

RUSSIANS DEFEAT GAINS THE WESTER

Berlin and Vienna Admit Enemy Is Still Holding His Positions Along River.

EARLY RETREAT FORECAST

Austro-German Pursuit of Czar's Army in Poland Is Under Way. Prominent Citizens Reduced to Begging in Lemberg.

LONDON, June 25.—Contrary to previous reports, Russian forces on the Dnieper are still holding their positions, according to dispatches from Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna, the Petrograd War Office reports important successes for the Russian arms, which are partially admitted in Berlin, while Vienna explains that the resistance of the Czar's troops is continuing merely to permit them to remove their munitions and supplies preparatory to a general retreat.

The Austrian communication says the Russians are in full retreat in Poland toward Zawichow, Osmow and Stenow. The same dispatch says there is no change in the situation northeast of Lemberg.

Prominent Families Beg Food. A dispatch from Berlin says the Tagelblatt has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Lemberg which reads:

"Reviewing the nine months' rule of the Russians in Lemberg, it is found that among the only centers in the Galician capital were certain ex-government officials, whose salaries could no longer be paid. They were reduced to begging in the streets and compelled to satisfy their hunger in the kitchens of other people. Well-to-do families were reduced to begging and sold wood, while their wives baked and peddled bread and cakes around the city.

"The prices of food reached exorbitant figures. Butter costs six crowns (\$1.20) per kilogram (2.20 pounds) or equivalent. It costs a pound. The city of Lemberg issued emergency two-crown notes, which, however, have had a market value of only one crown. Regular Russian policemen and Cossacks patrolled the city. The schools were permitted to stay open only with the express consent of the military governor.

Men of Army Are Taken. "At least five hours every week had to be devoted to the study of the Russian language. Only textbooks approved for use in Russian schools were permitted in Lemberg. The Russian calendar was introduced. Certain prominent families were reduced to begging and sold wood, while their wives baked and peddled bread and cakes around the city.

All men of military age were taken into custody by the Russian authorities, as were also the members of the Austrian and Hungarian officers. These included General Ryk, a veteran of Sebastopol, over 40 years of age.

The Russian municipal officials began leaving the city the latter part of May and all had disappeared before Lemberg fell. Emperor Nicholas paid one visit to the Galician capital while it was under Russian control. Ruthenian books were destroyed by the Russian authorities and the export of telegrams and letters in the Ruthenian language was prohibited.

VICTORY OF MARNE WON

(Continued From First Page.) gathered in the immense plaza before the palace to await the result of the deliberations. At the end of the great conference the Czar appeared upon a balcony. He said he was strongly opposed to war with Germany, but that the German ultimatum was so insupportable that war was forced upon him. The peace would never be declared while a single hostile soldier stood on Russian soil.

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Move Made to Relieve Allies. The invasion of Belgium by the Germans and of South Poland by the Austrians evincing the enemy's plan, a Russian army advanced from Lublin to Krasnik, and, to relieve the French allies caught in the process of mobilization by the German rush through Belgium, General Samonoff was hurried into East Prussia from the line of the River Narw, and at the same time General Radko-Dmitrieff crossed the frontier at Bydgoszen and won the first battle of the war at Gumbinnen.

Now began those intricate and interdependent moves which can be followed only by careful reference to the maps. The German general staff, having severely defeated the French in Alsace-Lorraine and the English army on the Marne, and, as they thought, outflanked the allies at Paris on the full road to another Sedan, quickly withdrew six army corps—approximately 250,000 men—and, with the soldiers already in East Prussia, fell upon Samonoff at Tannenberg.

At the same instant the Austrians attempted to use Napoleonic strategy on the Galician front, leaving a covering force on the Gnila-Lipa River to hold back the Russian army advancing from Tarnopol, the bulk of the Austrians striking the Russians at Krasnik and threw them back in confusion upon Lublin.

Catastrophe Turned Into Success. Samonoff, with four corps, was far ahead of Rennenkampf, with the two one-half corps more, and was completely overwhelmed on August 25. Samonoff destroyed, and the army of Krasnik seriously repulsed, the Grand Duke took the heroic resolve which turned an impending catastrophe into substantial success. Abandoning Samonoff to his inevitable fate, he turned all of his mobilizing reinforcements under General Pleva upon Lublin, and at the same time ordered General Brusiloff and Rouski to drive the Austrians on the Gnila-Lipa River at all costs.

The battle which followed is one of the most severe of all times. Eleven times the corps under the Bulgarian general, Radko-Dmitrieff, took the mountain which was the key to the Austrian position, and 11 times the

Hungarians took it back. The 12th time Dimitrieff advanced and the other corps moving in escalon drove the Austrians in complete rout. The position of Lemberg was turned and occupied on September 3.

General Rouski then advanced from Lemberg—renewing the Russian offensive—toward Tannenberg, and, passing before Kholm turned to face Rouski at Rawa Ruska. Pleva completely entered the hole left vacant and took the army of General Auffenberg in the rear, while Brusiloff attacked at Gorodok.

The Austrian army at Gorodok retreated over the Carpathians, that at Lublin retired on Crakow. Auffenberg, caught between Brusiloff and Pleva, fell, with most of his army, into the hands of the Russians.

The fortress of Przemysl was invested for the first time. The Austrians General Rennenkampf, oblivious of Samonoff's defeat, had advanced beyond Konigsberg. Upon him Hindenburg turned the victorious Russian army, and, passing four corps through the Mazurian lakes region, endeavored to pin Rennenkampf against the Baltic Sea.

Rennenkampf was quickly in retreat as in advance. Perhaps the German soldiers were exhausted after their forced marches through Belgium and their battle at Tannenberg. At all events, Rennenkampf was able to establish a flank guard and retreat safely to Suwalki, leaving only a portion of the artillery of the territorial divisions in the hands of the enemy. Thus came to an end the first invasion of East Prussia.

Judged by itself, it was a complete repulse and a considerable catastrophe; judged by the standards of other wars, the defeat of Tannenberg is one of the most severe in history, but judged as a fragment of the strategy of this war, it assumes a different aspect.

How must Von Kluck before Paris have yearned for the six corps d'armee with which Hindenburg won his marshal's baton before Allenstein, as he saw the French reserves debouch from Paris and take in flank the army with which he had planned to force the French back upon the mountain barrier of Switzerland.

It may be said that the defeat of Tannenberg was the father of the victory of the Marne.

CONQUEST IS OPPOSED

PROSPECTIVE PEACE DEBATED IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

Socialists Say Peace Without Humiliation or Violence Will Be Welcomed by Masses of People.

BERLIN, June 25.—The debate in the lower house of the Prussian diet yesterday on the attitude of Germany toward peace, as reported in the morning papers, is causing widespread discussion here. A spokesman for the Socialists, Herr Braun, declared:

"German people want no conquests, but peace without humiliation or violence."

Weiner, progressive, cited, with signs of approval from the members, an article by Hugo Heinemann, Socialist, to the effect that no German wants peace until Germany's enemies are willing to consent to her right to develop her economic and cultural powers.

To this Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Socialist leaders, interjected:

"We have the masses with us and the masses want peace."

After this interruption Herr Weiner continued:

"We are convinced that the co-operation of all parties and classes is essential and that it means German victory."

He also declared the great majority of the German people were opposed to conquests of all kinds.

"While we are involved in such a war as this, we have one thought, namely, to terminate it in a way that will make a repetition impossible," declared Herr Dehnbach, Russian Minister of the Interior. "That is the goal which the Imperial Chancellor and the allied governments have set themselves, and we must strive for it."

These words from the Minister were greeted with evidences of disapproval from the Socialist members.

FRIENDS PRAISE THAW

WOMAN TESTIFIES TO PLIDE IN INTRODUCING DAUGHTERS.

New Hampshire Lawyer Says Prisoner's Fear Jerome Would Kidnap Him Was No Delusion.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Today, the ninth anniversary of the killing of Stanford White, his slayer, Harry K. Thaw, was described by the trial judge as a man not only perfectly rational, but kind, generous and a man of broad intellect and one worthy of being introduced in best social circles. His solizgers were a dozen men and women whom he had met in New Hampshire after his escape from the Matteawan insane asylum.

Mrs. Eugene H. Sargeant, wife of a well-to-do manufacturer, of Manchester, N. H., said she had entertained Thaw at her home and had been glad to introduce her daughters to him.

William T. Manning, an editorial writer on a Manchester newspaper, told of a New Year's party Thaw had given to the children of the best families in the city.

To prove that Thaw was suffering from no delusion that William Traverser, a representative of New Hampshire and Canada of the State of New York, intended to kidnap him, Merrill Shurtwell, one of Thaw's New Hampshire attorneys, testified that Jerome had told him that he would take Thaw back to New York, and that he should be admitted to bail while confined in Colebrook, N. H.

Justice Hendrick today granted the order for the remission of the President Emeritus Elliot, of Harvard, as to why Thaw was expelled from that institution in 1893. The examination will be conducted at Cambridge, Mass., on Monday.

DRIVER'S ESCAPE NARROW

Hunter's Bullet Grazes Body of Autoist and Breaks Windshield.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 25.—(Special.)—Marvin Clark, a resident of Winlock, had a close shave from death today driving his auto along a road south of Toledo one day this week, when a bullet passed between his arm and body, smashing the windshield. Mr. Clark heard no shot, and it is presumed that the bullet came from a high-power gun of a hunter from a long distance.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN SAN FRANCISCO

"Serious Violation of Neutrality" Unearthed by Federal Grand Jury.

PLAN BETRAYED BY WOMAN

"Barracks" Disclosed to Authorities by Boarding-House Keeper. Connection With Consulate Denied by Witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—That the neutrality of the United States had been violated seriously by the recruiting of British soldiers in San Francisco was the statement made today by John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, after he had spent a day in a Federal grand jury room cross-examining witnesses.

A second special session of the grand jury was called to convene Monday to continue the investigation. The party of conspired recruits said to have been enlisted here and who were arrested in New York City two days ago are due to arrive here tomorrow morning under detention as witnesses before the grand jury.

Recruiting of Men Admitted. Harry G. Lane, a former British soldier, who had acted as an agent of the British Consulate in recruiting the men in a cheap rooming-house, was called before the jury. He denied any connection with the consulate but said that he had enlisted and had run errands for Ralph K. Blair, who is said to be chief of the recruiting operations. Lane said the recruits were fed by the Workmen's Aid Society in the society's headquarters in a rooming-house conducted by Mrs. C. E. Lee.

Mrs. Lee told the jury that she had entered into a contract to house the men. Both she and Lane said the recruits were subjected to a medical examination and Lane added that conspired subjects were permitted to enlist. He denied that men were solicited.

Plan Betrayed by Women. Smith B. F. Doud, his assistant, and four recruits, R. C. Lovell, Clyde B. Lawrence and A. Lottilliere, all of whom had subpoenaed in the grand jury, said that besides the British subjects in the Lee house there were also Germans and men of all nationalities, some of whom had been recruited by the aid society when they applied for help.

It was Mrs. Lee who gave impetus to the present investigation by disclosing to the Federal authorities the barracks of the recruits and furnishing Mr. Preston with the names of the men involved. Frank Bopp, Consul-General of Germany, first complained to Preston of the alleged violation of neutrality.

Preston said that the offense of hiring or retaining residents of this country for foreign military service is an offense against the statutes of the United States. It is punishable by a fine of \$500 and not more than three years in prison.

FRANCE PROVIDES FUNDS

APPROPRIATION OF \$1,120,000,000 FOR THREE MONTHS MADE.

Finance Minister Urges Economy in Purchases Abroad; Says People Will Go On to End.

PARIS, June 25.—The bill appropriating \$1,120,000,000 francs (\$1,120,000,000) to cover government expenses for the three months beginning July 1 was passed almost unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies today. The vote was 452 to 1.

Alexander Ribot, Minister of Finance, in a speech on the bill prior to its passage, said he recognized the necessity of France's buying as little abroad for the requirements of war as possible.

"We must not be caught unprepared by peace, as we were by war. No soldier in the trenches must feel that his children lack anything of the necessities of life."

Deputy Bedouce, speaking for the Socialists, said they would vote the credit necessary to drive out the invaders and secure peace. He urged the president's mobilization. His colleague, M. Renaudet, advocated industrial mobilization.

"We must not be caught unprepared by peace, as we were by war. No soldier in the trenches must feel that his children lack anything of the necessities of life."

Deputy Renaudet urged that supplemental supplies necessary for France be obtained in the colonies, "whose sons already have given their blood magnificently to naturalize themselves," and added: "They are no longer Algerians and Senegalese—only Frenchmen."

THREE YALE CREWS WIN

(Continued From First Page.)

race by a third of a length in a snappy two-mile contest. Near the finish Harvard came strong and cut down Yale's advantage foot by foot. Yale, however, shot over the line with one-third of a shell length to spare.

The official time of the second varsity eight was: Yale, 10:40; Harvard, 10:42.

Start Is Delayed. A southwest wind and choppy water delayed the start of the varsity race more than one hour. The lower half of the course was still choppy when the shells darted away from the starting line. The race was running upstream and the sky was overcast, but the Harvard oarsmen retained their canvas hats when they set out on what was to prove a hot and muggy day.

With the possible exception of the first half mile, Harvard never appeared to have a chance, although little or no fault could be found with the watermanship of the Cambridge crew. The speed that Coach Nickalls, Eli sight, developed with its slow, far-reaching stroke, was uncanny at times. Though Stroke Morse showed a tendency to fight his oar at times, the Yale shell traveled at high speed throughout the entire four miles and

HAZING IS REVIVED

Practice Disclosed by Testimony of Midshipman.

UPPER CLASSMEN ACCUSED

Naval Academy Regiment Issues Statement Declaring That Honesty and Veracity Have Been Demanded of All.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 25.—Hazing at the Naval Academy, which was supposed to have been stamped out ten years ago as the result of a Congressional investigation and the dismissal of a dozen or more midshipmen, has been practiced during the last two years at least, according to Midshipman M. Reagle, testifying at today's session of the court of inquiry investigating irregularities in examinations at the Academy.

The revelation came from a remark made by Reagle in describing a visit he had made to a certain room for some advance information. Midshipman A. R. Bolling was there "facing the wall," he said. Representative Carlin, of counsel for the defense, inquired when they meant and was told that whenever an upper classman entered a room the "niebes," as the members of the fourth class are known, must face the wall.

Mr. Carlin announced that the defense intended to show that upper classmen had forced under classmen to break into buildings to get marks and obtain other information for them through hazing or threatening to haze them.

Reagle said that hazing was usually practiced during the last academic term and admitted participation in the "unlawful practices."

The members of the regiment of midshipmen today issued a "declaration of principles" in connection with the "hazing" scandal.

The document declares a statement is necessary because the "public seems inclined to believe that a high code of honor is no longer held at the Academy."

After referring to the oath of a midshipman to sacrifice all to patriotism and honor, the statement says that no dishonest practice, where knowledge of such a practice has been had by the members of the corps, has ever been tolerated.

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TURN DUE, SAYS BRITON

Runciman Declares Army in Flanders Ready for Any Task.

LONDON, June 25.—"In Flanders we have made provision for defense, however great the attack. Our new troops there are adequate for any task, and our turn will come." Thus spoke Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in an address at West Hertsford last night.

"We are learning now," Mr. Runciman added, "how to deal with the submarine menace, and it is true now that when the statement was made in April that we have enough explosives for our own use. We also are overcoming our shortage of munitions."

Annexation Discussion Forbidden.

LONDON, June 26.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Morning Post declares that German newspapers have been ordered by the government to abstain from the discussion of any plans for the eventual annexation of Belgium by Germany.

Coburg Has New Postmaster.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 25.—Mrs. C. L. Stearns, postmaster at Coburg, Lane County, Oregon, was removed today and Mrs. Lulu V. Fitzhugh appointed.

Majestic THEATER

Last Day—Today—Last Day Double Feature Bill Including CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As the President stood talking to the crowd at one stop a man remarked that he looked heavier than he did when he was in the White House. "Your face looks fuller," said the man.

"I guess I have more cheek," replied the President amid laughter. "Virtually the entire population of Washington is laughing at me at the station to greet the President as he stepped from his private car with Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. Cary T. Beaman, who were with him. They cheered him again and again, and for a few minutes he was completely overcome by the people who wanted to welcome him back to the White House. Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin, was with the party."

The President's joy was evident in the afternoon, when his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, with her husband and baby boy, arrived here for a visit. Francis B. Sayre, the president's only grandson, whom he saw christened a few weeks ago at Williamstown, Mass., cuddled with delight and cuddled in his godfather's arms.

Outdoor Programme Outlined.

Harlakenden House, the property of Winston Churchill, the novelist, which the United States President and his family, has been completely renovated since their last visit here. Mr. Wilson spent almost the entire afternoon and evening looking over the estate, and tending to some correspondence, but took a short automobile ride before dinner.

He plans to devote nearly all his time while here to golfing and automobile driving, and reading and resting. He will go golfing each morning, 20 miles away to Hanover, N. H., and in the afternoons he will motor through the picturesque Connecticut hills.

71-YEAR-OLD SON SOUGHT

Mother Thinks He May Be at Job He Had in 1877.

In His Latest Comedy "WORK" The biggest laugh of the season. Tomorrow "Through Turbulent Waters" A sensation.

A pathetic appeal for assistance in finding her son has been made by Mavor Albee by Mrs. Katie Fribry, of 2029 Eyon street, Springfield, Mo. The son is named James Madison Fidler and is 71 years of age.

The mother writes the Mayor that she has heard of her son was in 1877, when she says he was working in a logging camp in Portland. She says she thinks maybe he is still holding his job.

POWERS SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL



2 1/2 Gal. Size Only 180 to Sell

\$2.50 Aluminum Fruit Preserving Kettle and Strainer \$1.09

ON SALE AFTER 4 P. M. SATURDAY. A very sensible special and a truly wonderful value. A 2 1/2-gallon, 99% pure, Aluminum Fruit-Preserving Kettle and Strainer, actually worth \$2.50, to sell at a price you will ever remember. Extra large size in the new sun-ray finish. The bail brackets are fitted with stops, which keep bail free from vessel and prevent heating. The brackets are triple riveted, the pouring grip in large and kettle has heavy rolling rim. The aluminum fruit strainer is a generous size and is as well made as the kettle. Only 180 sets to sell, so we advise early coming. Each set neatly packed in a sturdy box. One set to a customer. No Phone or C. O. D. Orders. No Delivery.

USE YOUR CREDIT THIRD & YAMHILL QUALITY FIRST

The Store That Saves You Money

LUXEMBURG GETS FOOD

DESPERATE SITUATION RELIEVED THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

People Who Starved While Germany and Britain Disclaimed Responsibility Are Helped by France.

PARIS, June 25.—The arrival of the first consignment from Switzerland of foodstuffs to be supplied to Luxembourg until the harvest is reaped caused the greatest rejoicing today in the grand duchy.

The situation there has been desperate for some time. At the end of March the population already had received only 100,000 francs' worth of foodstuffs to be supplied to Luxembourg until the harvest is reaped caused the greatest rejoicing today in the grand duchy.

ILLINOIS Tightens Marriage Law. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—Marriages performed in other states in violation of the Illinois laws are void under a bill approved today by Governor Dunbar. The law also makes illegal marriages performed in Illinois contrary to the statutes of the state in which the contracting parties live.

SHOE SPECIAL

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

100 S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With Each Purchase Amounting to \$4 or Over

Quality Wins

In the race for business many firms buy shoes which "LOOK LIKE" high-grade shoes, copying the lasts, styles, etc., so that to the average citizen they LOOK LIKE good shoes.

It is only for such shoes soon lose their shape and often cause burning, aching feet.

Many of these shoes are stitched on the inside and, in order to deceive the public, a covering is pasted over these stitches, but after being worn that covering will not prevent the stitches chafing the feet.

This firm will not sell such shoes. Only high-grade welt shoes are sold by us, as we sell SHOE SATISFACTION in every sense of the word, and our established trade has been secured by giving the public the BEST SHOES MADE for the money.

We maintain that the CELEBRATED HANAN SHOE is THE CHEAPEST SHOE ANY MAN OR WOMAN POSSIBLY BUY, although the first cost is higher than many others. They have stood the test for over fifty years. Try a pair.

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