

Morning Oregonian

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PARIS SIEGE AWAITS TURNING MANEUVER

German Move Unsuccessful, Say French.

1000 BIG GUNS GUARDING CITY

Fortunes of War Alternate in Lorraine and Vosges.

MAUBEUGE RESISTS ENEMY

Capital Considers Surrender, if Outer Defenses Fall, to Prevent Destruction of Property, and Wounded Are Removed.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The War Office at Bordeaux late last night sent the following communication to the press bureau here:

"On our left the enemy appears to neglect Paris to pursue its turning movement. It has reached La Ferté-Macaire (department of Seine and Marne, 11 miles east of Meux), passed Rheims and descended on the west of the river in Argonne. This maneuver has not succeeded today more than on preceding days.

Fortunes Are Alternating.

"On our right in Lorraine and in Vosges the fighting proceeds with alternating fortunes.

"Maubeuge, which is being violently bombarded, resists vigorously. Emile Almond, president of the finance committee of the Senate and a military man, declared to the newspapers tonight that for a circumference of 150 miles around, the entrenched camp of Paris is defended by 1000 cannons of large caliber, perfectly sheltered and capable of crossing the fire so as to defend all approaches.

Batteries Connected With Supplies.

The batteries are connected with supply depots by miles of narrow-gauge railway tracks.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Antwerp reaching here by way of Ostend says that it seems that the attempt of the Germans to envelop the left wing of the allies has been frustrated.

A big force of German cavalry advancing on Compiègne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

Enveloping Movement Arrested.

The correspondent adds: "It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the German right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin. A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compiègne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery.

"It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies' left wing was frustrated."

Surrender of Paris Considered. However, according to a dispatch from Paris, the French authorities are considering the surrender of the city in order to avoid destruction of property by artillery fire. This will be done, the correspondent says, only in case the outer line of the defenses of Paris are passed by the invaders.

British, French and Belgian wounded are being transferred from Paris to other cities, and the great exodus of the populace of the French capital to the south continues.

The German army, at least at one point, is now within 20 miles of the outer fortifications of Paris, according to late advice received here.

Armed Around Paris Not in Contact. An official statement given out in Paris says that it is officially announced that the opposing armies "around Paris have not come in contact. They continue their movements taking positions."

The statement adds: "The Germans have been checked at Verdun. The French are successful in Lorraine and the Vosges. The situation has not changed."

Late news dispatches from Dieppe describe the German right as at the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Compiègne, towns 24, 29 and 35 miles, respectively, distant from the boundaries of Paris proper. The fortifications of the French capital extend roughly 10 miles beyond the city limits.

A dispatch to the Telegraph says: "St. Quentin was the scene of a British fight Sunday. On the British right the French, under General Pau, scored a distinct success. On Sunday and Monday the Germans were hotly pressed near Guise. The French hammered away at the enemy and completely demoralized them. The German losses were heavy."

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORIES Cavalry Makes Raids as Far as Paris, Ambassador Is Informed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Wireless dispatches received from Nauen, Germany, by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, said that the Austrian center had completely defeated the Russians; that all forts in Northern France had been taken without a struggle, and that the French were retreating.

The messages received at the Sayville

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to Reuters from Ostend dated 7:45 tonight says: "At this moment fighting is proceeding in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium. The railway near Alost has been blown up."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Reuters from Ostend says it is announced there that the Germans are bombarding Termonde (Dendermonde), a fortified town of Belgium, 16 miles east of Ghent. The town has a population of about 10,000.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The following official announcement was made tonight: "The movements of the exposed armies outside Paris continued without any attempt having been made today by the enemy against our various positions."

BORDEAUX, via London, Sept. 4.—The Petit Girondin says that when a German aeroplane tried to approach Paris today it was wrecked near Vincennes by two French airplanes. The French aviators sent a charge of grape shot into the wings of the German machine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Diala Bey, Ottoman Consul-General of New York, issued late today a statement denying Russian reports that Armenians had refused to serve under Turkish colors and that fighting between Armenians and Turks had occurred.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Rome says that from private news which came across the Austrian frontier it appears that great discontent prevails among the Austrian troops of Slav nationality. Several cases of insubordination, it is said, have been suppressed by the shooting of those suspected of disloyalty, but a mutiny in some of the regiments is feared.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says that the Bulgarian Minister to Greece has assured the government that Bulgaria has decided to maintain the strictest neutrality until the end of the war.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—(via London).—A dispatch to Wolff Bureau, from Copenhagen, says that Austrian war correspondents declare that the Austrians have been greatly embarrassed by the activities of Russian spies, who have acted as spies and scouts, especially in East Galicia.

ROTTERDAM (via London), Sept. 4.—The British Consul denies that his government has sent an ultimatum demanding permission to transport British troops up the river Scheldt to Antwerp. He says the British government desires to preserve Holland's neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Baron Chinda, Japanese Ambassador, was formally notified today by the State Department that his request for this country's good offices in looking after 50 Japanese under arrest in Berlin for their "better protection" has been forwarded to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to Reuters from the Telegraph Company, from Rome, dated September 3, says: "According to a report from Servin, the secret Serbian society, 'Vardas Obrenovic,' is preparing a revolutionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Austrian provinces) which will break out simultaneously with smaller movements in Bohemia and Hungary."

ROME, Sept. 4.—Dispatches received here from Vienna describe the ridicule with which Austrian naval circles are commenting on the Anglo-French fleet in the Adriatic. They declare that, although this fleet is more than three times as powerful as that of Austria, it never yet has dared to attack or even invade the Austrian fleet to battle.

TOKIO, Sept. 4.—The commander of the Japanese second squadron has reported to the Navy Department that Japanese destroyers have run aground in Kiao-Chau, but has been impossible to float the vessel, but her crew has been taken off.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Reuters dispatch from Constantinople dated August 29 and arriving here by an indirect route says that the German crews of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau are still on board those vessels.

WAR PICTURES IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

The axiom, "The pictures tell the story," will be proved once more in the Sunday Oregonian. In which will appear four pages of clean-cut reproductions of photographs, nearly all of which were taken in the war zone since the fighting began in France and Belgium. These pictures are all the more remarkable from the fact that every army in the great war prohibits the use of cameras by civilians. A study of them will give a vivid idea of the character of the country which is now overrun by millions of armed men, how these men themselves look in the field under actual war conditions, and something of the devastation that has already been wrought by the great conflict.

In addition to the pictures and the many other features that will make The Sunday Oregonian a valuable reference work to anyone who wishes to keep posted on the war—who does not?—There will be a comprehensive and carefully prepared double-page map of the war zone, showing virtually all the places mentioned in the dispatches. With the aid of this map, it will be possible to follow the movements of the armies and to speculate, perhaps very closely, on what the next moves will be in the enormous and terrible chess-game in which armies are being used as pawns and world-capital take the place of the more valuable pieces.

PERSIA, EGYPT AND INDIA IN PERIL, TOO

Extension of War Zone Is Discussed.

JAPAN COUNTED ON FURTHER

Aid to England Against Turkey Deemed Probable.

ALLIANCE VIEWED BROADLY

Porte Affirms Neutrality, but Diplomats Disbelieve Protestations and Think Entry Into War Is Merely Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Intimations have come to many European diplomats in Washington that hostilities may not only be extended to Italy and the Balkans, should Turkey enter the field, but the Caucasus, Persia, Egypt and India as well. In such event the presence of Japanese troops and fleets in Western Asia, particularly to assist England in either India or Persia, would not be surprising, according to diplomats representing the allied powers.

While Japan has confined her present operations against German territory to Kiao-Chau and the China Sea, the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, after a conference with Great Britain, might lead her to help her ally elsewhere.

Turkish Assertion Disbelieved. A Rustom Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, made public a telegram from his government which he regarded as conclusive of his government's intention to remain neutral, but his views were not shared by diplomats representing the allies.

The latter believe that Turkey is merely delaying announcing her intentions while completing military preparations. The Turkish Ambassador's cablegram was as follows:

"By virtue of the neutrality we have declared, the military authorities have received orders to insure by every means possible the entire safety of merchant vessels of the belligerent nations taking refuge in our ports."

The Ambassador showed Secretary Bryan the message, assuring him also that Americans would be safe.

Americans Declared Safe. "There is no danger whatever to Americans, and there need be no fear on that subject," said the Secretary afterwards.

The Ambassador admitted later that if Turkey entered the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria she would make her operations as extensive as possible.

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Foreign. Pope names new papal secretary of state. Page 4. National. Thirty-one Washington dealers indicted for price-fixing. Page 2. Pacific Northwest. Priestfighter's confession clears murder mystery near Klamath Falls. Page 7. Judge Benson unwilling further to concede with Judge McNary. Page 11. Portland divorcee and babe captured after wild flight in Polk County. Page 7. Larra, crowd hears Mr. Booth at Albany; speaker warmly cheered. Page 1.

Domestic. Martial law in Butte attacked in Federal court. Page 5. Sports. Coast League results: Sacramento 4, Portland 3; Oakland 3, Venice 2; San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 6. Page 12. Sacramento sees last game today at home. Page 12. Veteran champion Travers meets youth Quinist for golf title today. Page 12. Semi-pro managers settle dispute over pitchers. Page 12. Commercial and Marine. Tendency of food prices upward, says packer. Page 17. New high records made in Chicago wheat pit. Page 17. Russia's flour, received in Northwest, sends wheat up. Page 16. Apple crop good, but yield will be much less than Government estimates. Page 17. Two consignments of Alaska fish arrive. Page 16. Abrupt decline in foreign exchange rates. Page 17. Portland and Vicinity. J. W. Matthes, in jail, blames accomplices. Page 13. Joe Knowles visits civilization in primitive garb. Page 16.

Robber Holds Up Saloon Bartender and Customers Held Off by Gun and \$40 Taken.

An unmasked man entered the saloon owned by A. Margulis, 1365 Macadam road, at 11:15 o'clock last night, shoved a gun into the face of John Cheek, bartender, lined up two occupants of the place, and took \$40 from the cash register and escaped. The police were unable to find any trace of the robber when they arrived a few minutes after the holdup.

Turks Ordered to Pray Moslems to Petition for Success of Austrian-German Arms.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Paris says it is learned that the Vienna papers have received a message from Constantinople saying prayers for the Austrian-German armies have been ordered in all the Turkish mosques.

COMPETITORS.

CHINA. CHINESE POULTRY. CHINESE EGGS. OREGON. OREGON FARMER'S WIFE. OREGON EGGS. THAT AIN'T RIGHT.

EVERY ABLE-BODIED BRITON SUMMONED

Asquith Begins Crusade for Enlistment.

COUNTRY'S NEED PROCLAIMED

Premier Says Struggle Will Be Protracted One.

BLAME LAID TO GERMANY

'Sooner Than Stand Aside,' Declares Statesman, 'We Would See This Country of Ours Blotted From Pages of History.'

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In the historic Guild Hall of London, Premier Asquith today started the crusade to stimulate enlistment under the British flag, which he intends to push through the country. He is calling on every able-bodied Briton of military age to come to the help of his country in the hour of need.

The Premier opened his Guild Hall address with the announcement that up to today between 275,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call of Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of War.

Nation's Conscience Held Clear. The Premier said the empire had entered into this contest of might versus right with clean judgment and a clean conscience, and added:

"What would have been our place among the nations if we had been base enough or so paralyzed in our sense of honor and duty to be false to our word and faith to our friends? We should have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command while this small and unprotected state, Belgium, was defending her vital liberties and making a heroic stand against overwhelming forces."

Continuing, Premier Asquith detailed the heroic efforts of the Belgian forces. He mentioned the siege of Liege, and enumerated countless outrages on the part of what he termed "buccannery adventurers." He declared the greatest crime against civilization was the sacking of Louvain.

"This shameful holocaust," the Premier continued, "was performed with blind barbarian vengeance. Sooner than stand aside, we would see this country of ours blotted out from the pages of history."

Germany Declared Responsible. The Premier paid a compliment to the policy of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. Reviewing the incidents leading up to the war, he declared that one power, and one power only, was responsible.

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Friday's War Moves

EXCEPT that German operations were continuing around Paris, and fighting had been renewed in Belgium news from the western scene of war operations was lacking yesterday. Dispatches emanating from London led to the belief that the advance of the Germans, in their effort to envelop the allies' left wing, had been arrested—at least for the time being. It was said that a large force of German cavalry had been repulsed in an advance on Compiègne, which previous dispatches had indicated to be virtually abandoned by the allies' forces. It was said further that the German advance guard had been forced to retire on St. Quentin. This is a point at which British troops previously have been hotly engaged.

Meanwhile, whatever the situation as between the Germans and the allies, Paris has a real sense of the nearness of the struggle. The authorities are reported as considering the possibility of surrendering the city if the Germans penetrate the outer line of defenses, for the purpose of avoiding the great destruction of property that would result from the artillery assault. London is advised that at one point at least the Germans are within 20 miles of the Paris defenses. The French official statement vouchsafes only that the opposing armies around Paris have not come in contact. This statement says the French have been successful in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Eastern Prussia is left in darkness, as far as the outer world is concerned. Russians continue to give accounts of a great victory around Lemberg. This is now declared to be of first importance and Petrograd (St. Petersburg) declares it has rendered the Austrian army in Galicia of no further military value. It is known that the military operations in that region have been overwhelming in their magnitude. Along the entire front of 250 miles probably 1,500,000 men were engaged. Around Lemberg the Austrians had 200,000 men and perhaps 500 pieces of artillery. Lemberg is a junction point of eight railroads and contained great quantities of military stores. Russian officials declare their victory has put out of action a quarter of Austria's first line troops, captured a quarter of Austria's total field artillery and given command of all the roads leading from Galicia into Hungary.

Premier Asquith yesterday made a strong appeal to Great Britain for men. He said between 275,000 and 300,000 recruits had already been enlisted, but he urged every able-bodied man to respond to the call. The speech, made at Guild Hall at the opening of a campaign to obtain volunteers, is regarded in some circles as having been intended also as a message to France—to convey the idea that even though Paris should fall, the people of that country should not lose heart, but be cheered by the knowledge that their British allies were determined to see the war through to the end.

"Sooner than stand aside," Premier Asquith said, "we would see this country of ours blotted from the pages of history."

That another naval battle in the sea has occurred seems possible from a statement issued by the London official press bureau. It said seven German torpedo-boat destroyers had arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and that others were understood to have been sunk "in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal." In some quarters, however, it was suggested that the vessels may belong to the German force that was engaged in the recent fight with the British off Heligoland.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are discussing gravely the effect Turkey's entry into the conflict will have. The Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustom Bey, yesterday made public a telegram declaring his government's intention to remain neutral, but no one seems to take the Turkish protestation seriously. It is believed Turkey is merely delaying a formal declaration until she is better prepared. That she will endeavor to harass the enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary wherever possible is taken for granted. Invasion of Persia, an expedition to Egypt, attacks on the borders of India are considered among the possibilities.

In this event, it is believed, Japan will extend herself in aid of her ally. That she would send men and ships to Persia is regarded as probable. Japan is said to be disposed to view her obligations in this respect broadly. The Japanese Embassy let it be said that while Japanese alliance did not obligate Japan to send troops to protect British interests in India or Persia, yet Japan is being guided somewhat by the broad spirit of the agreement and by the feeling that as her ally's interests in Asia are at stake she must aid wherever it may be desired.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, protested to the State Department at Washington yesterday that neutrality was being violated at New York, which was being made virtually a base of supplies for the British cruiser fleet in that vicinity.

Cruisers have been seen near shore, and it is charged lighters have been towed out to meet them, carrying food, fuel and ammunition. Intercepted wireless messages indicated the cruiser Suffolk, at least, had been in communication, through Slacombett station, with sources of supplies in New York. Beef was among the supplies ordered. Other intercepted messages indicated an effort on the part of the New York men to deliver the goods.

The Bulgarian Minister to Greece declares Bulgaria will maintain her neutrality. This, he persisted in, will interpose something of a barrier to the Turkish advance northward.

Further confirmation was received in New York last night that many thousands of Russians had gone into France by way of Scotland to join the allies against the Germans. Their number was said to be about 70,000 or 80,000.

THORNTON AT ALBANY HEARS MR. BOOTH

Keynote Speech of Campaign Is Delivered.

SPEAKER CHEERED HEARTILY

Business Life Bared as Open Book to Public.

ANSWERS GIVEN TO CRITICS

Charges Denied That Candidate for United States Senate Is Millionaire—World Fought From Early Youth, Story Told.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 4.—(Special).—Interrupted by frequent applause from an audience which filled the Albany Opera-house, R. A. Booth, of Eugene, Republican nominee for United States Senator from Oregon, delivered tonight the keynote speech of his campaign with clear and ringing sentences, and in an open, straightforward manner he answered the questions propounded by the Albany Democrat and other Democratic newspapers as to how he made his money. He then took up the principal issues of the campaign.

Six Hundred Turn Out. A crowd of 600 people heard Mr. Booth's address, the largest crowd which ever attended a political meeting in Albany so early in a campaign. So large a crowd this early in the campaign, just at the end of the vacation season, with harvest not completed and hopping in full swing, is testimony to the interest felt here in the success of Senator Booth's candidacy.

Many Women in Audience. Many women were included in the audience.

Mr. Booth was introduced by H. H. Hewitt, a prominent Albany attorney and ex-Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District, who referred briefly to the Republican nominee's splendid record in this state.

"Senator Booth is a native son," he said. "If you send him to the United States Senate, as I think you will, you will be patronizing home industry."

Eugene Autocrats Hear Speech. Forty Eugene people came to Albany in eight automobiles to attend the speaking, each car carrying a banner reading, "Booth for Senator."

After thanking the people of Albany for the interest evidenced by the large crowd, he referred to the presence of his fellow townsmen and said but for his petition he would not have been in the race.

"I know," he said, "that I have the hearty support of the people of Eugene, and I value highly support of friends and neighbors."

"I would rather get the votes of my fellow townsmen and lose this race than win it and run behind in Eugene."

Cheers Greet Speaker. When he finished the review of his personal history, Senator Booth was accorded an ovation. The cheering was enthusiastic and prolonged. The latter part of his speech was devoted to campaign issues.

The speaker compared conditions under the present Democratic tariff bill with those of the Republican Administration, bringing his conclusions, quoting facts and figures showing the effect of the present Democratic tariff on Oregon's industries. He urged the development of Oregon's resources and his words on that topic were cheered frequently, showing the audience was not in harmony with excessive conservatism theories. He called attention to Oregon's loss of its just share of reclamation funds and promised his active efforts toward changing that condition if elected.

Audience Intensely Interested. Senator Booth closed his address with the statement that the mission of modern politics is to make living conditions better for all mankind and pledged his every effort toward that result.

When he closed his address he was greeted, not only with prolonged applause, but the crowd gave three cheers for his success in the campaign and scores of people crowded up to shake hands with him and wish him success.

The close attention Senator Booth received throughout his entire address was most manifest, several men standing up in the lobby of the Opera-house all the time he was speaking. He held the interest of the crowd closely and his address was received most heartily.

Millionaire Charge Denied. Denying at the outset that he was a millionaire, Senator Booth devoted the first part of his speech to answering the questions regarding his personal business history, and clearly and fully traced his career from the day he raked hay for 25 cents a day to the time he voluntarily resigned on an income of \$10,000 a year. He carried his life history through his work as a harvest laborer, sheepherder, school teacher, sawmill laborer, bookkeeper, merchant, bank cashier and lumber manufacturer, and then answered directly the questions regarding his timber holdings. The latter part of his

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