

KAISER WILL LOSE, SAY MILITARY MEN

American Officers Expect War to Continue From Nine to Eighteen Months.

ALLIED RESOURCES MORE

Exhaustion of Teutons Is Expected and Decisive Battle Is Likely to Be Fought in Germany, Is Consensus of Opinion.

(New York World.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The war in Europe will last from nine to 18 months, unless she is superhuman, will be defeated. The foregoing is the consensus of opinion entertained by more than two score active army officers on duty in this city and its environs. Only those officers of and above the rank of Captain were interviewed.

Opinions of Duration Vary. On the question of how long will the war last the opinions ran from nine months to 18 months. A majority of the officers estimated one year. Twenty officers declined to reply.

One officer said Germany had a fighting chance to win. A remarkable feature of the discussions was that in nearly every instance the same line of reasoning was followed in making their estimate.

Many of the officers have read General Bernhardi's latest book, in which the famous German officer gives the latest attitude of Germany. None of the officers followed the footsteps of English and American reviewers in stating that this German viewpoint as portrayed by General Bernhardi was responsible for the war.

What the officers did say was: "With Germany convinced that Great Britain is in the process of being forced to become the empire of the world, and with the British mind made up that the British Empire is not going to fall to one side and another, it will proceed to the goal Britain now possesses, the struggle will not end in a month or in many months, but will go on for a year or more, and will be practically incapable of fighting longer."

The following, the consensus of several military officers, working in the field as far as it has gone and touches on the resources of the belligerents so far used: "Germany has thrown into the western theater of war—France—the flower of the great military machine which she has been building since the Franco-Prussian war, which has been the admiration and envy of the military world. At first nothing seemed to be able to check the onward march of this tremendous power. Within a few days by the heroic courage of the Belgians, this wonderful machine literally sped to a halt in about 100 miles. It was the first time in the history of the world that a machine of this kind had been stopped."

What happened then, according to the officers, was the greatest of the organization, the perfect working of the integral parts of the machine. Each and every part of a single one of the complicated plans for the taking of Paris, it was found the whole thing was flesh and blood and it could not do almost the impossible.

Fear of Kaiser Spurs Allies. "There was in the situation around Paris when General von Buelow and Kluck and the Crown Prince were at the gates, the United States army found in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia several times during the Civil War—a certain desperation on the part of the defender which comes only to the man protecting his family from harm."

"A new fighting spirit was produced in the ranks of the allies by the rapid advance of the German forces. The apprehension that all would be crushed by the German advance, which the Kaiser made the men of the allies more superhuman than did the long, arduous and expensive training the German forces had received."

"From then until nine days ago that spirit in the ranks of the entente carried it forward and pushed the enemy back. That spirit has kept the armies of the allies persistently at the Germans, holding them in check, driving them back there a few feet and producing the greatest battle in the history of the world."

"This spirit will triumph over the spirit of national aggrandizement upon which the German cause is built if the teachings and writings of its own statesmen—Sybel, Gieseler, Treitschke and Treitschke-Hauser—are to be accepted as the thought of the German nation."

German Resources Surpassed. "There must be the material as well as a fighting spirit in the armies of a victorious alliance. A close study of the resources show that the entente—Great Britain, France and Russia—in money, in man, in geographical location, are better equipped for a long war than Germany. Great Britain alone probably would succumb in a test of resources with Germany, and Russia combined have more resources than Germany."

Of the present battle goes the way of the allies, Germany will be forced to retreat to her line of fortifications across her own border. What effect this will have on the German troops is the same as that on the troops of any army—the production of a feeling of doubt as to the greatness of the organization, and the fact that before the Germans go far from their own troops will be thrown into this main army under three great generals. These troops will be trained and seasoned. Necessarily they will come from East Prussia and from Austrian Galicia.

"Such a move is what the allies are attempting to force Germany into making because then the borders of

WAR HEROES OF TODAY—NO. 3.



Private Lange, of the Twelfth Regiment, is here shown holding the order issued by the King of Belgium conveying to him the order of a Chevalier of the First Order of Leopold. This coveted honor was conferred on Lange for his wonderful feat of arms at Horstal, where, on August 25, he captured the flag of the Ninetieth German Infantry, killing a German Colonel and 14 soldiers in the encounter.

Russian troops, despite the bad weather and bad condition of the country in East Prussia for fighting, would force their way across the mountains into Central Germany.

Allies Outnumber Germans. "In fact, it appears as though the allies were conducting a retreat and advance engagement, all the time forcing Germany to centralize her forces away from the borders and into the heart of the German nation."

"True, Germany is training the reserves and her citizens; also, the allies are doing the same thing. Numerically, the allies' armies now, and will in the future fighting, outnumber the Germans. According to reports the artillery of the allies is equal, if not superior to the Germans. Only in the big siege work, the Germans excel, and, according to reliable information received here, the allies are rushing work on siege guns to equal those of the Germans."

"The greatest battle is yet to come. It will be the decisive battle, too, and it will occur in Germany. It will be when the allies, working inwardly by the retreat and advance movements, get the German armies in Germany and beat the German army in Germany."

"This will be months from now, and when this battle takes place all the belligerents virtually will have new resources. The resources of the allies from where she got her present army—from among the German states. Great Britain will obtain her from the British Isles, Canada, India, Egypt and Australia. Russia will bring her forces from Siberia and South Russia. France will draw more on her African possessions. The resources of the allies are greater than those of the German Empire."

London Medical Journal Says: "Why Lay By Men Who Should Be Facing Enemy on Fighting Line."

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION ENJOYS COUNTERS OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The proposal to inoculate the British soldiers with anti-typoid serum, as is done in the United States, brings a strong protest from the medical times.

"We note with surprise," it says, "that certain members of our profession who have great influence with the authorities at the War Office, have been urging the necessity of inoculating soldiers who are ordered to the front with anti-typoid serum. Personally, we think that the value of anti-typoid serum has been over-estimated; but, in any case, why lay by for two or three days 80 or 90 per cent of troops who should be standing up facing the enemy in the fighting line? It may be that about 50 or 60 per cent of the inoculated men are fit to return to work in about 24 hours, but even so, why put half of our army out of action for 36 hours when the enemy is at our gates?"

"As to the fear of typhoid fever, is not the danger overestimated? In the rural districts of France there is not much to be feared from typhoid infection, apart from inoculation, if proper attention is given to ordinary hygiene and the provision of an absolutely reliable and abundant supply of water. It may be that a much improved kind of serum has been manipulated and put on the market since the Boer War, but from the reports which reached us at that time, we came to the conclusion that the supposed benefit of anti-typoid serum was a delusion."

BRITISH CONSUL "WARNED" Discarded American Submarines Declared to Plan Attack.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—It was learned that the British consulate today that numerous letters, most of them anonymous, had been received giving warning that the Porter and Vela, two submarines that saw service in the Spanish-American War and were later abandoned and sold by the United States Navy, had been re-fitted and were ready to be sent to sea, presumably for the purpose of destroying the British warships outside New York Harbor.

It was said at the consulate that while the letters had been received no attention is being paid to them.

14 HOUR BATTLE IS BY JAPANESE

Attackers in Outskirts of Tsing-Tau Declared to Have Defeated Germans.

GUNBOATS AID IN DEFENSE

Second Detachment of Mikado's Men Arrive in Wei-Hsien and Other Troops Advance on Railway, Holding Pang-Tse.

TOKIO, Sept. 27.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle, lasting 14 hours, on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, seat of the government of the Germans' leased possession of Kiau-Chau, China.

The Japanese casualties, so far as ascertained, are given as three killed and 12 wounded.

According to the statement, the fight began at sundown on Saturday, when German gunboats bombarded the posts of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expedition and are reported to have escaped unharm.

SECOND DETACHMENT ARRIVES Germans Flood Coal Mines at Pang-Tse as They Depart.

PEKIN, Sept. 28.—It is learned from Wei-Hsien, in Shan-Tung, that a second detachment of Japanese troops arrived there at sundown on Saturday with 15 carloads of ammunition and supplies. Other troops have advanced west along the railway and took Pang-Tse before their departure. All the Chinese miners fled.

The American mission is crowded with refugees of all classes from the city and country districts. They are said by the correspondent at Wei-Hsien to fear both the Japanese and the Chinese soldiers.

The Chinese Foreign Office has asked the Japanese legation for an explanation of the capture of the railway station at Wei-Hsien by Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The French Embassy made public the following communication today: "The French Government has been informed that the German Government officially alleges that the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral (first reported in the Daily Chronicle of London by its authors) had been caused by a French post of observation having been established on the cathedral."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A wireless dispatch to the German Embassy from Berlin today announces the capture by the Germans of one of the barrier forts which are the key to the city of Verdun. "Official headquarters reports that the operations proceeding on the extreme right flank of the German army have no decision as yet. In the center of the battle front we have made slight gains. The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and our artillery is now engaged with forces which the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse. Elsewhere, the situation remains unchanged."

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Official reports say that franc-tireurs (snipers) suddenly attacked a German sanitary service detachment which was working in the area of the city of Verdun. The franc-tireurs killed surgeon and seven ambulance volunteers.

"M. Pinchon, ex-French Minister, after signing an article in the press, says that franc-tireurs killed wounded and murdered women, children and old people. French prisoners explain articles like that of M. Pinchon as being the work of a German military attaché who is accompanying the German army."

GERMANS FAIL TO BREAK LINE Attack on Allies Results in Most Bitter Battle of Campaign.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 27, via Paris, Sept. 28.—Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the line of battle to break through the allied forces which are engaged in a turning movement, have resulted in the most serious fighting since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day, corps after corps of Germans were hurled against the French and French and English armies today, only to be thrown back.

It is the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued throughout 24 hours to bombard each other's positions. The Germans have made several attacks at many points and bayonets were used freely.

The French Colonial Infantry, most of which men wear many medals for bravery displayed in colonial campaigns, was to the fore and beside the men fought the black Senegalese troops, while further along the line the British troops held the important point with the greatest determination.

The famous Boer boys, who enjoyed a long rest which enabled this arm of the service to distinguish themselves in the engagements at many points, the allies' forces having offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts bright red.

Another prominent French officer, General Marquet, has met death on the field. Nubecourt, home of the parents of President Poincaré, the Germans broke open the Poincaré family vault, it is reported, and buried a number of their dead there. The Germans have captured the town of Valenciennes, demanding from the Mayor lists of the supplies of clothing and food.

It is in providing capital for these branches that the Chinese business associations and the government will expend the \$10,000,000 allotted to the big "booster" excursion for the establishment of closer commercial relations with the West.

today from Bordeaux included the official communication issued at the War Office last night which contained the following supplementary details:

"At the end of the day our troops occupied a front at Dompiere (south-west of Peronne). Ribecourt and Noyon were put on the defensive by the Germans. We occupy Berry-au-Bac. The enemy has retired on Elanmont with serious losses and has evacuated Badonvillers. He was forced from Lessoux and the woods between Lessoux and Nisembach."

The Russians have taken Rzeczow, on the railroad leading to Cracow, and captured the positions north and south of Przemysl. The Germans appear to be fortifying themselves north of Kalsky."

The Russian fighting was under way in Serbia in the neighborhood of Krupanj and as far as the River Drina, the dispatch added.

BRITISH BEAT GERMANS BACK Official Statement Says Situation in France Is Satisfactory.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British official statement given tonight on the battle in the north of France says: "The situation is satisfactory and the counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

CAPTIVE PRAISES FOES RUSSIAN OFFICER WRITES OF GERMAN'S CARE OF WOUNDED.

Reported Protest of Pope Denied by Berlin—French Reiterate Rheims Accusation.

BERLIN, Sept. 27. By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Advices received here and officially made public say: "A captured Russian officer in a letter to the Nova Vremya newspaper, praises the humanity exhibited in German hospitals and the untiring efforts of the surgeons on behalf of their patients."

"The Daily Chronicle of London says that the front towers and the windows of the Cathedral of Rheims are almost free of damage and the reconstruction will not be difficult. The London Times makes the same statement."

"The French reports that Pope Benedict XV has addressed a protest to the Emperor of the German Government regarding the damage done to the cathedral of Rheims are incorrect. On the contrary, the Prussian envoy at the Vatican explained to the Pontiff the real state of affairs. The latter expressed satisfaction at the information received."

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CHOLERA CASES PROVED BACTERIOLOGISTS FIND DISEASE AMONG WOUNDED IN VIENNA.

Spread of Scourge on Hungarian and Galician Frontiers Reported by Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that a message received there from Vienna says that government bacteriologists have definitely established the presence of cholera among the 70,000 wounded in the hospitals of Vienna.

It has been declared officially that an isolated case of cholera was discovered among Austrian soldiers who had returned from Galicia and unofficial advice received earlier from Vienna by way of Venice said that a total of nine cases of the disease had been discovered among the wounded soldiers. These cases, however, were reported from widely separated points.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the Austrian frontier say the spread of cholera, especially in Hungary and Galicia, is causing anxiety. Lazarettos are being prepared to prevent the spread of the disease.

FRENCH CALM; RIVALS SOB Difference Between Wounded at Bordeaux Hospital Noted.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 26.—There is one marked difference, wholly psychological, between the German and the French wounded prisoners who are constantly arriving here now.

There is little difference between the German carried by and his wounded French antagonist in a nearby camp. The German is more cruelly than it has torn the Frenchman.

CHESHALL BODIES ORGANIZE Republican and Democratic Committees Prepare for Campaign.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The Republican precinct committee elected at the primaries met yesterday to perfect a permanent organization. O. J. Albers, of Chehalis, and J. T. Jones, of Centralia, were elected respectively chairman and secretary.

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PRIZE COURT REIGNS

Capture of German Ships Opens British Tribunal.

LAST ONE HELD IN 1854 Seizure of Vessels May Lead to Complications Involving Neutral.

Some Craft Are Exempt. Proof of Capture.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The capture of German merchant vessels all over the world since the beginning of the European war has caused the British Admiralty to revive that ancient institution, the prize court. The Admiralty will be disposed of and the proceeds, according to precedent, will be prorated among the men who made the captures.

Not for 80 years has a prize court sat in England. The last was in 1854, in the Crimean war, when the fate of the Lebedev was decided. The captured vessel means spoil taken from the enemy on land. Prize means ship or goods taken on the water. The first to decide a case is a belligerent in possession of certain property; his conqueror takes it from him and there is no more to be said. Prize is much more complicated. The capture of a vessel may give rise to all sorts of questions affecting nations who are not at war at all, and whose rights as neutrals are respected. It is here that the need for adjudication arises, and it is in order to settle all such questions and to decide each instance whether the captive is or is not lawful prey that recourse is had to a prize court like that over which Sir Samuel Evans is presiding.

JAPAN IS LEFT HASTILY

JOHAN MARKL, OF YOKOHAMA CONSULATE, IN PORTLAND.

Man Long Connected With Kaiser's Diplomatic Service Looks for Turn in Three Months.

Driven from his post of duty when Japan declared war on Germany, Johan Markl, secretary to the German Consulate-General at Yokohama, is in Portland. On telegraphic orders received Saturday he probably will leave today for Washington, D. C., to report at the German offices for appointment to duty in the United States.

Mr. Markl has been an official duty for his government 13 years in Japan as clerk and secretary and has been stationed since 1907 in Yokohama. Since his arrival in Portland September 14, with his wife and two children, Mr. Markl has been residing at 627 Going street, at the home of Ernest Werns, his brother-in-law.

When the ultimatum had expired and war was imminent we knew the higher officials of our government in Japan would have to leave the country, but our understanding of international treaties led us to understand that the lesser officials, such as clerks and secretaries would be allowed to remain. Mr. Markl at his temporary home in North Irvington last night.

"Therefore, we were surprised when we were politely invited to depart on August 27. This ship carried officials, their wives and children, totaling 48. Many German residents of Japan also are leaving."

Mr. Markl is a Bavarian, who, as a young man, attended the Real-Gymnasium at Klum, on the Vistula River, the zone where many of the big battles of the war now are being waged. As a member of the German navy he came to the Pacific Coast before, but this is his first visit to Portland.

Mr. Markl thinks the war will not last longer than a year and would not be surprised to see peace developments about January 1. So far as funds to finance the war are concerned, he asserts that Germany is rich and that it stands the war strain on the treasury for some time to come. He exhibited censored letters just received from friends and relatives in Germany in which the loyalty of the home people to the Kaiser is reflected.

The average man has within his system the materials for 13 pounds of candles, a pound of nails, 800 pencils, bindings for 16 small books, 500 knife blades, 24 wire pins, 60 spoonfuls of salt and a pound of sugar.

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