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PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AGGRESSIVE MOVE BEGUN BY FRENCH

Taking of German Standard Reported.

ARMIES RECAPTURE THANN

Paris Declares Teuton Strategy Has Failed.

RUSSIA READY TO MOVE

Serbian Relied On to Prevent Austria From Joining German Advance in Force—Allies Held to Control High Seas.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Official dispatches announce that the French offensive movement began in great force along the line from Sarrebourg, on the Franco-German frontier to Lunville, in the department of Moselle, last night. It continued throughout the night with full success and this morning a German standard was captured.

Blamont, 17 miles east of Lunville, Ciry, still further east, and Avricourt, occupied by a Bavarian army corps, were stormed by our troops. The Germans are in full retreat, having left many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue to advance to Upper Vosges, the Germans giving way before them. In Upper Alsace we have retaken Thann.

German Flag Reported Taken.

"Prisoners affirm that General von Delmwig, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps at Thann, was wounded. At St. Blaise, in the Valley of Bruche, a German flag was taken."

An official communication issued today by the French Ministry of War reviews the situation to date. It says: "In order that the opinion of France and elsewhere can have a just view and not be lost in the details of news, it is of advantage to lay down in broad lines and without seeking to judge in advance the development of events and to classify the results required."

German Plan Defined.

"We know from the declarations of German strategists such as Bernhardi, Falkenhayne and Von der Goltz that the German plan provided for a quick attack of the first line upon our covering troops to the north of Nancy."

"We know equally without any doubt that a second sharp and quick attack was to have been made by passing through Belgium and then immediately striking at the French frontier. A positive proof of the verity of this double plan is found in the individual cards of mobilization directing the German reservists from the fifth to the 15th day of mobilization to join their regiments in French cities, such as Verdun, Rheims and Châlons-sur-Marne."

Russians Hasten Mobilization.

"This double-quick attack failed. That directed against Nancy was not attempted in its entirety. The Germans, finding our forces too strong, renounced the plan."

"We know also that the failure of this quick attack through Belgium because of the resistance of the forts at Liège, the valor of the Belgians and the intervention of our cavalry, has kept the German forces eight days on the Meuse. The first results are these checks to the German plan."

The War Office alludes to the regularity of the French mobilization, the concentration and co-ordination of the

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BULLETINS

ROME, Aug. 15, via London.—The correspondent of the Messenger, on returning today from a trip across the Adriatic, says that the Austrian fleet remains in the protected waters of the Austrian naval port of Pola. The entire coast from Pola to Antivari, the correspondent adds, is heavily mined.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The official press bureau of the British Admiralty and War Department tonight issued the following: "There is no reason to doubt that the Turkish government is about to replace the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau by Turkish officers and crews."

BRUSSELS, via Paris, Aug. 15.—All the newspapers print in large type on their front pages a "warning to civilians," enjoining them to keep their doors and windows closed and in the event that a hamlet is occupied by German troops to evacuate it in order to save the Germans no opportunity of accusing noncombatants of firing on them.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Aug. 15.—Russian refugees from Germany deny a report that Germany is imprisoning Russians because of a threat alleged to have been made by the Emperor of Russia to send all Germans in Russia to Siberia.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—The German steamer President, which left here several days ago proceeding toward the east, returned today and reported that she went as far as Point Mayal, on the eastern extremity of Cuba, and was then chased by a British cruiser and compelled to return.

ROME, via Paris, Aug. 15.—The Giornale de Italia, commenting on the news from America that Washington is being urged to intervene in the European conflict in favor of peace, praises the movement but thinks that any initiative in the matter by President Wilson will be possible only after a decisive battle has shown to which side victory inclines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The tug Active, chartered by the San Francisco Examiner, was held up by the quarantine vessel Argonaut today, as she was putting out to sea, and brought back, with a boarding officer in charge. The Argonaut was cruising off the Golden Gate to see that neutrality was observed.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Ynamur, Belgium, to the Times, says a German aeroplane flew over that city last night and dropped several bombs. Five men were wounded, one of them being horribly mangled by the explosion of missiles.

HULL, England, Aug. 15.—The captain of the steamship Buffalo on his arrival here today reported that his vessel was continually stopped by gunboats. On the voyage up the North Sea the captain saw a number of German vessels taken as prizes by British warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Although without explicit advice, it was believed by Administration officials here that Switzerland was moving her forces.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 15.—The big new Austrian Lloyd liner Marienbad was captured today by a British warship near here, while on the voyage from Bombay to Trieste. She was brought into port.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says two German cruisers on Thursday fired a score of shells at the lighthouse on Cape Dager Ort, the western extremity of Dagö Island, between the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea. The lighthouse was not damaged.

ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Aug. 15.—The Russian soldiers and peasants have been informed that the solar eclipse, which will be visible in a few days, is a natural occurrence, for fear they may imagine it an evil omen.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A Malta dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau were pursued by British warships until they actually entered the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A semi-official communication is published denying the charges that Russians have attacked the Armenian districts bordering on Russia and that the Russians have massacred many Muslims.

PANAMA CANAL IS OPENED FOR WORLD

Steamer Ancon Makes Baptismal Trip.

LADEN CRAFT FOLLOW LEADER

Nine Hours Required by Ship to Cross Waterway.

ZONE CELEBRATES EVENT

Colonel Goethals, Builder of Ditch, Watches United States Ship Proceed and "Star-Spangled Banner" Is Played.

PANAMA, Aug. 15.—The Panama Canal is open to the commerce of the world. Henceforth ships may pass to and fro through the great waterway which establishes a new ocean highway for trade.

The steamship Ancon, owned by the United States War Department, with many notables on board, made the official passage today which signalled the opening of the Canal. She left Cristobal at 7 o'clock this morning and reached Balboa, on the Pacific end, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, having navigated the waterway in nine hours.

The Ancon did not anchor at Balboa, but proceeded into deep water in the Pacific, beyond the fortified islands, where she anchored in the channel of the Canal until her return to Balboa, when she landed her party.

Ocean-to-Ocean Trip Made.

The Ancon will remain at the Balboa docks for some time, discharging her cargo, this being the first commercial voyage made through the Canal.

The Canal having been officially opened, it will be used tomorrow for the transfer of four cargo ships, which will thus shorten their routes. The private yacht Lasata, owned in Los Angeles, will be transferred to the Pacific, homeward bound.

The trip of the Ancon was the fastest yet made by a large ocean steamer, the locking operations being quicker, owing to greater experience. The steamer went through the Gatun locks in 70 minutes, a speed never before equaled. The other lockages were equally rapidly made.

Colonel Goethals Pleased.

Colonel Goethals, builder of the Canal and Governor of the zone, watched the operations closely and was manifestly pleased at the improved handling of the locks. He declared that even this would be made much better with time. Captain Hugh Rodman, superintendent of transportation, who directed the trip, voiced similar sentiments.

CANAL OPEN TO WAR CRAFT

Vessels of Warring Nations Must Pass Without Halting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—With the passage through the Panama Canal today of the War Department steamship Ancon, the great waterway becomes "free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations on terms of entire equality," in accordance with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Vessels drawing not more than 30 feet of water may now make the passage. It would be possible to put the big American dreadnoughts through at any time.

Any of the foreign warships now in the Atlantic and Pacific waters could also make the trip, but the naval plans

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Oake heralded by Manager Conroy as being cool place. Section —, page —.
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NEW FRONT IS 266 MILES LONG

French Say Decision Must Be Delayed.

FORTUNES CERTAIN TO VARY

Conflict Will Differ From All Others in History.

FINAL DECISION DELAYED

Ministry of War Issues Statement to Prepare Public for Struggle Without Precedent—Millions Are on Each Side.

PARIS, Aug. 15, 5:05 P. M.—The conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and allied forces will be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French Ministry of War today. By its development and the nature of the ground on which the battle will be waged this vast battle will differ profoundly from the battles of other times.

"By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole of the French army will battle with the whole of the German forces, with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the empire."

Battle Will Involve Millions.

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French allies to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basel to Maastricht, with several millions of men on each side."

"It is this enormous extension of effective and of front which will characterize the battle, and it will be profoundly different from all other battles. When two adversaries engage in battle along a front of from 20 to 30 kilometers (13 to 20 miles), the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometers (266 miles), it is not likely to be the same."

Fortunes Must Vary.

"It would appear impossible, from all the evidence, that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometers. The operations along so great a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at several points; the Germans will have an advantage at other points, and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the contestants succeeds by co-ordination of movements and mass of effort in gaining some point of superiority of which will dislodge the adverse front and mark the end of the first battle."

"These observations have for their object the preparation of the public for a battle in new form and without precedent in history."

Belgians Say Ports Hold Out.

Entrenchments Thrown Up Around Brussels as Police Measure.

LONDON, Aug. 16, 2:40 A. M.—According to a Brussels dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, timed 9:30 P. M. Saturday, an official statement has been issued saying:

"The situation of our army continues excellent. Victorious engagements

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SATURDAY'S WAR MOVES

COMMUNICATION with the belligerent armies in the great theater of war in Belgium and on the Franco-German frontier practically came to an end yesterday. It seemed evident that the opposing commanders were preparing for the trial of strength which promises to develop the greatest battle in history.

It is known that the Germans are attempting to swing their right around toward Brussels and Antwerp, but with what success nobody outside the field of operations knows. The same applies to the attack on the Liege forts, one of which, Pontisse, is essential to German success, as it is nearest to the bridge over the Meuse, which the invaders are using to bring troops into Belgium.

Definite information has been received of a strong offensive movement by the French troops on the Franco-German frontier, extending from Lunville to Sarrebourg. Official announcement is made that Blamont, Ciry and Avricourt were recaptured after a Bavarian army corps was driven out.

The retaking by the French of Thann, in Alsace, is officially announced and also the wounding of General Von Delmwig, commander of the Fifteenth German Army Corps.

The French war ministry prepares the public for a great battle, which will extend over a line more than 250 miles in length and in which several millions of men on either side will be engaged. This battle line will extend from Basel to Maastricht and the people are warned that at some points the battle may be successful, while it is added at other points the French will have an advantage. It is also announced that no definite details of the battle need be expected for at least eight days.

Silence envelops the operations in other parts of the little country which is playing such a big part in the war. On the Alsatian frontier, the French claim another victory in the capture of the Saales Pass in the Vosges Mountains. Here, the French official reports say, the Germans again lost heavily by their tactics of close formation, to which, from all accounts, they are adhering.

Two other small countries, Serbia and Montenegro, are playing important roles for, if accounts can be believed, they are not only offering stern resistance to Austria, but have actually invaded Herzegovina, where they are certain to be assisted by the friendly population. This will divert some of the Austrian forces from the French and Russian borders.

Russians are appearing in greater strength in Eastern Prussia and Austrian Galicia and are busy destroying railways and otherwise hampering the movements of Germans and Austrians. Germany and Austria are maintaining silence regarding the movements of their troops, so there is really only one side of the picture given.

Washington sources have news that the task of clearing the Pacific of Germans has been committed to Japan by Great Britain, France and Russia and that Japan has accepted the task in view of her alliance with Great Britain. It is said Japan will seize the German district of Kiaochow, in China; the German islands of the Samoa, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups; German New Guinea and Bismarck archipelago. Most of the islands are not garrisoned, and the only serious task will be the taking of the forts at Kiaochow and the German cruisers in Chinese waters.

Observers profess to see in this move possible momentous consequences for the United States, in the strengthening of Japan's position in the Pacific at a time when the California alien land question is unsettled and Britain is too busily engaged to apply pressure to Japan if that nation should go to extremes in its representations to the United States. Japan in the final settlement, it is believed, would desire to obtain command of the trade routes to the Philippines and from the Panama Canal to the Far East.

It is reported that Germany has sent a note to France and Belgium, through a neutral power, accusing these two countries of having organized a popular war against Germany and declaring that any Belgian or French private citizen, not in uniform, who interferes with the German troops, will be shot.

CLEARING PACIFIC IS LEFT TO JAPAN

Every German Possession to Be Seized.

ALLIES DELEGATE MISSION

Issue Important to United States, Says O'Laughlin.

CHINDA CALLS ON BRYAN

Unsettled State of California Land Question Causes Concern in Connection With New Developments of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(Special.) To Japan the allies have entrusted the task of clearing the Pacific and Far East of the German. This important news has been received in diplomatic circles here and confirms the advice received two days ago by the State Department.

As a result of the agreement reached, Japan will proceed to capture the German district of Kiaochow on the Shantung Peninsula of China; the Ladrone Islands, the principal of which, Guam, belong to the United States; the Caroline Islands, lying east of the Philippines Archipelago; the Marshall Islands, numbering 25 in all, which lie in mid-Pacific; the Samoa Islands of Savaii and Upolu (Tutuila and Tofoa Islands of this group belong to the United States); Kaiser Wilhelm's Land; the northern section of southeast New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago, just off New Guinea.

Brunt to Fall on Japan.

The British, French and Russian ships in the Pacific will co-operate with the Japanese, but on the latter will fall the brunt of the work of eliminating the Germans from the Far East.

Such German and Austrian men of war as have sought refuge at Kiaochow will be dismantled in order to defend that port.

Other German vessels that are cruising in the Pacific will be sought by Japanese, British and French men-of-war and captured or destroyed.

Thus a free hand has been given to Japan in the Pacific and the Far East. It is a matter of great importance to the United States and of possible grave consequences to China.

China's Neutrality Violated.

In operating against Kiaochow, Japan will be forced to violate the neutrality of China. The Peking government is doing such mobilization as it can, but President Yuan Kai realizes, according to the advice received here, that it would be fatal for China to oppose the Japanese. Therefore, after a diplomatic protest China will do nothing and will hope merely that if she observes a supine attitude her territory will not be permanently held by Japan.

So far as the United States is concerned, the Administration has determined not to make any protest in behalf of China. The United States likes to see her neutrality protected, but it does not propose to take a stand which might embroil the country in the great war in progress.

The capture of Kiaochow and the destruction of the German ships cruising in the Pacific will be the most difficult part of the task assigned to Japan.

Most Ports Not Garrisoned.

There are no garrisons of any importance in any of the German possessions save Kiaochow. Consequently

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WAR'S ALARMS AND OUR OWN GREAT CANAL GET THE ATTENTION OF CARTOONIST REYNOLDS.

