

RUSSIANS BATTLE ON FRONT OF 26 MILES

Grand Duke Nicholas Says Czar's Troops Have Won Battles on Frontier.

MANY GUNS ARE TAKEN

Enemy's Demand for Armistice to Bury Dead Refused—Town 30 Miles Inside Prussian Frontier Declared Occupied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, today issued the following statement:

"Battles in East Prussia, on August 17, 18 and 20, were fought with the utmost desperation. The spirit of the troops is excellent. Our battle front extends for a distance of over 40 versts (about 26 miles).

"The Russian troops occupied Geilepp and Arva. The retreat, on August 20, of the German army corps near the village of Willenberg. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northward.

Austrian Battalion Driven Out.

"On the Austrian frontier, up to August 20, no serious collision occurred. The Russians forced an Austrian battalion to evacuate Burgade and Barvarase.

"On August 20 the Germans near Gumbinnen engaged three army corps and tried to break through the Russian wing, where the fighting was intensely fierce. The Russians took the offensive in the center and captured many guns. The enemy demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead, but this demand was refused. On August 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Russian embassy here today made public the following report, sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:

"After a two days' battle the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and were compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

Victory Regarded as of Great Value.

"This success has been achieved by General Rennenkamp's army. It is a victory of great strategic value."

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Vilna, Russia, says an announcement from an authorized source sets forth that the Russians, after their victory at Gumbinnen, successfully pursued the Germans and occupied Insterburg, Germany, 30 miles from the Russian frontier, in the direction of Konigsberg.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company at St. Petersburg sends the following official announcement, made public in the Russian capital today:

"The fights of the last few days have resulted in a wholesale retreat of the Germans, giving the Russians control of that part of East Prussia beyond the Vistula River."

RUSSIANS CHECKED, IS STATED

Capture of 8000 Prisoners and Eight Guns Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The German Embassy today gave out an account of the engagement at Gumbinnen differing materially from that of the Russians. The German statement said:

"Strong Russian forces were advancing against the German line at Gumbinnen. The first German army corps turned against the Russians on August 20, and checked them, securing 8000 prisoners and eight guns. The German cavalry division took 600 prisoners after having fought two Russian cavalry divisions."

SON SENT TO HIS DEATH

French Artillery Commander Choses Youth for Perilous Mission.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers.

"Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will probably be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war."

Volunteers were numerous. A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. The latter asked, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

MONTANA PRIMARIES NEAR

Both Members of Lower House in Congress Are Candidates Again.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 23.—Primary elections will be held throughout Montana Tuesday. Two Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, and a Supreme Court Justice and county officers are to be nominated. Montana does not elect a United States senator this year. The candidates for the nominations as Representatives are:

Democrats—Thomas Stout and John M. Evans, who now represent the state at Washington.

Republicans—W. J. McCormick, Missoula; Fletcher Wood, Great Falls; S. N. Nicholson, Helena, and H. H. Parsons, Missoula.

TAKING TRIESTE EXPECTED

Supposed Proclamation by British to Austrians Published.

ROME, Aug. 23, via Paris, (Delayed in transmission)—The Gazette, of Venice, has published what purports to be a copy of a proclamation prepared at Malta by the British Admiral and addressed to the citizens at Trieste, in Austria, in anticipation of the occupation of that city.

The people of the city are assured that they will be saved from the rigors of war and are urged to resume their commerce by sea.

While the authenticity of this proclamation has not been established, it is said to have made a deep impression in Italy.

WAR TERRITORY IN EASTERN EUROPE.



Warsaw, Shown on the Map, is Main Base for Russian Operations. While the City is Not Fortified Itself, the Fortifications in the Vicinity Are Among the Strongest in Central Europe. Against the German Frontier the Troops Have Been Sent From Novo-Georgievsk, on the Right Bank of the River Vistula, Ivan-Gord and Brest-Litovsk. Strong Fortifications and Garrisoned Are to Be Found at Lublin and Vinnitza, Where the Immense Armies Got here to Begin an Invasion of Austria.

RUSSIA IS READY

Whole Force Aimed at Germany and Austria.

ARMY IS WELL TRAINED

Crusade in Defense of Oppressed Slav Nationalities Appeals to Heart of Every Russian and Patriotism is High.

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Formerly in American Diplomatic Service in Russia and Expert, Tactician.

The great European armies are divided into army corps, and those of the Polish quadrilateral, Novo-Georgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula, Warsaw, Ivan-Gord and Brest-Litovsk. The most distant Russian posts like Leningrad and Vinnitza both on main lines of railroad, within a few hours of the frontier.

Russian Frontier Well Guarded.

Toward the German frontier the chief Russian forts and posts are those of the Polish quadrilateral, Novo-Georgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula, Warsaw, Ivan-Gord and Brest-Litovsk. The most distant Russian posts like Leningrad and Vinnitza both on main lines of railroad, within a few hours of the frontier.

The Russian army in this string of forts and posts facing Austria and Germany numbers, on a peace footing, upward of 1,000,000 men. This enormous force should have been with the colors at the beginning of August when Germany declared war against Russia. Germany's plan of campaign was to annihilate France and then to turn leisurely and dispose of Russia.

Russia will probably elect to attack Austria first, satisfied with holding the position of Galicia, which is curved round the back of the king of Hungary and stretches most of the way from Germany to Rumania, the outpost of the Balkans.

Galicia is Menace to Austria.

Austria's danger lies in the fact that Galicia is almost wholly Slav. Its inhabitants are closely allied by blood, language and largely also by faith with their neighbors across the Russian frontier, as closely as the Serbians are allied with the Servians.

Galicia is geographically a part of Russia, a continuation of the great Russian plain, the center of the province being formed by the river valley of the Dniester. On the west it is cut off from Hungary by the wall of the Carpathians. Bukovina, the "land of beechwoods," the Austrian province to the south of Galicia, is equally Slavonic, equally close to Russia in race and speech, while the majority of its people belong to the Eastern Church, as do the Russians.

A Russian invasion of Galicia, starting from Vinnitza, will therefore find an admirable field for its activities in these two provinces. It is likely that the first great movement of the war, so far as Russia is concerned, will be fought here, and that this movement has already been initiated by the cavalry engagement so fatal to Austria's Ulans already reported. Russia is very probably in a position to pour 400,000 or 500,000 men into Austria through the door of Galicia. A total nearly equal to the whole number that Austria can put in the field bounting in all her reserves. The strength of the Russian army lies in the fact that it is practically homogeneous in race and speech, and strongly united in national feeling.

RUSSIA NOT UNPREPARED.

We shall make a complete mistake if we think of the Russian army as untrained or unprepared. The Japanese war was a sharp lesson to the Russian and officers trained in that war will handle the Czar's forces today.

From the War Office at St. Petersburg to the last recruit the sting and stimulus of the Japanese war is felt, and the Russian armies are keen to retrieve themselves, to write victory on their standards.

No more popular cause of war could be imagined than a crusade against Austria in defense of oppressed Slav nationalities. That goes to every Russian's heart. The Russian troops will therefore fight with élan and enthusiasm. Their hearts are in the conflict.

Ever since General Soukhomlinoff came into power at the Russian War Office five years ago he and the whole Russian staff have been convinced that war with Austria, and therefore also with Germany, was inevitable. Therefore, as War Minister and a soldier of high qualifications, he has bent every energy, during a period of surplus budgets, to the reorganization of the Russian army.

Russia has been spending half a billion dollars yearly on war preparations, with immediate war against Austria clearly in view. Austria in the meanwhile spent only one-fourth of that sum on her patchwork army. It is to be expected that the Russian war operations in Eastern Austria only second in importance and magnitude to the operations in Belgium and on the French frontier.—Philadelphia Ledger.

KELSO FIRE DISASTROUS

Forest Blaze Destroys 2500 Cords of Wood in Spreading.

SANDY, Or., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—A forest fire raging near Kelso, north-west of Sandy, burned the house and barn of John Albe and did other damage. Men who rushed in autos from Sandy to Kelso helped save much of the property imperiled. It is estimated that 2500 cords of cordwood were burned near Boring and Sandy, a Japanese losing 800 cords. St. Fredrick's barn, containing machinery and hay, was burned at a loss of \$1000. The fire now seems to be under control.

Otto Kleemann, architect, has prepared plans for a concrete building for Casper Junker. Work will start on the structure next week.

GERMAN SAILS SUDDENLY

Steamer That Put in to Avoid Capture Leaves Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The German steamer President, which had been lying here for two weeks, departed suddenly today, ostensibly for San Juan, Porto Rico.

The President came here to escape capture by a British cruiser. Prior to her departure a boat from the German ship Savaria made a reconnaissance outside the harbor to discover whether any hostile cruisers were in sight.

EUROPE'S BURDEN OF DEBT

The seven nations of Europe now at war have a total national debt of \$2,000,000,000, with an annual interest charge of \$55,000,000 that must be raised by taxation. Most of this vast sum represents the cost of past wars and puts a burden of taxation on the people when it might have been invested in productive enterprise, but for the wars of the past. The war that is now raging will be the most costly in the history of the world. It will add a considerable time will add more billions to the vast volume of debt that will be a perpetual burden on the people.

Here is the total debt and the amount per capita of each nation involved (with the figures of the United States for comparison):

Nation	Total Debt	Per Capita
France	\$6,245,000,000	\$158
Germany	4,933,000,000	76
Russia	4,573,000,000	29
Austria-Hungary	3,795,000,000	74
United Kingdom	2,488,000,000	78
Belgium	325,000,000	110
Servia	126,000,000	52
United States	987,000,000	10

OSTEND IN FRIGHT

City Hears Germans Will Capture Wireless Stations.

ALL AMERICANS ARE OUT

Enemy's Soldiers in Brussels, Pay for Food in Gold and Tell Waiters: "Keep Change Until We Return From Paris."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Ostend is again frightened about the entry into the city of the Germans, reports being current here that the Germans are determined to capture all three wireless stations on the Belgian coast and cut off communication with England.

John Mackenzie, an Englishman who had been in Belgium for six weeks, came from Ostend to London tonight and said of the situation there:

"When I left Ostend at 11 this morning the populace were much frightened. The British consul had departed and the wireless stations were being destroyed. The wireless operators were still on duty, but had their motorcycles ready to flee. The stations have been mined and the Germans begin their entrance."

"All Americans are out of the city. It was generally believed our boat would be the last out of Ostend."

Refugees from Brussels said it took seven hours for the German troops to pass through the city. They estimated there were 35,000 of them. Most of them moved toward Ghent, but it was reported they were turning south. The Germans treated the Belgians kindly in Brussels. They patronized the restaurants and paid for their food with gold, saying to the waiters, "Keep the change; we will get it as we march back from Paris."

"Virtually every one who could get out of Ostend has done so. Not a German soldier has been seen there yet, and it is doubtful whether there are any left in Ghent."

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Brussels by way of Ostend says German troops are in the outskirts of the city and the surrounding villages, but have not been quartered in Brussels itself.

FRANCE BEATEN, SAYS BERLIN

Unsigned Wireless Message Holds Gallic Strategy Has Failed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The following unsigned dispatch has been received by the Associated Press:

"Berlin (no date)—Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Aug. 23.—The third French army has been defeated. This is highly important strategically as well as because of its moral effect. The campaign seemed to be the product of the much-discussed French policy to anticipate an advance into Belgium by attempting to crush the center of the German positions in Lorraine, which they were led to believe was weak."

"As a result of the French failure, it is held probable that they will renew their defensive position. German exultation is confident that the frontier forts like those at Liege will speedily succumb to the heavy artillery."

ANTWERP ENVIRONS CLEAR

Enemy Declared Gone From Districts Near New Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Antwerp correspondent of Reuters forwards the following official dispatch:

"Since Saturday the situation around Antwerp has greatly improved. Belgian columns have completely cleared the environs of all Germans, who either were killed, driven away or made prisoners."

"Our troops have visited the Campine and Waes districts and also the environs of Malines, but discovered no trace of the enemy anywhere."

"The French troops are engaged with the German troops. All the German forces which were encamped near Marche, in Belgian Luxembourg, have moved on southward."

NEED OF CHEMICALS MATERIALS INDUSTRIES

War Causes Cessation in Many Lines in United States Dependent on Europe.

DYES WILL LAST YEAR

Consumers of Synthetics, However, Will Face Famine if Conflict Lasts Six Months—Home Development Considered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The European conflict has set on foot in this country organized efforts looking to the emancipation of American manufacture from dependence on Europe.

If it is to be a long war, the United States will of necessity have to prove whether American ingenuity can meet the situation. This ingenuity must crystallize in two ways—first in the production of materials heretofore supplied by other countries—chiefly Germany—for the use of American manufacturers; second in the manufacture of articles for South American and Far Eastern markets which must look to the United States by the curtailment of production of abroad.

Factories May Be Closed.

Already manufacturers throughout the country are consulting chemists and other experts in laying the ground work to solve the problem. Many factories face the prospect of closing down unless certain drugs and chemicals can be obtained.

It is said raw materials are at hand to duplicate nearly everything which the war has shut off, but manufacturers are reluctant to launch into extensive production because of the uncertainty of the duration of the war. Should the conflict end abruptly, the competition might be restored to considerable extent with plants still under way in this country.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, that the war has driven home the realization that the United States in the future must be prepared for such an emergency as this. With the future in view and much foreign trade to be had for the asking, many manufacturers think that the impetus to American manufacturers will be tremendous.

Drug Situation Critical.

The drug situation, perhaps more than anything else, has impressed the United States with the necessity of action. In an editorial to appear in its September issue, the American Druggist points out that if the European conflict is of more than six months' duration American consumers of German synthetic drugs will be faced with a famine. Those who now have stocks on hand are warned to use them judiciously.

Production of these drugs in the United States—for we have the raw materials, the article says—would meet the situation. Yet such a plan would have its difficulties.

"It probably would be impossible to arrange with the German patentees to manufacture these products in the United States on a royalty basis," says the article. "But in view of the uncertain duration of the war, the patentees would accept no such terms which would tempt American capitalists to erect laboratories and organize chemists to carry out the manufacture of these synthetic dyes and drugs."

Industry Develops Slowly.

"The industry has shown the outgrowth of 50 years of study and development in Germany. It can only be carried on economically on a large scale. It is not probable that the German manufacturers would wish to have established in the United States laboratories which would practically duplicate their own, and thus after the war the United States would be left with the existing stock in the world's supply, and the remaining three-quarters of the world's supply will be sufficient to keep our cloth, silk and print mills busy for a year."

BURDEN IS PUT ON JAPAN

(Continued From First Page.)

be overwhelmed by a superior force. In Europe on land we expect the onward march of the German and Austrian armies to continue, and that when the peace congress shall assemble the allies will be in a position to make peace on favorable terms.

Onus of Attack on Japan.

While the diplomacy of the nations opposed to the allies has succeeded in effecting a powerful combination, Germany's course with reference to Japan's ultimatum has been important, in the view of diplomats here, in demonstrating that she has not been attacked in the Far East and is not the assailant. It has been persistently contended by the Kaiser that he has not made war, but that war has been made on him and the German people. The action of Japan is pointed to as proof of this fact.

Germany did not want the war with the Far Eastern power. She had no intention to say and a great deal to lose in the Pacific and the Far East. Had it been possible she would not have drawn the Far East into the conflict, realizing the danger of increased prestige which Japan unquestionably will obtain. So, instead of replying to the Japanese ultimatum, she deliberately ignored it and placed the onus of attack on the ally of the British.

British Hostility Asserted.

"It will be declared by the German authorities that the action of Great Britain in inspiring the Japanese attack is in keeping with the policy of hostility pursued in peace as well as war against the Kaiser's government. Further, it is pointed out that Japan is inspired by a vindictive desire to revenge herself on Germany because of the latter's participation in the diplomatic representations of Russia and France which forced Japan to retire from Port Arthur after capture from China in the war of 1894-95.

In this connection it is an interesting historical fact that the language of the Japanese ultimatum is identical with that which Germany handed to Japan 20 years ago.

President Wilson has made it clear that he does not propose to discuss the merits of the struggle now in progress. As the head of the American Nation, it does not concern him that Ger-

The Call of the Fall

In Men's Hat Styles is fittingly answered in the new models which have recently come here in
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IN SOFT HATS the black, blue and brown in light contrasting trimmings.
IN STIFF HATS the curl brims, with crowns a little higher than usual. Also the favored staple models for the conservative man.
Warburton, Knox and Dobbs & Co.'s Fifth Avenue Hats, \$5.
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You'll find them displayed in Portland exclusively by this store.

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DETROIT WILL BE HOST

GRAND ARMY VISITORS NEXT WEEK EXPECTED TO NUMBER 25,000.

City to Bear Expense of Entertainment Which Will Be on More Elaborate Scale Than Usual.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—All arrangements for entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic, at the expense of the Detroit taxpayers, for the forty-eighth annual encampment of the old soldiers here August 31 to September 5 have been completed, with the prospect that the veterans will find themselves the object of unusual attentions on every hand.

It is estimated that in all there will be some 25,000 visitors. In addition to the Grand Army of the Republic gathering there will be the annual encampment of the Women of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Daughters of the Veterans, the Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, the Sons of Veterans, the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Association of Naval Veterans, and the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War.

Commander-in-Chief Washington G. Barr, of Abilene, Mich., who represented Michigan in Congress for 13 years, will establish headquarters here on Saturday. Patriotic services will be held in Detroit churches on Sunday with addresses by comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Monday the encampment will be fully established. The day will be largely given over to business meetings. All of the old soldiers and their companions will be treated to lake excursions Tuesday.

Governor Ferris will welcome the soldiers on Tuesday night. The parade Wednesday will be short.

CHEMISTRY PROVES DIABETES CURABLE

Patent, James A. McConnell, 1034 Arlington St., Oakland, Cal.
June 13th, 1914, Sugar, 5 per cent.
Aug. 1st, 1914, Sugar, none.

The doctor's diagnosis, the sugar contents and the usual diabetic symptoms, distressing thirst, weakness and decreasing weight had established a typical case of Diabetes.

In harmony with the disappearance of the sugar, patient now reports "gaining weight and strength and feeling fine, throat normal."

The ability of Fulton's Diabetic Compound to diminish the sugar in many cases of Diabetes, especially in people over fifty, has been established by thousands of urinalyses and is being proven daily.

Sugar begins to decrease in most cases within two weeks. Do not take our word for it, but have tests made weekly.

The presence of sugar is a physical fact and its disappearance is a fact in physics. How can real physicians avoid a fact in physics, particularly when human life is at stake?

Fulton's Diabetic Compound can be had at druggists. For literature write John J. Fulton Co., San Francisco—Adv.

TRIBES LOYAL TO RUSSIA

St. Petersburg Denies Revolution Has Broken Out in Caucasus.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to Reuters' Company from Petrograd contains the following official statement issued today by the Russian government:

"The Russian government denies the report circulated in Germany that a revolution has broken out in the Caucasus and that the frontier population has asked Turkey to intervene and restore order. Perfect order prevails in the Caucasus, where volunteers for the war were so numerous that many had to be rejected. The entire tribes have requested permission to fight with the regular army."

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The food value of barley-malt, the tonic of Oregon hops, and its effervescence make it a delightful beverage. It contains 3 1/2% to 4% of alcohol.

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