

# JAPAN HAS THREE REASONS FOR WAR

### Retaliation Upon, and Envy of, Germany, as Well as British Friendship, Assigned.

## AMERICAN PEACE DESIRED

H. B. Miller, Former Consul-General in Far East, Discusses Conditions and Predicts Method of Attack on Tsin-Tau.

"In declaring war on Germany, Japan is taking advantage of an unprecedented opportunity, for she is offering a chance to retaliate upon Germany for past injury, to check her most dangerous commercial rival in Asiatic trade, and to show her friendliness toward Great Britain," declared H. B. Miller, recognized authority on the Orient, yesterday. Mr. Miller was Consul-General of the United States in Shanghai during the Boer rebellion in Manchu during the Russo-Japanese war, and later was Consul-General in Japan for five years.

"It goes back quite a few years," he said, in explanation. "When China fought with Japan the Japanese captured the Liao Tung peninsula. Japan planned to extend her military, naval and commercial supremacy over Manchuria by means of this territory which was ceded to her after the war, but Russia, Germany and France joined in a demand that Japan should give up this territory.

"Shortly after, the same territory was practically ceded to Russia. Its occupation by Russia and the extension of Russian influence in Corea brought on the Russo-Japanese war. Ever since the first interference of the powers Japan has felt a severe resentment against Germany, as well as the other nations. Japan could not fall to take advantage of this opportunity to repay Germany for her interference and enters into the movement to oust Germany from China with much glee and satisfaction.

### Germany Trade Competitor.

"Another reason why Japan is especially anxious to drive out Germany," went on Mr. Miller, "is that Germany is the most strenuous commercial competitor Japan has in Asia. One-half of Japan's trade is with China. Germany's ownership of the important commercial harbor on Kiau-Chau Bay and her development of railway communication with the interior has been looked upon by Japan as a menace to her commercial development. If she can pay her debt to Germany, she can pay her debt to Great Britain, and at the same time restrict the commercial expansion of Germany in China, it is an opportunity she cannot afford to miss.

"The history of Japan since her new life of modern development indicates that she has but one definite political motive, and that is to become master of Asia. That is her well-defined purpose and laudable ambition. To my mind it is a fundamental fact that any power which gets a foothold on the Asiatic continent in a way that endangers the supremacy of Japan will meet with her determined opposition. She will fight Germany, Russia, France, the United States, or any nation which undertakes to interfere with her plans and ambitions in the Orient."

### United States Conflict Scooped.

"Alarmists say that Japan's step will culminate in the possibility of conflict, to the conflict, by one means or another; do you think it will?" was asked of Mr. Miller.

"I have given this matter much thought," he replied, "but I can see no way by which the United States will ever get into war with Japan, excepting by our interference with her plans to dominate the Orient. Japan has a strong desire to be friendly with this country due to the kindly treatment she has received since Perry opened her country to the commerce of the world, together with her selfish commercial interests. She realizes that amicable relations between this nation and Japan are desirable, as she has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

"Asked what he believed Japan would do with the territory about the bay of Kiau-Chau, if she captured it, Mr. Miller said:

"Japan will return the territory to China, only, providing that Great Britain requires it of her. Any other return will be at the demand of some obligation from China."

The attack on the fortifications of Tsin Tao on the bay of Kiau-Chau will be conducted much the same as were the advances on Port Arthur, according to Mr. Miller. The city of Tsin Tao, now controlled by Germans, together with a strip of territory about the Kiau-Chau Bay, is to be returned to Germany, which was not developed until the Germans took possession. Now it is a commercial center, with a German railroad to the interior which taps the fertile valley of the Yellow River. Commercial development has been along substantial and permanent lines, at the same time the fortifications for the city as a naval base were being constructed.

"There is no doubt but that the fortifications at Tsin Tao are efficient, but the city will not be as difficult to take as was Port Arthur," said Mr. Miller. "Doubtless, since war rumors first in physical efficiency to the Americans. Thousands of Chinese laborers could have been hired at less than 25 cents a day to throw up earthworks. When last I was there a long line of disappearing guns had been installed, effective against both land and sea attack, but much more has been done since.

### Method of Attack Predicted.

"The hills about Tsin Tao are not so abrupt as those at Port Arthur and the country is not so rocky, making it less difficult for the attacking party. The plan of attack on land doubtless will be similar to that at Port Arthur—the advance of small parties at night while, getting a foothold on the hillside, throw up earthworks and begin tunneling toward the fortifications. When close enough to the forts, the defenses would be blown up. This is the only way of successful approach, I believe.

"Tsin Tao is doubtless well provided to withstand a siege and there probably are provisions on hand to last a year. Water would be no problem, for wells are plentiful."

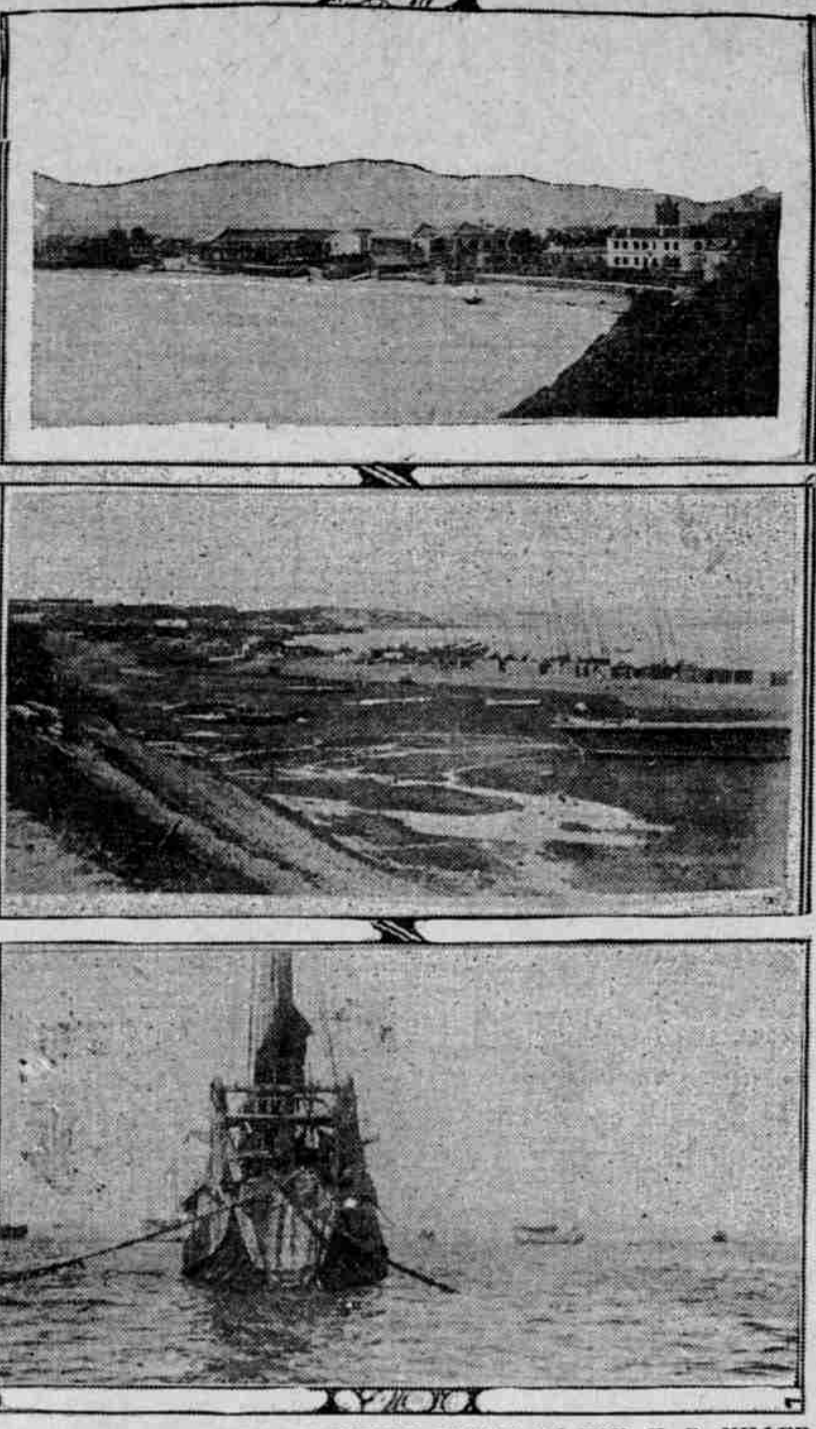
## AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FIT

### English Next Ablest Among Those Who Would Aid France.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—All the Americans who thus far have sought to enlist in the French army have been found physically fit and in excellent condition for service. The English were next in physical efficiency to the Americans.

The greatest rejection among the volunteers has been the Russians, many of whom suffered from defective vision. Poles and Italians were next in order with disabilities.

## VIEWS AT KIAU-CHAU, PROSPECTIVE SCENE OF SIEGE.



THESE VIEWS ARE FROM SNAPSHOTS TAKEN BY HON. H. B. MILLER, WHILE HE WAS STATIONED IN THE FAR EAST IN AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

## LEASE CEDES RIGHT

### German Sovereignty in Kiau-Chau Given for 99 Years.

## ALL POWERS DISPLEASED

### Grant Especially Distasteful—Russia, Japan and England—Czar Once Persuaded by Shrewd Diplomacy to Assent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The terms of the convention between China and Germany by which Kiau-Chau was ceded to the latter country for a period of 99 years are a matter of diplomatic record here. They are substantially as follows:

China engages to permit the free passage of German troops at any time within a zone of 50 kilometers surrounding the Bay of Kiau-Chau at high water amounting to about 200 square miles. China abstains from taking any measures or issuing any ordinances therein without the previous consent of Germany. China shall place no obstacles in the way of any regulation of the water courses which may prove to be necessary.

China agrees to Germany on lease provisionally for 99 years both sides of the entrance of the Bay of Kiau-Chau. Germany engages to construct at a suitable moment, on the territory leased, fortifications for the protection of buildings to be constructed there and of the entrance to the harbor.

### Sovereignty Ceded by China.

In order to avoid the possibility of conflict, China will abstain from exercising rights of sovereignty in the ceded territory during the term of the lease and leaves the exercise of same to Germany.

Should Germany at some future time express the wish to return Kiau-Chau to China before the expiration of the lease, China engages to refund to Germany the expenditure she has incurred at Kiau-Chau and to cede to Germany a more suitable place. Germany engages at no time to sublet the territory.

The Chinese population in the ceded territory shall at all times enjoy the protection of the German government, provided that they behave in conformity with law and order; unless their land is required for other purposes.

## TEXT OF JAPAN'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Japan's declaration of war on Germany, made public at the Japanese Embassy here today, is as follows:

"The Imperial Rescript, issued at Tokio, August 23, 6 P. M.: We, by the grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our arms and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe the calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained hopes of preserving peace in the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality; but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiau-Chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising seas of Eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. The peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we, on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer, with sincerity, advice to the Imperial German government.

"But the German government, for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

"It is our earnest wish that by loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

# GERMANS LEVANT TOWARD CAPTIVES

### Pledges Given to People of Brussels and Requisitions Paid For in Cash.

## BARRICADES HELP TERMS

### Obstacles of No Military Value Are Factor in Obtaining Concessions—City Remains Quiet and Dignified.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Times dispatch from Brussels says the German commander, General Sixtus von Arnim, has caused the following proclamation to be placarded by every gateway:

"German troops will pass through Brussels today and on following days and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodging, food and supplies. All these matters will be arranged through the municipal authorities.

"Aggression to Be Punished.

"I expect the population to conform itself, without resistance, to these necessities of war and particularly to commit no act of aggression against the safety of the troops and promptly to furnish the supplies demanded. In the event of any act of aggression against the preservation of the city and the safety of the inhabitants. If, however, there should be, as unfortunately there has been elsewhere, any act of aggression against the soldiers, the burning of buildings or explosions of any kind, I shall be compelled to take the severest measures."

### Requisitions Paid For in Cash.

An interview between the Burgomaster of Brussels and General von Arnim had the following results:

First, the German troops were to have free passage through Brussels; second, a garrison of 2000 men was to be quartered in the Dailly and Schaerbeck barracks; third, requisitions were to be paid for in cash; fourth, there was to be respect for the inhabitants and for public and private property; fifth, the management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control.

The Germans have re-established tramway, telephone and postal services. Trains are running towards Liege and even the telegraph line to Germany is working. The confidence of the Burgomaster with enthusiasm, regarding him as the savior of the city.

### Barricades Are Only Ruse.

The barricades and trenches, which were thrown up in the suburbs and on the outskirts of the city, were only a ruse on the part of the Belgians. The object of the general staff was to make the Germans believe when they arrived that Brussels had decided to make a defense. German aeroplanes, owing to the height at which they were obliged to fly, were unable to discover that these obstacles were of no military value. Thanks to this subterfuge, Brussels obtained very light conditions from the enemy. The city remains quiet and dignified. The cafes are still open, although two-thirds of the shops have been shut. The cafes are closed at 3 o'clock. Newspapers are not appearing. The milk supply is failing.

### According to a German Officer, the objective of the German troops is Mons, but soldiers say that their leaders have told them certain regiments are bound for Antwerp.

## WAR FORMALLY DECLARED

(Continued From First Page.)

Japan and Germany since noon today (Japanese time) and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 P. M.

It was said at the embassy that the formal declaration of war probably would be delivered to this country partly because of the difficulties of communication and also because it was considered unnecessary. Germany, having failed to return an answer within the time set by Japan's ultimatum, it was said, the declaration of war was automatic.

The German declaration was delivered to the State Department by Charge Haniel Von Halmhausen, of the German embassy in Washington, who made notification of Japan's declaration, although he learned of it unofficially. He said he was entirely without advice from Berlin.

## SIX AMERICANS TO REMAIN

### Women and Children at Tsin-Tau Housed in Barracks.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—Nearly 100 women and children at Tsin-tau, the seat of government of the German territory of Kiau-Chau, are being housed in the barracks of the German legation guard, the soldiers having gone to Tsin-tau.

Six Americans have elected to remain at Tsin-tau during the siege—B. Vogt, his wife and daughter, W. R. Peck, Edgar Cope and A. M. Brace.

A. M. Brace, who is mentioned in the Pekin dispatch as one of six Americans who have elected to remain at Tsin-tau during the operations of the Japanese land and naval forces against the Germans, is the correspondent of the Associated Press and Reuter's Telegram Company.

On the presentation of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, Mr. Brace was ordered to proceed from Shanghai to report developments at the capital of the German protectorate. His first dispatch announcing preparations for the defense of Tsin-tau was received Sunday.

## JAPAN NOT TO RETAIN PORT

### Statesman Says Empire Would Avoid Angering America.

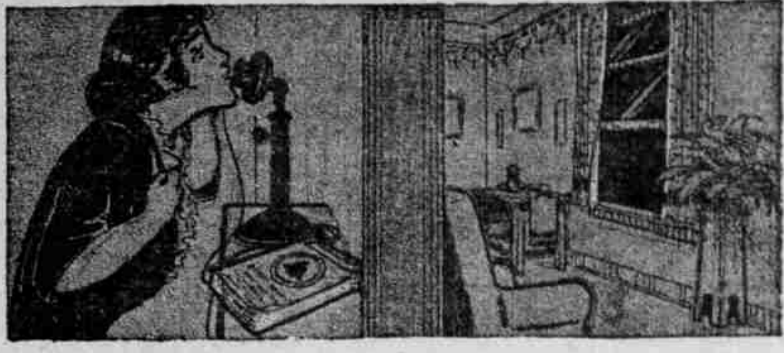
KARIZAWAKYU, Japan, Aug. 23.—Saburo Shimada, a member of the opposition in Parliament, in an address here today before the Summer colony, which includes many Americans, said that he believed Japan had no desire to keep Kiau-Chau. He asserted that it was Japan's policy to prevent a stir-up in China.

"The retaining of Kiau-Chau," he said, "would mean the danger of a revolution in China and incurring the ill will of America. Japan is appreciative of the contribution to Japanese civilization but is resentful because the Kaiser first raised the cry of the 'yellow peril' and Germany directed a combination to oust Japan from Port Arthur in 1895."

Kiau-Chau Governor Defiant.

TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 23.—German preparation on the defense of

# An Emergency Call



The lifting of the receiver, a quiet call for help—without the use of light or need for mechanical manipulation immediately places a watchful "central" to work in your behalf, sending aid.

The call of emergency may be necessary in the dead of night when every second is of vital importance or when a light would defeat your purpose. A woman, child or man may sometime find the dire need for this Safety Insurance.

## 42,557 Pacific Telephones

in Portland stand guard day and night. Do you have this protection?

An Extension telephone in your residence costs only 50 cents per month. The added protection is worth a great deal more.

# The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

Sales Department Main 8800  
The Telephone Building, Oak and Park Streets

## SERVIANS IN PURSUIT

### Report From Nish Says Austrians Were Routed.

TSING-TAU and the territory of Kiau-Chau is complete. News of German victories in Europe have been circulated and has increased the confidence of the defending forces. The Governor of Kiau-Chau, Mever Waldeck, has issued a proclamation saying:

"If the enemy wishes Tsin-tau, he must come and take it. He will find us at our posts. We look confidently into the future and are well prepared to receive the enemy."

The German Emperor sent a message to the Governor on August 19 ordering him to defend Tsin-tau to the utmost.

## TWO COMMANDERS KILLED

### Servians Estimate Strength of Force at Nearly 200,000 and Say Own Forces, Numerically Weaker, Showed Greater Heroism.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says an official communication received there from Berlin says that the Japanese diplomatic representative in the German capital today received by word of mouth the German answer to the Japanese ultimatum.

This was that the German government had no reply to make to the Japanese demands. The government therefore was obliged to recall the German ambassador at Tokio and hand his passports to the Japanese charge d'affaires at Berlin.

## MARCH LIKE TIDAL WAVE

### French Can Be Seen Afar.

The other day when I was with the rear guard of French Dragons and the cuirassiers they stepped out places we could distinguish them against the green forests at half a mile, while the men passing in the street when they have reached next crossing become merged into the grey of the paving stones and the earth swallows them.

In comparison the yellow khaki of our own American Army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain.

Yesterday Major-General von Jarotzky, the military governor, assured Burgomaster Max that the army would not occupy the city but would pass through it. It is still passing.

I have followed in the campaigns of six armies, but excepting not even our own men nor the British have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting quality of any nation, only of its equipment and organization. It moves into this city as smoothly, as compactly as the Empire State Express. There were no halts, no open places, no straggling, no men in active service three weeks, and so far there is not apparently a chin strap nor horseshoe missing. It came in with the smoke pouring from the cool stoves on wheels and in an hour had set up postoffice wagons, from where mounted messengers galloped along the line of the column distributing letters and at which soldiers posted picture cards.

### Men March in Solid Ranks.

The infantry came in files of five with 200 men in each company, and the lance-corporals four with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition wagon taking 20 seconds in which to pass. The men of the infantry sang "Fatherland, My Fatherland," between each line of the song taking three steps. At times 2000 men were singing together in absolute rhythm, the beat of the melody giving way to a silence broken only by the tramp of iron-shod boots and the rattle of bayonets. When the singing ceased the bands played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege guns, creating wheels, chains, chains against cobblestones and the sharp, bell-like voices of bugles.

During seven hours the army passed in such a solid column that not once might a lance or trolley pass through. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghost-like, and then as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and men who beat out the sparks were invisible. At midnight pacific wagons and siege guns were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of the men and a band playing faintly. Whether they marched all night I do not know, but now for 26 hours gray army has rumbled by with the mystery of a fog and the pertinacity of a steam roller.

## SERVIANS IN PURSUIT

### Report From Nish Says Austrians Were Routed.

the 28th Austrian regiments have been completely routed. The commander-in-chief of the 21st division of Austrian infantry was killed, as was also the commander of the 28th regiment.

"Seventeen Austrian river craft have been sunk by the Servian artillery. The details of the great battle of August 20 are only now becoming known. The Austrian forces were composed of nine divisions and numbered nearly 200,000 men. The Servians were much inferior in numbers, but showed greater heroism. Their handling of their artillery, their superior marching and endurance, their discipline and the accuracy of their fire insured them the victory.

"During their flight the enemy committed atrocious in the villages of Blorritsch, Bogosevatz and Arashatz, slaying women and children."

## LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch received at the Servian legation here concerning the battle between the Servian and Austrian forces says:

"The Austrian forces which the Servians defeated consisted of nine divisions. They retired precipitately upon the bridges while artillery batteries were in progress. In some cases the Servians reached the bridges before the enemy, cutting off their retreat.

"In addition to 40 guns, the Austrians abandoned a great quantity of war material, horses, field hospitals and field kitchens."



### Nature Gave the Scenery—The Canadian-Pacific—Comfort

First, by building the world's greatest transportation system—the Canadian Pacific—right through the heart of the Canadian Rockies where the magnificent scenery

## Fifty Switzerlands in One

may be enjoyed without changing trains or making side trips. Second, by building luxurious hotels in the most beautiful spots, Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, Balfour, where in the intervals of mountain climbing, horseback riding, one may enjoy the sulphur water swimming pools, golf, boating and fishing.

Everything Canadian-Pacific Standard—none better

For further particulars call or write for Booklet No. 1  
Frank R. Johnson, Gen. Agt.  
Munich Hotel, Portland, Or.

## Store Closed

People's Clothing Co., 104-106 Third Street, was forced to close its doors.

\$50,000 Stock and Fixtures must be sold in bulk at once.

Submit bids to Attorneys for Creditors, Room 400, Chamber of Commerce.