Morning Oregonian.

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RUSSIANS LEAVE BIG THORN IN FOE'S SIDE

Army Left in Fortress to Menace Rear.

LARGE FORCE MUST LAY SIEGE

Retreating Main Organization in More Danger Than Ever.

COUNTRY AHEAD FLOODED

Importance of Operations Shifts From Warsaw Region to Fronts Northeast and Southeast. Hope for Riga Given Up.

LONDON, Aug 7.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says:

"The Russians are evacuating Kovno. The Governor and his staff and the banks have gone. The population has been leaving for the past week."

Kovno, a fortress of the first class, is the capital of the government of the same name in Northwest Russia. It has been said that Kovno was to form the northern head of the new Russian line of Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litowsk. The city has a population of between 75,000 and 100,000.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In spite of the fall of Warsaw, the German armies in that vicinity are likely of necessity to be kept on the alert to prevent attacks from the rear, in the view of military observers. This opinion is drawn from the Russian official announcement that the fortress of Novogeorgievsk, 21 miles northwest of the Polish capital, is still garrisoned by a strong force of Russians who are prepared to withstand a long siege.

It is considered evident that the Russian idea is to leave this force as a menace to the Germans in case of a further advance east, and to make sorties against the German rear. To cope with this danger, it is argued, the Germans will have to keep the fortress invested with an army much larger than the Russian garrison. The Petrograd communication says the enemy already has surrounded the works with a heavy force.

Big Guns Long Withstood.

The Novogeorgievsk garrison also will deprive the Germans of railway communication and of the Vistula for bringing up supplies for their armies.

Much depends on the strength of the fortress as compared with the heavy guns of the German army which have failed to reduce the works, although they were the first of the defenses of Warsaw to be attacked, and have been under daily fire since the appearance of the Germans in the vicinity of the capital.

On the other hand, Austro-German experts are of the opinion that the Russian army that retreated from Warsaw is in a more precarious position than ever, heavy rains having made the swamp country impassable, except by a few roads, which will necessarily make the retreat slow and give the army of General von Mackensen and the German force northeast of the capital more time for their movements which are designed to cut the Russian lines of escape.

New Fields Now Important.

Others believe that the region of Warsaw has lost its importance, and that the next fields of big operations are along the Lomza-Ostrolenka-Rosan line of fortresses (northeast of Warsaw) and along the Ivangorod-Lukow railroad, to where General von Mackensen is likely to transfer the larger part of his army in an attempt to head off the Russians who evacuated Ivangorod.

Lukow is between Ivangorod and Brest-Litowsk, the southernmost fortress of the new line of defense to which the Russians have officially announced that they will retreat.

Should General von Mackensen reach this railroad and succeed in capturing it, he would be in a position to enter Lukow and there oppose the further retreat also of the Russian army from Warsaw, as Lukow is the junction of the two railroads from Warsaw and Ivangorod to Brest-Litowsk.

Hope for Riga Given Up.

Petrograd unofficially holds out no hope for Riga, the Russian Baltic seaport, and its evacuation even without serious attempt to stop the German advance is regarded probable.

Ten thousand inhabitants of Riga have left each day for the past week, according to one dispatch from the Russian capital.

In evacuating Warsaw and other cities the Russians have systematically and effectively removed everything, including church bells, that might be of use to the Germans.

The Russian government has appropriated $25,000,000 to meet the expense of removing factories from the evacuated cities, and these will be utilized in the manufacture of munitions of war, the refugees from the various places to be set to work in these plants.

Germans Do Not Overestimate.

Employment offices are being established to distribute the refugees capable of skilled work to the best advantage, and ample provision is being made for women and children, according to a Petrograd dispatch.

The Germans make no pretense at having utterly crushed the Russian armies.

FRENCH PAVILION SHUT TO GERMANS

FLAG OF FATHERLAND STIRS IRE AT EXPOSITION.

Alliance Delegates Remove Emblems Before Visiting Elsewhere and Deny Intent to Irritate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—International complications in Europe cast their shadows over the exposition grounds today. Several officers of the National German-American Alliance, wearing miniature flags of the fatherland, tried to enter the French pavilion, but were stopped by guards.

The German-American delegation, with Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the alliance, as the guest of honor, had luncheon at the Inside Inn. This function over, they started on a tour of the grounds under the guidance of Walter H. Schultz, German exposition representative. In the party were Dr. Hexamer, H. C. Bloedel, of Pittsburg; Joseph Keller, of Indianapolis; President John Hermann, of the San Francisco Alliance, and their wives.

Mr. Schultz said they went first to the French pavilion, because it was the nearest. They started to enter by the door on the east side, and were stopped by guards. Immediately other guards were summoned and the visitors were told peremptorily that they could not enter the French pavilion while wearing the flags of Germany.

"That settled," said Schultz, narrating the incident later, "we went away, but before entering the Canadian building or any other of the foreign pavilions we removed the flags. It was not our intention to flaunt the German flag in the faces of the French. We went as German-Americans, in a spirit of strict neutrality, desiring to pay our respects at the building as we would at any of the state or other foreign buildings. What happened cannot be helped now, but it certainly was an affront."

Around the French pavilion prevailed an air of reticence.

WARSHIP FIRE EXPLAINED

Spontaneous Combustion Cause of Blaze on Dreadnought Oklahoma.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—After a thorough examination while the damage was being repaired, officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company are convinced that the fire which swept the hold of the dreadnought Oklahoma several weeks ago was caused by spontaneous combustion.

Work on the latest dreadnought is being rushed. The Oklahoma was to have been ready for delivery in October, but it is expected the fire will delay completion until early in January.

FIRE THREATENS FORESTS

Forest Service Force Kept Busy in San Bernardino Mountains.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Two forest fires in the San Bernardino Mountains and one in the foothills back of Glendale, a suburb, kept the fire fighting forces of the United States forestry service busy today. Much valuable standing pine timber in Santa Ana Canyon, near San Bernardino, was destroyed by a fire which raged yesterday, according to reports.

Two thousand acres in the Tejunga wash section near Sunland, above Glendale, were burned over by a fire said to have been started by lightning.

ODDEST HOTEL IS CLOSED

Fifty Working Girls to Lose Hospitable Homes on Ship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Warning that the oddest hotel in New York will be closed August 28, when more than 50 working girls are to be sent ashore from the ship Jacob A. Stamler today caused much unhappiness among the occupants of the floating hotel.

A notice posted on the bulletin board, on the Stamler's deck read that Arbuckle's deep-sea hotel company has decided to retire from the hotel business and will serve no meals after August 28.

OHIO VILLAGE SACRIFICED

Population of 1000 to Give Way to Flood Prevention Enterprise.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 6.—In line with the plans for prevention of future floods, such as wrought disaster to this city and the Miami Valley in March, 1913, the entire village of Osborn, Greene County, with its population of more than 1000, will be wiped from the face of the earth, to make room for a reservoir.

The flood conservance commission has perfected plans for acquiring all the property of the village at a cost of approximately $1,500,000. Property owners have agreed to the terms.

RAILS GOING TO RUSSIA

Liner Carries Material to Relieve Congestion of Munitions.

SEATTLE, Aug. 6.—The Great Northern liner Minnesota sailed today for Vladivostok with 8000 tons of steel rails for the trans-Siberian railroad, to be used in building sidetracks that will relieve the blockade at Vladivostok and expedite the shipment of munitions to the war front in Europe.

The rails are valued at $1,500,000. The remainder of the cargo, part of which goes to Japan, is valued at $500,000.

AMERICANS SEIZE HAITIEN POSITIONS

Force Is Used and One Native Is Slain.

GUNBOAT ALSO TAKEN OVER

National Palace Formally Occupied by Navy.

PEOPLE IN CONSTERNATION

President of Senate Cables Protest in Name of Nation—Additional Regiment of Marines Is Sent to Scene.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 6.—American Naval forces today took possession of the office of the port, the National Palace and the Haitien gunboat Pacifique, which arrived in Port-au-Prince today.

During the movement to take the office of the port, the Americans opened fire on the Haitiens and one Haitien was killed.

The occupation of the office of the port and the National Palace gave the Americans the last positions held by the Haitiens. The populace has been thrown into consternation by the operations of the Americans.

The president of the senate, in the name of the nation, today cabled Solon Menos, Haitien Minister to the United States, a new protest against the occupation of Haitien territory by the American Naval forces.

Life and Property Safeguarded.

The American authorities have notified the diplomatic body and the consular agents that Colonel Eli K. Cole, United States Marine Corps, and commander of the American expeditionary forces, is entrusted with the maintenance of order and the safeguarding of life and property.

Captain Edward L. Beach, chief of staff to Admiral Caperton, remains in charge of the work of settling any differences of an administrative nature which may arise with the Haitien authorities.

Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, leader of the revolution, arrived here today on board the United States refrigerator ship Celtic. On landing, he was cheered by the populace.

Meeting of Assembly Called.

A meeting of the National Assembly has been called for Sunday to elect a new President.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 6.—The American battleship Connecticut has arrived here from Port au Prince and has landed men.

The American authorities have taken over control of Cape Haitien. American marines are disarming the people of the city, and the forces of the revolution have received orders not to enter the city limits.

Several Haitiens, who are candidates for the Presidency, including Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the leader of the revolution which resulted in the recent capture of

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The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 80 degrees; minimum, 58 degrees.

TODAY'S—Saturday fair; westerly winds, not so warm.

War.

Russians leave army in fortress to menace German rear. Page 1.

Foreign.

Haitien killed as Americans take possession of Port au Prince official building. Page 1.

National.

Government to send out trade scouts. Page 3.

Domestic.

German-Americans wearing flags of fatherland excluded from French building at Exposition. Page 1.

Ex-Secretary of Navy Tracy dies. Page 2.

Pacific Northwest.

Two assailants of woman near Newport sent to prison for life 24 hours after crime. Page 3.

Seven convicts hurt in collision with locomotive. Page 5.

Applegrowers and lumbermen testify before Trade Commission at Spokane. Page 2.

Roundup purses are announced. Page 5.

Sport.

Pacific Coast League results: Portland 2, Los Angeles 5; Oakland 2, Vernon 0; Salt Lake 7, San Francisco 9. Page 11.

Coast athletes seem to have edge in four events of Nation's greatest track meet at Fair today. Page 10.

Olympic Club, of San Francisco, takes first honors in junior championship meet. Page 10.

Russell and Tyler eliminate Johns and Marcus in sensational semi-finals at Tacoma. Page 10.

Commercial and Marine.

R. J. Patterson elected president of Merchants Exchange Association. Page 15.

Larger movement of wheat weakens Chicago market. Page 15.

Railroad stocks lead advance in Wall Street. Page 15.

Celtic Glen breaks five-year slow sailing record to Queenstown. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity.

Osteopaths demand Federal, city and state recognition. Page 1.

Cashier president says job cost him $30,000. Page 1.

Herbert L. Satterlee declares next Presidential campaign hinges on seaman's bill. Page 5.

Dr. Hexamer, president of German-American Alliance, to visit. Page 9.

Hundred Canadian and New England beauties smile on Portland. Page 3.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 15.

YAMHILL WHEAT IS HEAVY

First Threshing Report of Season Gives 57 Bushels to the Acre.

SHERIDAN, Or., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The first threshing report of the season for Yamhill County set a standard of 57 bushels to the acre for 60 acres. This yield was recorded on the J. H. Stupfel ranch at Bellevue, three miles east of this place. By measure the wheat yielded 1576 sacks, or 52½ bushels to the acre. This same wheat when weighed overrun this yield from six to seven bushels.

Another report of a large yield comes from the Adam Gutbrod ranch south of this place, where 25 acres of wheat yielded 35 bushels to the acre. In samples of the big wheat yield before it was threshed, the longest head measured seven and a quarter inches in length. Grains of a sample head when shelled out numbered 135.

FRANCE WILL BUY WHEAT

Appropriation Made for Support of Civil Population.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs ($24,000,000) to be used in the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases is fixed at 200,000,000 francs.

The bill authorizes prefects, under the control of the Minister of Commerce, to requisition wheat and flour in France and empowers the Minister of Commerce to make purchases on the colonies or abroad, and to distribute supplies according to the needs.

JOB COST $30,000, SAYS CASHIER HEAD

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY 11 JAN 16 Supreme Court Bldg

Frank Menefee Testifies in Own Behalf.

CHARGE ADMITTED, EXPLAINED

Stock Sale After Withdrawal Laid to Misunderstanding.

RESOLUTION IS QUESTIONED

Ex-Mayor of The Dalles, Chief Target of Prosecution, Says Decision to Stop Sales Not Authorized at Meeting.

Frank Menefee, three times mayor of The Dalles, Or., once its city recorder, and for two terms district attorney there, testified in Federal Judge Bean's Court yesterday afternoon that he was $30,000 poorer for having left his home and law practice at The Dalles in 1910 to take over the presidency and management of the United States Cashier Company.

He was the second of the seven defendants in the Cashier Company trial, which reached its 22d day yesterday, to take the stand. Mr. Menefee was called by the defense at 3:30 o'clock. He testified for an hour and a half before court adjourned.

Witness Is Principal Target.

In that time, however, he testified regarding many points that were cited against him by the Government as connecting him with alleged conspiracy to use the mails in a fraudulent stock-selling scheme.

Mr. Menefee has been the principal target of the Government in nearly all the great mass of evidence presented against the defendants by United States Attorney Reames.

He answered the questions of his attorney, William M. Cake, with readiness and certainty, and appeared to be perfectly sure of himself.

Misunderstanding Is Contended.

He frankly admitted the truth of one bit of evidence put in by the Government, but contended that the irregularity charged had been due to a complete misunderstanding.

This was the fact, sworn to by Hiram S. House, expert accountant for the Government, that approximately 34,000 shares of company stock had been sold after adoption of a resolution at a directors' meeting, held January 30, 1912, that stock should be withdrawn from sale.

It was quite true this stock had been sold, said Mr. Menefee, but he added with great positiveness that the resolution cited had never been adopted.

"Tell the jury all about this resolution," directed Attorney Cake.

Mr. Menefee said that for some time previous to this meeting he and others in the company had bought stock from private owners from time to time to prevent its being thrown on the market by the holders and breaking the

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Friday's War Moves

WITH the exception of the great entrenched camp of Novogeorgievsk, the Russians have evacuated the whole line of the Vistula River. Ivangorod, the southern fortress, having fallen into the hands of the Austro-German army, the Russians are now making their way eastward to the Brest-Litovsk line.

The decision of the general staff to leave the garrison in Novogeorgievsk is announced in Petrograd dispatches. The object is to deprive the Germans of the use of railway communications and of the Vistula River for bringing up supplies for their armies.

Novogeorgievsk is situated at the junction of the Vistula, Narew and Wkra rivers to the northwest of Warsaw. It has two powerful bridgeheads, eight citadels and 74 redoubts, containing 11 and 12-inch batteries. It is calculated by military observers that an army corps can hold out there for many months, as the camp is protected by massive earthworks, which doubtless have been enlarged and improved since the Russians were compelled to begin their retirement.

Laying of siege to Novogeorgievsk may prove one of the most interesting operations of the war, as it doubtless will show whether earthworks are less susceptible to the fire of high explosives than are cupola forts.

Of the retiring Russian armies, the official reports say nothing. The Russians, however, have destroyed bridges over the Vistula and taken other means to place obstacles in the path of their pursuers, while others of their forces continue to offer stubborn resistance to the Germans and Austrians south and north, who are trying to force a ring around them.

General opinion is that the Russians began their retirement in time to escape this inner ring, but they have yet to reckon with the wider outflanking movement from Lomza, which, if successful, would turn the Brest-Litovsk line.

An even more serious menace seemingly is General von Buelow's advance in the Baltic provinces. While, according to Petrograd, the Germans have been thrown back immediately south of Riga, they have made a further advance East of Poniewesch, toward the Dvinsk-Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Some critics believe this move means that the Germans, unless they succeed in smashing the Russian army, intend to make an effort to advance further into Russia and endeavor to force Emperor Nicholas to accept a separate peace. With the history of previous invasions of Russia before them, however, it is believed in other quarters that the German staff would hesitate at such a tremendous undertaking.

Along the Austro-Italian fronts artillery engagements predominate and at various points each of the contending forces asserts small successes.

The Italians have made several attacks on Austrian positions with dirigible airships, notably at Pola, the great Austrian naval base on the Adriatic. The dirigible which made the attack on Pola "for reasons which it has been impossible to establish" fell into the sea and its crew was captured, according to Rome.

In diplomatic circles great interest attaches to the negotiations that are going on in the capitals of the Balkan states. The ministers of the quadruple entente powers at Nish, Serbia, following the example of their colleagues in Athens, have had a conference with the Serbian government. Simultaneously, Sofia has denied the repeated reports that an agreement had been reached between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Along the western front the Germans have made a series of attacks, but all of them, according to the French report, were repulsed.

MODEL IN MORE TROUBLE

Frieda Baker and Her Husband Now Wanted on Chehalis Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Frieda Baker, a pretty and stylish model, and her husband, Fred H. Baker, held by the police on the charge of stealing from art stores, have more trouble ahead of them. Word was received by the police today that they are wanted in Chehalis, Wash., on a charge of grand larceny. It is asserted they embezzled an automobile from Chehalis and sold it in Portland.

If the police believe they have obtained sufficient evidence against the Bakers here, the couple will be held for trial. Otherwise they will be returned to Chehalis.

POTATOES TO BE MAILED

Parcel Post Used to Carry Ton to County Where Freight Is High.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—One ton of Yakima seed potatoes in 50-pound sacks, will be sent by parcel post next week to an interior Oregon town, where freight rates by stage and wagon are several times higher than by mail. The Richey & Gilbert Company is filling the order.

This company used the parcel post extensively last season in sending out sample cantaloupes.

BRITISH CONSUL QUITS RIGA

American Protection Is Established; Women Replace Sailors.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The British Consulate at Riga, the Russian seaport which is being evacuated by the civil population, has been placed under American protection, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The correspondent says that women are replacing the sailors on the Volga River steamers.

OSTEOPATHS OPEN ON MEDICAL MEN

Federal Recognition of School Demanded.

OWEN BILL DRAWS ATTACK

Institutions Are Declared "in Hold of Monopoly."

DRY NATION IS FAVORED

Extension of Civil Service Rules, Measures to Promote Health, School Inspection Proposed. Kansas City Gets Meeting.

Recognition of the osteopathic school of medicine by the Federal Government, on an equal footing with the dominant, or so-called allopathic school of medicine, was the cardinal demand of the American Osteopathic Association in its resolutions adopted at the close of its National convention yesterday.

Not only the osteopathic school, but the homeopathic school of medicine will benefit, it was declared, by the measures which the convention demands from the Federal Government and which are aimed, it was held in the report of the resolutions committee, to overcome what amounts practically to a medical monopoly operating in the Government.

Others Expected to Benefit.

The dominant school of medicine and the American Medical Association are the two targets against which the American Osteopathic Association is aiming its attack, and leaders in the organization maintain that, if successful, the fruits of the victory will be shared by practitioners under other theories of medicine as well as by themselves.

A secondary group of resolutions was submitted by the committee, urging similar recognition of the osteopathic school of medicine by municipal and state institutions as well as Federal institutions, thus making the fight one to be handled by state as well as by National campaigns.

Equal Opportunity Demanded.

The purpose of the campaign outlined in the two groups of resolutions is to loosen the hold of the dominant school of medicine upon city, state and Federal institutions and admit practitioners of all of the characteristic schools of medicine in equal competition in public service.

The report was read at the closing session of the convention yesterday morning by C. M. Young, of St. Paul, chairman of the resolutions committee, and its adoption was unanimous. The board of trustees and resolutions committee were at work on the preparation of the resolutions from the time of the beginning of the convention Monday up to the last moment before the close of the session.

Bars to Service Arouse.

"Every department of the Medical Service of the Federal Government is controlled absolutely by the dominant school of medicine," declared the resolutions committee in its report.

"It is impossible for any physician, not of the dominant school, to obtain any appointments in the United States Hospital and Marine Service.

"It is the settled policy of the dominant school of medicine to make its theories of treatment compulsory in every department of the Federal service."

The convention declared compulsory treatment in any position of public service is contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

Owen Bill Meets Opposition.

"The American Medical Association and the dominant school of medicine have conducted a long and thoroughly organized campaign, the object of which is the extension of its own privileges and prerogatives through the medium of the Owen bill, and the establishment of a department in the Government, with a physician of the dominant school in the President's Cabinet.

"In spite of repeated defeats, the American Medical Association is continuing its agitation and propaganda by every means in its power.

"A Government employe, who is entitled to medical services at the expense of the Government, was recently refused an allowance for osteopathic treatment on the ground that osteopathic treatment is not medical service.

"Class Legislation" Denounced.

"Appointments of physicians to the staffs of municipal and state hospitals and institutions is limited, in nearly all cases, to practitioners of the dominant school, with no competitive examination with the object of securing the skillful services of practitioners of the other school."

"Class legislation" was the term applied to the Owen bill, and the Osteopathic Association reiterated its opposition to the passage of this bill and all similar bills tending to strengthen the dominant school in its position to the exclusion and detriment of practitioners of other schools.

Selfish Motives Charged.

"Such legislation," it declares, "will confer no useful public benefits, and the interests which are seeking its enactment are wholly selfish in their

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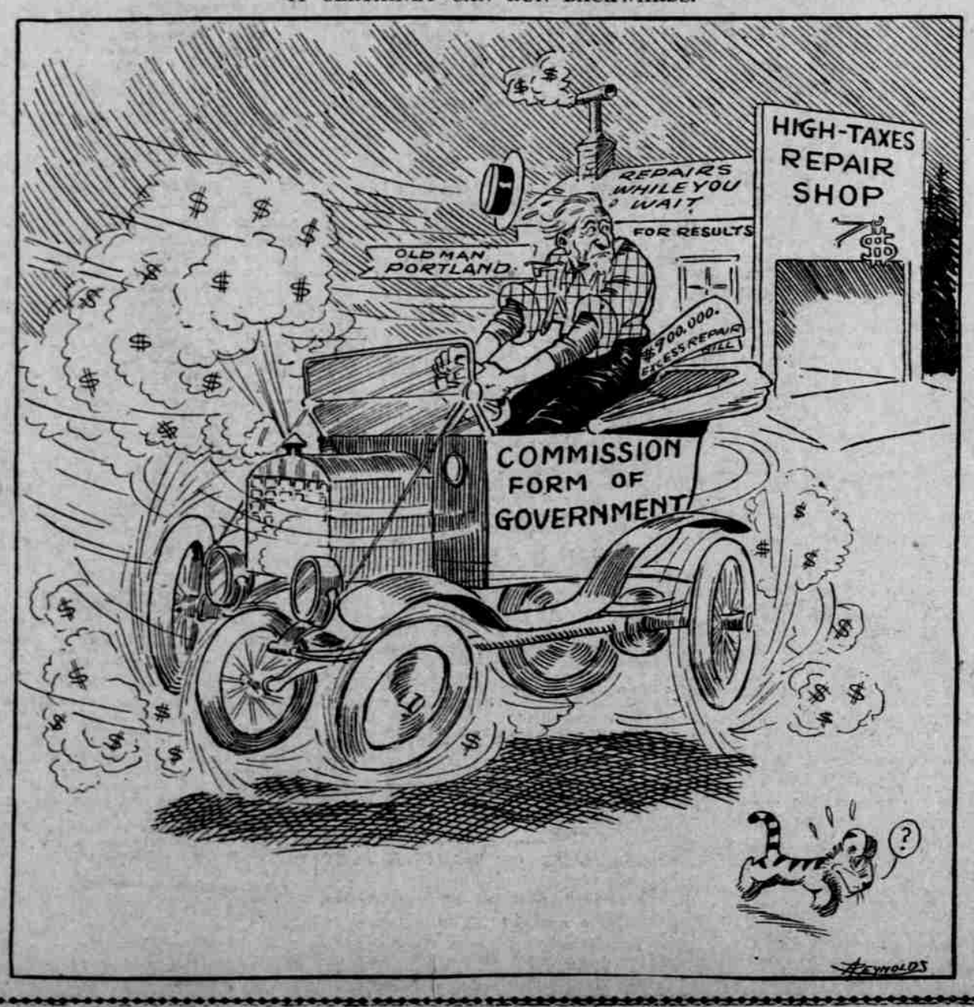
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