students of Willamette university, the faculty and the trustees of the institution, as evidenced at the first chapel meeting of the year this morning, appears to be the keynote for the year's work at this historic institution. This spirit of co-operation was made manifest from every quarter and seemed to put new life and spirit into students, faculty and trustees. With this auspicious beginning, it is believed by everyone that Willamette university opens to the brightest year of its long and varied history.

This morning's session was impressive, not only on account of the large number of prominent people of the state who were on the program and who occupied the platform, but also from the expressions of good will, of co-operation and of work for the best interests of the school that represents the sacrifice and endeavor of the pioneer fathers. It put new life into the old student and was a source of inspiration to the new one.

Dean Alden Gets Ovation

When Dean George H. Alden, formerly of the University of Washington, was presented by T. S. McDaniels, the Mark Twain of Oregon, who is president of the board of trustees, he was given a great and enthusiastic ovation by the students. Dean Alden already has become a favorite with the students. He said in his short talk that he believed sooner or later Willamette university will be not only the greatest institution of its kind on the Pacific coast but also in the United States. He took a look into the future and said he believed that there would be many fine buildings erected on the campus, that thousands of students would pass across it and that speeches would then be made on days similar to this telling of the days of small beginnings.

Dr. Alden enunciated his " creed " in the phrase, " Boost Willamette. " He asked the students the following questions and asked also that if they felt they could agree with him to give an answer his creed: " What are you going to do when you get a chance to help the football team—the baseball team—the basketball team—to say a good word for the trustees—to say a good word for the girls. And the answer invariably was, " Boost Willamette! "

Mayor Steeves Presides.
When the session was opened President McDaniels had not yet arrived and Dr. B. L. Steeves, mayor of Salem, and a member of the board of trustees, presided. He extended a welcome to all as a friend of the university and harked back to his early days in the university. Rev. Moore read the Scripture lesson and Dr. Talbot, the new dean of the college of theology, made the invocation, and then Mayor Steeves introduced Chief Justice McBride, who made a brief talk. He bade the students God speed in beginning the year so auspiciously in this time-honored institution. He said that the things that made for success were industry and thoroughness. He especially urged thoroughness, as this was an age of specialization. He said that if one had a single special talent to develop it to its fullest and that there was a place in the world for him. He bade the students be worthy of the men who have gone before them and to be loyal to the institution.

State Superintendent Talks.
At this time T. S. McDaniels arrived and took charge of the meeting, and his inimitable and irresistible fund of humor kept the audience convulsed with laughter.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchill was introduced and congratulated the state on the student body that was assembled, the faculty that has the privilege of teaching, and the students who have the opportunity of attending the historic school. He said that as the years go by the history of Oregon would not be written without the names of students now attending.

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(Continued on page 6.)

LOCKED IN EMBRACE OF DEATH

Germans Making Titanic Efforts to Break Through the Allies' Center

LOSSES ARE HEAVIEST SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

Paris Pours Reinforcements Out as Battle Grows Hourly More Desperate

The Franco-British and German forces in France were locked today in another death embrace.

Their lines swept, from a point a little southwest of Laon, along the River Aisne toward the frontier and thence southward along the border, through the Vosges and into Alsace.

The situation was most critical for the allies along the Aisne. Here the Germans were making titanic efforts to resume the offensive, break through the allies' line and make a fresh drive upon Paris.

The kaiser's forces had been strengthened by the rushing of many teutonic troops from Belgium to the front and by heavy withdrawals from East Prussia to aid in the fight.

The allies had been reinforced from Paris and the Oise region. They were hard pressed but holding their own.

It was admitted that their losses in the past two days had been the heaviest since the war began.

At the German center, about Verdun, where the German crown prince commanded, the kaiser's forces had been driven back, in places, from eight to 25 miles.

To the southward, the kaiser's Bavarian levies had been forced across the Lorraine frontier. Upper Alsace, still farther southward, the French still held.

French War Minister Millerand declared that if the Germans lost, the kaiser would face a revolution.

Despite withdrawals of the kaiser's troops, for service in the west, the Germans claimed continued successes in east Prussia.

It was expected winter would soon put a stop to fighting there. In Galicia the Russians were reported to have crossed the River San.

It was said also that they had occupied the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl but experts doubted if they had taken the forts there.

The teutonic account was that the Austrian armies were reunited and again on the offensive.

Germany accused the Russian troops of horrible atrocities upon German soldiers and non-combatants, including women.

The Servians and Montenegrins continued active in Bosnia but it was admitted the Serbian invasion of Slavonia had failed.

British War Minister Lord Kitchener declared the tide of fighting had turned in the allies' favor but that the struggle would be long.

The Weather

YOU CAN'T BEAT THIS

Oregon: Rain tonight and Friday; southerly winds.