



THE JURY QUESTIONS THE GOOD JUDGE AND GOES ITS WAY

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Carl Morris, Heavyweight,
Who Is Coming Back.



Photo by American Press Association.

A little more than three years ago Carl Morris of Sapulpa, Okla., was regarded as the logical candidate for the crown of Jack Johnson. He was of enormous size, possessed of immense strength and had beaten every man he had gone against. Then came the memorable night of Sept. 15, 1911, when he crossed mitts with Jim Flynn, "the fighting dream," at Madison Square Garden, New York. Although Flynn was six inches shorter and fifty pounds lighter than Morris, he gave him a merciless beating. Morris was game, but he lacked skill and ring experience. After that Carl lost decisions to several mediocre white hopes.

Now he is coming back. During the past year he has won nine fights out of ten by the knockout route and has twice laid low Jim Flynn, his ancient enemy. He has beaten every man who had previously won decisions over him and seems to have developed into a fairly clever ring general. He has yet to win from Gusboat Smith, who was from Carl on a foul.

New Baseball Play.

During the last game of the season at the Oakland (Cal.) grounds a play came up that escaped attention at the time, but since has created a deal of argument pro and con. This is how it happened: Fitzgerald was on third and O'Leary at bat when a ball came off of Catcher Yantis' mitt and went to the grandstand. Krause covered the plate, but O'Leary was in the line of the throw, and the ball hit him on the back of the head, Fitz scoring.

Now, what is the decision? Captain Rodgers claimed interference, while Umpire Billy Phyle ruled that the run scored. His contention was that O'Leary was in his rightful position in the batter's box and was watching the play without intentionally getting into the line of play. Phyle argues that O'Leary did not know where the ball went and that he stood where he belonged.

President Baum at first thought that the umpire was wrong and that there was interference, but after thinking it over he decided that the decision was right and one of the first of his kind he had ever heard of.

Jack Dempsey Wins Game.
Bob Fitzsimmons, the greatest fighter

in the history of the ring, and his own theory of a knockout. "It doesn't hurt anybody to be knocked out," Fitz said. "I like to be gentle and considerate and knock 'em out in a hurry. I put it over as soon as I can instead of beating them down gradually. The gentlest way is to land a clean one-punch knockout. It doesn't even leave a headache."

Fitzsimmons once met a man who took a number of hard knockdowns and still struggled to his feet, at last standing in a nearly helpless condition and refusing to give up. This was Jack Dempsey, who was losing the world's middleweight championship. Fitzsimmons appealed to the referee to stop it and when that official declined because it was a championship fight turned to Dempsey and said: "Jack, you've done all a game man can do. I don't want to hit you again. Give it up."

"You'll have to knock me out," muttered Dempsey. And Fitz did it.

Maulbetz Spikes Rumor.

Halfback Johnny Maulbetz of the University of Michigan was asked recently concerning the story that he ate two mince pies of his mother's making for dinner each night during the training season, the being especially taboo by trainers for athletes during the playing season.

"The story was slightly exaggerated," replied the stocky Michigan player with the same modesty regarding his gastronomic prowess as he has shown regarding his football ability. "I rarely ate more than one and one-half pies for dinner."

Wisconsin Bars Negro Fighters.

The Wisconsin boxing commission ruled against granting a permit to a Milwaukee boxing club for a bout between Sam Langford and Sam McVey, negro heavyweights. Permits for contests in Wisconsin, it is announced, will be confined to white boxers.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and lagrippe coughs, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets For sale in your town by Williams Drug Co.

Drilling Holes in Brick.

When drilling a brick wall with a star drill the chips of the brick will prevent the whirling of the brick at the surface and will also make the drill cut faster and hold its edge longer.

REVIEW OF EUROPE'S WAR TO JAN. 1

(Continued from Page One)

fourth army, aimed for Longwy, Reims and Toul, enveloping on its way Verdun. Fifty miles or so east of the crown prince, should he reach Troyon or Toul. Von Heeringen's sixth army came out of Loreine to the eastward

one victory Paris. All told, the Germans in France Sept. 1 did not exceed 1,000,000, and the allies, including about 100,000 British, numbered, on paper at least, over 1,500,000. Five and perhaps seven German corps had been sent away to fight Russia. The accompanying map illustrates the interesting maneuvers Sept. 3 to 9 by which Von Kluck was turned away from the very gates of Paris and his touch with support on his left all but severed.

Battle of the Marne.
The shaded blocks on the map marked AAA represent Von Kluck's column marching on several roads toward Marne river, east of Paris. In front of him and retreating before him were the French Fifth and Sixth armies and the British army, with a French field column of 50,000 reserve, for call. The British crossed the Marne to the south on the 3d. Von Kluck following rapidly on the line B H, the two French bodies conforming to the British retreat.

Battle Sprung Too Soon.

"Never disturb the enemy when he is making a false move," Napoleon told his marshals. At Antwerp the Austrians made a false move. "Wait twenty minutes," Napoleon said to Soult. "Then strike." Soult obeyed, the mist lifted, and the sun burst through upon a victory won by Soult's timely blow. General Pan, who had been brought to the danger point at Paris to give Von Kluck a counter stroke, launched his hot two to twenty hours too soon. During the night the Fifth French army attacked from Nogent. And after daylight on the 7th, together with the British, advanced and held up Von Kluck.

Von Hindenburg's Second German army had not got up on his left east of Montmirail, as planned, and that flank was "in the air." Von Kluck halted his march and reformed behind the Grand Morin, with the forest of Crécy on his front. It took all day to push the Germans behind the Petit Morin and capture Montmirail. On the 9th Von Kluck made a stiff fight on the Marne against the British alone, the lay of the ground forcing the Fifth French army to lose a day and a half getting around east of Chateau Thierry.

This was on the 10th, with the German center at Meaux and Trilport. Meanwhile the Sixth French army had waited too long. Von Kluck sidestepped only a rear guard along the Oureq as he plunged forward to a second decisive position for the German armies south of the Seine. Throughout the 8th and 9th this rear guard held to the Oureq against ever increasing foes, and during the 10th Von Kluck retraced his steps over the line, E, and that, according to the French commander, General Joffre, in a masterly manner, to the Aisne at Soissons.

Germany's farthest reach toward Paris in 1914 halted at Lagny, five or six miles from the fortified circle around the French capital. Great praise has been given to French genius which saved Paris the 7th of September. Perhaps the justliest is that spoken by Ferrero, the Italian historian and critic, who said:

"That day changed something in the world. Europe no longer feared Germany. It was an event whence astounding consequences will result in the history of the world."

That the German army was superior to all others as a fighting machine remained to be proved. But within ten days after the German line of September was developed along the Aisne and the Meuse, General John French, the British leader, said that the new position was too strong to be carried by allied attack. And so it has remained.

Fire in the Kaiser's Rear.

Germany's back door as she faces her western foes is as important as was the back door of the Southern Confederation.

Early in November Russians advanced on Oureq, expelled the foe from Kielce, Poland, forced the Austrians south of the San river, reoccupied Jaroslaw and returned to the edge of Przemyśl. In the north they again advanced on Koenigsberg, and ridding Cossacks even penetrated German territory in Silesia and Posen within twenty miles of the fortress of Thorn. Johannsburg, in East Prussia, was occupied by Russians on Nov. 11. This move the Germans countered by a column sent from Thorn, which on the 15th drove the Russians back through Soldau upon Plock.

Cracow, 200 miles southwest, and Koenigsberg, 200 miles north of Warsaw, are fortresses guarding the German rear when operating in Poland. With either of them in Russian hands German possession of the Warsaw region would be perilous. At this writing Austria holds Cracow firmly, and her ally is intruded before Warsaw. In positions around Lodz and Lwow, which were won in December by ventures which the Russians officially declared "unbelievable," Germans also held Koenigsberg.

The Naval End of the War Game.

Sea battles have been many, but nothing has been decided excepting the efficiency of some new armament. The world has waited twenty years for a test of the big battleship in line of battle fighting. Even battle cruises have not been put to supreme test.

In submarine work honors seem to rest with the Germans, whose U-4 attacked single-handed three British cruisers and sank them all. This proved that a submarine can be more than a match for armament far and away its superior in surface action.

Commentary on this and other

Mississippi river. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and while Germany's eastern frontier is strongly fortified, there are weak spots in it. Persisting in the east his policy of the west to defend his territory by carrying the war into the enemy's country, the Kaiser sent troops across the border



Photo by American Press Association.
BRITISH PROTECTING REINFORCES

into Russian Poland at Kalisch on Aug. 3, and a week later an Austrian column crossed from Galicia into Poland. On the 20th the Austrians won a battle at Krausnik and marched on to Lublin. To offset this menace in Poland, Russia marched on Lemberg, in eastern Galicia, and also sent strong columns from Vilna and Warsaw into East Prussia, capturing Gumbinnen, Insterberg and Allenstein, and threatening the strong post at Koenigsberg.

By the end of August the Russians had been expelled from the Koenigsberg region, but in the south they had forced the Austrians to abandon the Radom campaign by closing in on Lemberg. Early in September Lemberg fell and Galicia was annexed by Russia. By the middle of the month the Russians had been expelled from East Prussia with enormous losses, but the Austrians in the south were besieged at Przemyśl, having to give up Jaroslaw, a neighboring railway center and feeder for the fortress.

Following the defeated Russians from Tannenberg, in East Prussia, the German General von Hindenburg ventured to the shores of the Niemen, in Russia, and on Sept. 25 was repulsed and hurried back into the Suwalki triangle, and defeated on Oct. 3 at Augustow. The first week in October the Germans and Austrians advanced from Cracow on the south, Kalisz in the center and Thorn in the north toward Warsaw, on the Vistula. The Vistula extends from Cracow through central Poland across East Prussia to the Baltic sea. It is everywhere unfavorable, with no bridge north of the line of Warsaw and Plock.

The middle of October fighting raged all along the Vistula in Poland, and the German allies were at the gates of Warsaw. On the 18th they were checked and at the end of the month defeated on the Pilza river and hurried back toward the Warthe and their own border.

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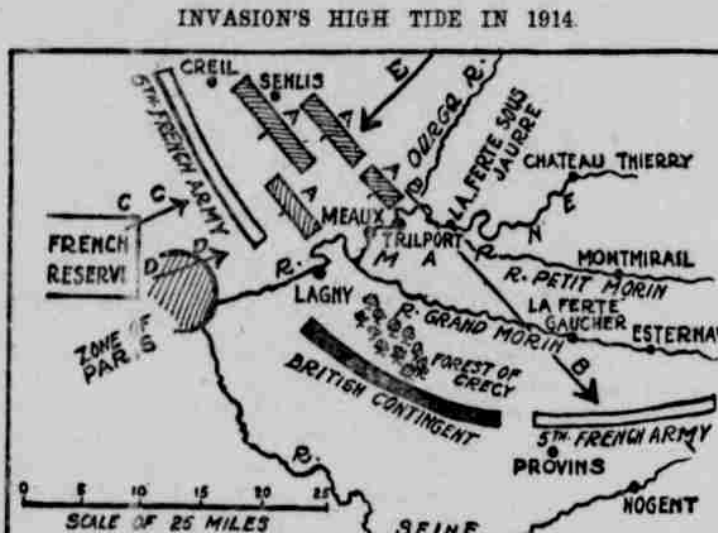
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INVASION'S HIGH TIDE IN 1914.



The shaded portions, A A A, mark the positions of General von Kluck's army (200,000 strong) advancing toward Paris, Sept. 3. Confronting Von Kluck were the Sixth French, British and Fifth French armies. On the 2d the British, pursued by Von Kluck, had crossed the Marne at Lagny and destroyed the river bridge. The French reserve near Paris was assembling, but not in position. On the 5th Von Kluck changed direction, crossed the Marne at Trilport and east of it forced the Fifth French army back to the Seine, and on the 6th was near Provins, with cavalry advance at Nogent. Meanwhile the Sixth French army remained in position on the German right flank, west of the Oureq, and was joined by a fresh reserve of 80,000 men (C C and D D) on the 6th.

Photo by American Press Association.

the same end. Rushes of dozens led by a sergeant carry forward under the thousands which formerly charged en masse.

Secretary of War Garrison says that it is much more difficult to kill men in battle nowadays than in general warfare. Medical reports of the Russo-Japanese war, he says, show that out of every hundred casualties 83 per cent were caused by bullets; also that in that war it took 10,000 bullets to kill one man. Another authority says that it took 1,000 rifle shots to put one Japanese out of the fight in 1904, whereas in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 one bullet in every 375 found its mark.

Next to bullets come artillery shots in effectiveness. In 1870 it required eighty French shots, weight 600 pounds, to disable one German, but in 1904 150 shots, weight nearly one ton, were fired to disable one Russian.

Appalling accounts of slaughter, especially of Germans, have been given, but at their worst Geok-Tepe in the Russo-Turkish war of 1881 leads in carnage. With breechloaders 1,000 Russians slew 8,000 Turks in one hour. Dead battle lines have been reported in the western zone. The writer saw one such at Antietam in 1862 when General Hooker's guns to the number of thirty swept with canister a thirty-acre field of standing corn screening a Confederate line of battle. In his official report Hooker said, "In the time I am writing every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could be done with a knife." Along the northern fence of that field lay, well aligned, over a thousand dead in gray.

Prisoners Counted in Losses.

It appears from analysis of reports of losses in Europe that when given in gross for any battle or campaign the prisoners are included among the "missing." Where the classes are separated, as in the English and German reports, the ratio of killed to wounded does not suggest carnivals of slaughter. In the Belgium to Paris campaign in August and September the total for the British was about 34,000. October to December in western Belgium, therefore, was about 50,000. The British originally mustered 110,000 strong; increased later to 300,000 total, its loss of 84,000 amounts to 28 per cent.

The French and Belgians also lost 50,000 in western Belgium out of approximately 300,000. The allies estimate the Germans in Belgium at 500,000 and doubtless wouldn't own to superior numbers opposed, therefore their losses of 100,000 may be computed on 500,000 or less, hence at least 20 per cent.

Russians report "heavy losses" by Germans in their frontal attacks before Warsaw in December and name 20,000 as a safe aggregate. Elsewhere they place the German strength at 400,000. If so the loss was but little over 3 per cent, which is insignificant for a series of battles. Assuming that only 100,000 men were involved, the loss was 20 per cent, therefore not phenomenal.

Military Lessons.

The old and very obvious lesson that the beligerent which can move forces and supplies along interior lines has the advantage has been demonstrated anew in 1914. Germany may have lost her grip upon Paris the first week in September because Russia was pounding at her back, door within the border of East Prussia. But she saved Berlin by being able to rush troops by rail from her western to the eastern border.

The machine gun once more justifies the enthusiasm of its early advocates. The modern idea is, it is true, that infantry should not be pushed against a line in blocks of thousands. But it was

happen that a leader will suppose that a position which he covets is not lightly defended or has been but subjected by long range artillery firing. Thinking that a rush will carry the day, he sends his men in, and that is the time for the machine gun to sow the field in front with bullets.

The massive cannon, in which Germany seems to have the lead, has often shown its capacity in practice.

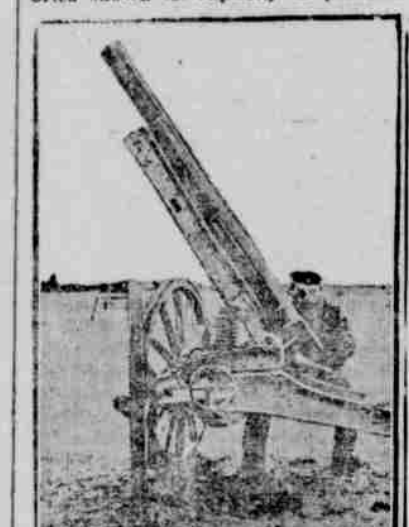


Photo by American Press Association.

GERMAN ANTI-AIR CRAFT GUN.
But Liege, Namur and Antwerp were needed to convince doubters that it was a practical weapon for the field.

Improved methods of transportation make it possible to get to the movable firing line engines that would formerly have been restricted to fortifications.

Test of War Aviation.

The aerial weapon has yet to prove its efficiency. Bombs have been dropped, but without inflicting damage that would put a battleship or fort out of commission. The fact is that bombs have been in use for over a century, and the results of getting them into the air and down on a ship or fort have not been serious. What might have been had the anti-air craft gun not been brought to perfection will probably never be demonstrated. The torpedo which the submarine uses with such effect shows what happens when a bomb is put in the right place. Airships thousands of feet in the air have little chance of dropping a bomb in just the right place. The aeroplane is presently what a limited class of thinkers believed it would prove to be—a good scout—sometimes.

The aeroplane is credited with having revealed to the Germans the obstacles that lay in the way of General von Kluck's dash to Paris on the 2d of September. It may also have revealed to the French that Von Kluck was headed for their capital and enabled them to put the obstacles in his path.

The motor truck or auto machine in any form has proved a success and revolutionized transportation in the fighting zone. Armies have often moved suddenly upon paths which the enemy little suspected they would take, and the motorcar enabled them to make speed unheard of in former wars. Russia's motor artillery checked the Germans on the Bzura river, Poland, in the December campaign.

The Situation in December.

Attempts by the allies in September to turn the German Intrenched line on the Meuse and Aisne in France led to a second campaign in Belgium. The Germans swung their right westward from Antwerp, which they captured Oct. 7, to the channel coast. From Ostend southward to Arras the flat country was fought over until it came to a deadlock.

In December the Germans drew off troops to send to Poland, and the battle wound in Belgium until the end of the month. Germans were also sent from eastern France, and in their absence the French again invaded Alsace, recovering in mid-December German territory taken and then lost in August.

Hostilities began in July between Austria and Serbia. Austrian invasion was repulsed, and Belgrade held out until Dec. 2. On the 15th Austria evacuated Belgrade, and the end of the month found the plucky Serbians on Austrian soil opposite their capital.

Early in the war Montenegrins invaded Dalmatia, and French warships supported their attacks upon Cattaro, but the port remained in Austria's control at the end of the year.

Japan's activity ceased with the capture in November of Manchuan, China, which the German population had defended for over two months with valor equal to that of the Belgians at the other edge of the continent. Turkey entered the conflict in November and at the close of December claimed victories along the Caucasian border, as well as naval successes in the Black sea. As in the northern and western fighting zones, conflicting claims of opposing sides on the Turkish frontier cannot always be reconciled. Elsewhere in this review is given an outline of operations between Austria-Germans and Russians in the end of 1914.