

AUSTRIANS ALLEGE RUSSIANS RETREAT

Turkish Troops Report They Hold Positions Against Czar's Forces.

RUSSIA TELLS OF ADVANCE

Vienna, Petrograd, Berlin and Constantinople Statements Conflict as to Progress Being Made in Eastern Theater of War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, Jan. 19, 1:55 A. M.—"Our Caucasian troops," says an official communication issued here, "have obstinately defended their positions against Russian superior forces. A hostile attempt to encircle the wing of one of our corps failed. After eight weeks of hot the Russian cavalry fled, leaving behind its dead and wounded."

VIENNA, Jan. 18, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 19, 12:15 A. M.—The official statement issued here this morning says: "North of the Vistula no events of importance have occurred. On the heights to the east of Zakluczyn (Galicia) our artillery, by a concentric fire, forced the Russians from some of their first trenches. Finally the enemy evacuated the trenches for a distance of six kilometers (about three and a half miles) along his front and retired in disorder under the effective fire of our artillery and our machine guns, to the nearest line on the heights, leaving numerous rifles and quantities of supplies.

"On the rest of the front in West Galicia there has been only an artillery battle. In the Carpathians the fighting has been insignificant, merely between patrols."

Russians Tell of Progress. PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.—The general staff of the Russian army today gave out an official communication reading as follows: "On the left bank of the river Vistula we delivered a counter attack the night of January 17, and reoccupied certain trenches near the village of Goumine which the enemy captured the night of January 16. The German detachments defending these trenches were virtually annihilated. The subsequent efforts made by the enemy to retake this locality to attack were without success.

"The same night the Germans tried twice to assume the offensive against the Goumine-Visoufka front, but were discovered in time by searchlights and dispersed by our fire.

Fighting Violent on Frontier. "In the region east of Piotrkow, south of Lodz, our artillery has destroyed an armored motorcar of the enemy. New attempts made by the Germans to bombard the Arnov, in Galicia, with heavy guns were frustrated by the excellent fire of our artillery."

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official communication issued by Turkish army headquarters today says violent fighting is in progress near the Caucasian frontier against Russian reinforcements. It also was reported from Constantinople that the destruction of the French submarine Saphir, reported Saturday to have been sunk by Turkish artillery, was due to striking a mine at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Turkish motorboats rescued the survivors.

21 DIE IN PENARTH WRECK

British Steamer George Royle Also Reported as Foundered.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Twenty-one men of the crew of 27 of the British steamer Penarth were drowned today off the Norfolk coast. The vessel was carrying a cargo of maize for Hull from the River Plate, struck Sheeringham Shoal in a heavy gale and is a total wreck. Six survivors were picked up by a trawler. Another British steamer, the George Royle, is believed to have been wrecked in the same locality. She left the Tyne for Saint-Nazaire, France, the flare of rocket signals was observed by the coast guards at Cromer, but the steamer disappeared before the lifeboat reached the scene.

PHONE GIRL TWISTS ARMY

False Invasion Report Causes Austrians to Destroy Roads.

GENOVA, via Paris, Jan. 18.—"A false alarm of an Italian invasion was spread in Trentino by the mistake of a telephone girl," says a Vienna dispatch in the newspaper Zeitschrift. She reported that Italian troops were marching toward Sappada, one of the easiest points for invasion. The authorities never questioned the truth of the report. All night long roads were blown up and troops were sent toward Sappada. In the morning all was ready for invaders, but there were no signs of them. The telephone girl is being prosecuted."

\$25,000 IN OPIUM SEIZED

Boatswain at Baltimore Says He Acted as Go-Between.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.—Opium worth about \$25,000 was seized on the British steamship Vedamora at this port yesterday. George W. Thomas, boatswain on the Vedamora, at Baltimore before Collector Stone today, admitted having brought it to Baltimore. He acted as a go-between, he said, for a man in Liverpool and a Japanese in New York. Thomas and two sailors of the Vedamora were arrested yesterday.

Postmaster Examinations Called.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senators Chamberlain and Lane have been notified by the Postoffice Department that an examination will be held February 26, to supply postmasters at Glendale, Hammond, Merin, New Pine Creek, and Oswego. W. R. Steele has been appointed postmaster at Adel, Lake County, vice J. A. Morris, resigned.

Germans Say More Ships Stopped.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Cologne Gazette of last Friday, a copy of which has been received here, announces that the steamers Denver and Green Friar, loaded with American cotton, which had been stopped by British warships, had arrived safe in Bremen and were discharging.

Renting an Underwood Typewriter a sound investment, certain to increase your income. "The Machine You Will Eventually Buy." 68 Sixth Street—Adv.

CHRONOLOGY OF CHIEF EVENTS OF WAR TO DATE.

PROGRESS OF PAST WEEK.

January 11.—British force Germans to evacuate Lille; Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh damaged by Russian fleet in Black Sea. January 12.—Count von Eberchtal, Foreign Minister, resigns after difference with Hungarian Premier; Turkish force occupies Tabriz, Persia. January 14.—French army suffers severe reverse in vicinity of Soissons.

January 15.—New Russian army of 800,000 men appears within 20 miles of German eastern frontier. January 15.—Turkey orders complete satisfaction of Italian demands growing out of the arrest of a British Consul taken by the Turks from the Italian Consulate, where he had sought refuge.

EARLIER EVENTS OF THE WAR.

June 28, 1914.—Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, and his wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, as result of Pan-Slavic propaganda. July 23.—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia. July 25.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia mobilizes against Austria. July 26.—Austria bombards Belgrade. July 31.—Germany demands that Russia demobilize. Belgians and Germans order mobilization. August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. August 3.—German troops enter Belgium. August 4.—Great Britain sends ultimatum to Germany demanding respect for Belgian neutrality. Germany declares war on France and Belgium. Great Britain declares state of war exists with Germany. August 6.—Austria declares war on Russia. August 7.—France enters Alsace. August 10.—France declares war on Austria. August 12.—Montenegro declares war on Austria. Great Britain announces state of war exists with Austria. August 15.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany, demanding that she withdraw ships and evacuate Kaito-Chau, China. August 17.—Belgian capital moved to Antwerp. August 20.—German army enters Brussels. August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. August 25.—Austria declares war on Japan. August 28.—British fleet victor in sea fight in Heligoland Bight. Germany losing cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. August 31.—St. Petersburg becomes Petrograd again. September 3.—French capital moved to Bordeaux. September 4.—Great Britain, France and Russia sign agreement to make no peace save together. September 7.—German right wing, under Von Kluck, after having approached within few miles of Paris, begins retreat from the Marne. September 16.—Russians reach Przemysl. September 21.—German submarine U-9 sinks British cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir in North Sea. October 3.—Antwerp capitulates to German forces. October 16.—Germans enter Ostend, on English Channel. British cruisers sunk by German submarine. October 17.—Four German destroyers sunk by British cruiser in North Sea. October 20.—Japanese occupy Ladrones Islands, in Pacific Ocean. October 27.—British super-dreadnought Audacious, third in tonnage and armament in British navy, sunk by torpedo or mine off north coast of Ireland. Turkey's warships bombard Russian ports and sink gunboat; Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Sea Lord of British navy because of Austrian birth. October 31.—Austria declares war on Egypt; German submarine sinks British cruiser Hermes. November 1.—British squadron defeated by German fleet off Chilean coast. November 3.—Great Britain and France formally announce state of war with Turkey. November 7.—Ting-Tau, German stronghold in China, falls. November 10.—German cruiser Emden destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney; German cruiser Koensigk bottled up. November 26.—British battleship Bulwark blown up and sunk near mouth of Thames from explosion of own magazine. December 2.—Austrian army occupies Belgrade. December 7.—Germans occupy Lodz, Poland. December 8.—German commerce destroyers Scharnhorst, Gosenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg destroyed off Falkland Island by British fleet. Cruiser Dresden escapes. December 14.—Serbians recapture Belgrade and inflict decisive defeat on Austrians. December 16.—German fleet raids east coast of England. Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby bombarded. Eighty-four persons, mostly civilians, killed. December 25.—Seven British warships and the same number of hydro-aeroplanes sink German naval base at Cuxhaven and escape. December 28.—United States demands of Great Britain and allies early improvement of treatment of American cargoes. January 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in English Channel by German submarine. January 3.—Russian defeat two Turkish armies in Caucasus. January 13.—Great Britain concedes protest of United States against cargo seizures is right in principle. Right to examine ships is reserved.

RURAL CREDITS UP

Democrats Also Discuss Ship Measure in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Important amendments to the Government ship purchase bill were discussed at a caucus of Senate Democrats tonight with a view to perfecting the measure so as to reduce the unalterable opposition from Republican sources. No final action was taken, all amendments being referred to the commerce committee, which will report to another caucus tomorrow night.

An amendment suggested by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, would provide that the government, after the purchase or lease of ocean-going ships, should offer them to American private individuals or corporations on terms that would equal at least 1 per cent on the investment.

The method of incorporation of the proposed shipping corporation to operate the Government vessels also was referred back to the committee.

Shipping Bureau Proposed. Senator Bankhead proposed an amendment which would establish in the Department of Commerce a merchant shipping bureau, the directors of which would consist of the Secretary of Commerce, as chairman; the Secretary of War, the Postmaster-General and four expert civilian members. The bureau would control the shipping corporation.

At the outset of the Democratic caucus tonight Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, offered a resolution, which was adopted without dissent, to provide for rural credits legislation at the earliest "practical" date. Opinion on the subject was divided, but most of the Senators said later that there seemed to be no chance of getting action on a rural credits bill at this session. It is pointed out that a "practical" date may not arrive before next session.

President Wilson received the immigration bill today, and by Congressional action set aside three hours next Friday to listen to arguments on the merits of the measure.

Bill Defeated. The bill went to the White House with the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens unamended, despite declarations by the President that his declaration of a prohibition rider to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and a two-thirds majority was necessary to suspend the rules prohibiting general legislation in appropriation bills, and the motion failed to receive five days.

After the vote Senator Shepard said he would make no further effort to press the prohibition issue in connection with the District of Columbia bill, but would bring it up either as a separate measure or as an amendment to some other bill. Eighteen Republican and 19 Democratic Senators had one Progressive voted for the motion to suspend the rules.

Force of 1000 Enters Cap Haitien. CAP HAITIEN, Haiti, Jan. 18.—General Metellus, commanding the government troops, entered Cap Haitien today with 1000 men after reaching an understanding with General Vilbrun Guillaume, who is a candidate for the presidency of the republic and who commands the insurgent force which took possession of this city last Saturday. The city is quiet.

PROBE TO COVER POOLING

President Formally Asks Inquiry Into Rise of Wheat Price.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson, it became known today, has included pooling agreements in the possible causes for the recent rise in the price of wheat and flour which he has directed Attorney-General Gregory to investigate.

The President sent Mr. Gregory a letter formally asking him to investigate, with a view to prosecution, if evidence was discovered of illegal combinations. The investigation already was in progress on oral word from the White House, but up to the present no facts warranting criminal action have been discovered.

ANTI-VILLA PLOT IS OUT

(Continued From First Page.) operations I am carrying into effect at this moment in Mexico, would be equivalent to betraying my brothers in arms, who in different parts of the republic are fighting against the Villista reaction, and I do not wish to do anything which has the honor of having subordinated his dearest family affections to the sacred interests of his country.

"Whenever you, by your deeds, declare war against Villa and his followers and place yourself in the position that every honest Mexican should hold at this time, you are giving me, by my power, as I have done in the past, to re-establish peace in our country, which is deserving of a better lot.

"But if you continue to carry your ambiguous policy of vacillation and weakness, permitting the country to be dragged to desolation and ruin, I do not believe this struggle should be stopped, because the welfare of our country hangs on its decision. Our lives are of small significance in such a cause; the consciousness of having performed our duty alone should satisfy us.

Answer Is Final. "I trust that when you have become convinced of the error which your letter clearly indicates you have discovered, that you will not hesitate in assuming the attitude that honesty demands of you. I desire to inform you that I will not answer any further communications from you as long as you remain in league with the Villista faction. Affectionate greetings.

(Signed) "ALVARO OBREGON." According to the Carranza agency, these letters were taken when Jose Rodriguez, Lieutenant-Colonel Aguirre Escobar and Felipe Contreras, messengers of General Gutierrez, recently were arrested while en route to Oregon's headquarters. Other documents found on their persons were said to include a copy of a manifesto which it is alleged General Gutierrez promised to publish if Carranza and Aguilar accepted his proposals.

Alaskan's Conviction Stands. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court refused today to issue a writ for a review of the case of Charles E. Houston and John H. Bullock, managers of Alaska coal companies, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government by collusive sale for furnishing coal to Army posts.

FRIGATE GUNS' AIM MEAT CAUSE OF MEAT INDUSTRY TROUBLE

German Aeroplanes Fare Badly in Champagne District of War.

SNOW STORMS SPREAD FAR

From Argonne to Vosges Elements Make War Doubly Hard, and in These Sections Only Desultory Cannon, Rifle Fire Heard.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Following the blowing up of an ammunition depot, caused by the bursting of a shell, that part of the village of La Boisselle (about 20 miles northeast of Amiens), occupied by our troops, was burned and we were compelled to evacuate it. The evacuated territory was recaptured by us, however, in a vigorous counter attack on the morning of the 15th.

The enemy has bombarded St. Paul, near Soissons. "In the Champagne district German aeroplanes have flown over our positions. They were received by our cannon and machine guns, and two of them were brought to the ground inside our lines near Bar-le-Duc. The aeroplanes were only slightly damaged. The four aviators in them were made prisoners.

Snow Storms Now Prevalent. "In the Argonne some desultory cannon and rifle fire has taken place. "From the Argonne to the Vosges snow storms prevail."

An eye witness with the French army gives a summary of the operations in the West. He says: "The period from January 5 to January 15 has been, like the preceding period, marked by wretched weather conditions—rain, snow, wind and fog, and mud. As a consequence the operations have slackened. The events worthy of note are:

German Offensive Broken. "The extension and strengthening of our successful operations on the right bank of the Yser between St. Georges and the sea. "The German offensive in this region has broken itself on the Yser. "We have, on the other hand, gained a broad open space beyond the river. "The Yser in this region stopped the great German offensive in October and November, but the river failed to check our advance. "The developments from Neuport to the Aisne during the period of January 5-15 were not characterized by important events, relative immobility being imposed upon both sides by the unfavorable weather conditions. During the fighting around La Boisselle and Aveluy, the Germans asked that we care for their injured, which was refused.

"On January 11," says the eye witness, "we were violently bombarded, but did not yield. Also on January 15 we repulsed a violent attack."

Fighting Graphically Told. "The fighting at Soissons, which began with an attack by the allies on January 13, was a hard and bitter struggle. "In these combats, which were entirely local," says the account, "our offensive was crowned with complete success. On January 16, 9 a.m. the fighting checked, beginning January 11, by the overflowing of the Aisne."

"The battle on the first day was particularly fierce and instances of heroism were numerous. One hundred French infantrymen, who were surrounded in a bayonet attack, refused to surrender and were killed after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans and preventing their progress. "Referring to the fighting on January 10 the chronicler says:

Morale of Troops Lauded. "The morale of the troops is excellent despite the sufficiently serious loss, 548 being wounded and the number of dead not yet being known. "On the night of January 11-12 the situation for the allies became complicated by reason of the high water in the Aisne, the German offensive movement and the failure of the allies' reinforcements to arrive. "Preparations for a withdrawal began, and it was executed in good order on the night of January 13-14. From Soissons to Perthes the engagement was limited to artillery duels, the advantage resting with the allies.

"The account," the Germans tried persistently by violent attacks to regain the lost ground. Not only did they fail, but we realized further progress."

Losses Are Heavy. "The German losses in this section are declared to have been heavy. The fighting in the Argonne also is described as having been particularly severe, the allies losing numerous officers. "At the Bois-le-Prete our progress was continuous for two months, without an instant's retreat. It is a veritable siege war. "The excellent results obtained in Upper Alsace would have been increased if the conditions of the battlefield had not affected the operations, the soldiers suffering greatly from the rigors of the weather—rain, snow and mud. We had many injured on January 5 because the German machine gunners pierced his heart and another seriously wounded his chest. The German machine fell in French territory and the pilot was made a prisoner.

LANDOFFICE PLUMS FALL

Nathaniel Campbell Nominated for Portland Position.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 18.—On joint recommendation of Senators Chamberlain and Lane, President Wilson today nominated Nathaniel Campbell, of Portland, for Register of the Portland Land Office.

MEAT CAUSE OF MEAT INDUSTRY TROUBLE

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach-sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act normally. This famous salt is a mixture of the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Just Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

and Martin N. Fertley, of Jordan Valley, to be Receiver of the Vale Land Office.

Mr. Campbell came to Portland ten years ago and has given special attention to land practice. He is a native of Michigan and has had experience in the newspaper business and politics, as well as in having been editor of the Houghton, Mich. Herald, and was Mayor for two terms of Crookston, Minn. With his wife and two children, Mr. Campbell lives at 862 Northrup street.

ALL NATIONS ARE SCORED

EUROPEAN WAR IS DUE TO NATIONALISM, SAYS RABBI. Everything Declared Overshadowed by Concentration of Each Country's Efforts to Glorify Self.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of the Temple Bethel, New York, who delivered an address today before the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, on the subject of "The War and Judaism," said the profound cause of the war was the intense nationalism which prevailed in all.

"Nationalism," he continued, "seems to overshadow all considerations of universal human interest, all questions of humanity. Everything seems to have been concentrated into the self-glorification of the nation. It has come to worship itself, to limit the world to its national horizon. No nation is as yet ready to sacrifice itself for humanity, even as the individual is called upon to sacrifice himself for the state or nation. No nation has outgrown its barbaric childhood, it has not become mature, if it has not made its guiding principle a consideration for the interests of humanity, if it does not look upon mankind as larger than itself and a higher ideal than its own aggrandizement or glorification."

Dr. Schulman said he believed the ideal of a nation based on race was wrong, and that it was destined to pass away. The ideal state should be based on the rights of men, irrespective of race or creed, he said.

"It is not King's Home as is sometimes superficially said," Dr. Schulman continued, "that bring on war. Democracies may hurt themselves into a war. It is the tremendous selfish interests, the terrible passions, the unreasonable hatreds of men that break out into the fury of war. Let us therefore not be self-righteous, let us be fair, even as it. If it is willed to be out of it, it would have found another way. And this will and this wish, prepared for decades, and the very preparation brought on the conflict. This is the tragic irony of human limitation and contradiction for decades. Every nation that is in the war today is there because it wished to be out of it. If it is willed to be out of it, it would have found another way. And this will and this wish, prepared for decades, and the very preparation brought on the conflict. This is the tragic irony of human limitation and contradiction for decades. Every nation that is in the war today is there because it wished to be out of it. 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