

### FIGHTING IS HEAVY RUSSIAN BORDER

Investment of Koenigsberg,  
Occupation of Altenstein  
by Russians Reported.

### ENGAGEMENT IS GENERAL

German Who Retired From Gum-  
binnen Said to Have Concentrated  
Again to Give Stubborn  
Resistance to foe.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from  
Paris says the French War Office  
announces it has direct information that  
the Russian army has completely in-  
vested Koenigsberg and occupied Al-  
tenstein, both in East Prussia. The  
Russians continue to retreat, according  
to the report.

A dispatch to the Times from St.  
Petersburg says reports are circulating  
there of the fall of Koenigsberg.

**Stubborn Engagements Fought.**  
The Russian advance in East Prussia  
gave rise to three days of prolonged  
and stubborn engagements in the vicin-  
ity of Soldau, Altenstein and Bischofs-  
burg, where the enemy had concentra-  
ted the army corps which retreated  
from Gumbinnen and some fresh troops  
introduced by the Russians.

The German losses were particularly  
heavy at Meulien, and the enemy is in  
full retreat.

### Battle Line 200 Miles Long.

On the Galician front the fighting had  
on Wednesday assumed the character  
of general engagements developing in  
the southern districts of Lublin and  
Eastern Galicia, on the roads of Lem-  
berg. The front of the battle extended  
for 200 miles. At first the fighting was  
more of the character of attack and  
counter attack, but gradually the Aus-  
trians were compelled to assume the  
defensive.

A Russian foot regiment, in a hand-  
to-hand fight with the Seventh Hun-  
garian Reserves, captured their colors  
and nearly annihilated the enemy.

### Troops Taken Westward.

A dispatch to the Evening News from  
Copenhagen says:  
Ordinary railroad transportation in  
Germany has been suspended for the  
present, because the railroads are en-  
gaged in carrying troops from the west  
front to the hard-pressed east front.

It is declared that East Prussia is be-  
ing "overrun" by the Russian army.  
Koenigsberg is a strongly fortified  
seaport of Prussia and the capital of  
the province of East Prussia. It con-  
sists of three parts, the southern part  
Kneiphof (or Kneiphofen), and Loeben-  
burg. It contains many noteworthy  
structures. The industrial establish-  
ments include locomotive works, iron-  
foundries and steel mills. The popula-  
tion is about 200,000. The distance from  
Koenigsberg to Berlin is 388 miles.

### GERMANS TELL OF VICTORY

### Berlin Reports Situation in East Prussia Encouraging.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, by wireless to the  
Associated Press.—News of the defeat  
of five Russian army corps to the  
south of Allenstein is made public here  
by the Associated Press. The news is  
regarded as encouraging and as  
greatly relieving the situation  
in East Prussia. It is said to insure  
the flank of the German positions. Al-  
lenstein is about 80 miles south of  
Koenigsberg.

The Associated Press has been in-  
formed from official Austrian sources  
that the battle near Lublin has been in  
progress for several days past and ex-  
pected to be decisive. Austrian troops  
are pursuing the Russians from Lublin  
about 20 miles north of the Galician  
frontier, in the direction of Lublin.

There is no invading army between  
the River Bug and the River Wieprz.  
(These rivers are tributaries of the Wis-  
tula and embrace a territory located  
to the east of Warsaw.)

Austria, according to this same au-  
thority, has invaded Russia and has  
occupied the region in front of Zamosc.  
Zamosc is a strongly fortified town  
Russian Poland, on the Wieprz, 45 miles  
southeast of Lublin.

The Austrians hold the region to the  
west, north and southeast of Lemberg,  
Galicia, and have advanced toward the  
Dniester River against strong invading  
forces of the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch  
from Berlin to the German Embassy  
says: "The news of the Russian victory  
near Koenigsberg and Altenstein is  
regarded as encouraging and as  
greatly relieving the situation  
in East Prussia. It is said to insure  
the flank of the German positions. Al-  
lenstein is about 80 miles south of  
Koenigsberg."

### ADVANCE RAPID, SAYS RUSSIA

### Foreign Office Reports Activity All Along Its Line.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Colonel Niko-  
lai Golejewski, the military attaché at  
the Russian Embassy at Washington,  
made public here tonight cable mes-  
sages from the Russian Foreign Office  
in St. Petersburg regarding Russian  
war operations. The messages were as  
follows:

"The Russians are approaching the  
forts of Koenigsberg, driving in the  
advance post garrison. Dispatches have  
come into headquarters that the Rus-  
sian army, which was preceded  
from the river Narw—five army corps  
and three cavalry divisions strong. The  
German forces in pursuit of the de-  
feated army crossed the Russian front-  
ier."

### GERMANY'S "WAR CHEST" RANKLES THE FRENCH.

French hatred for the Germans  
dates back to the defeats of the  
Franco-Prussian war, which cost  
France, Alsace and Lorraine and  
a \$1,000,000,000 indemnity. More  
recently the Germans have oppo-  
sed the French plans in  
Morocco.

Out of this \$1,000,000,000 indem-  
nity paid to them by the French,  
the Germans took \$30,000,000 and  
placed it in a tower on the Island  
of Spandau. The Germans call  
this their "War Chest" and have  
ever since 1871 planned to use it  
to mobilize their army quickly in  
time of need.

Now that they are again in the  
field against the Germans it ranc-  
les the French to know that this  
war fund of blood money was  
recently the Germans' own pockets has  
been used to hasten soldiers over their  
border toward Paris. It is the  
old scores of this sort that will  
send the Germans and the French  
at each other's throat with great  
ferocity.

However, Germany's course in  
keeping this war fund locked up in  
a tower for 40 odd years is  
probably more spectacular than  
practical. In the first place the  
purchasing power of gold has de-  
preciated at least 50 per cent dur-  
ing the interval. So the Germans  
can buy only half as much with  
the war fund today as they could  
have in the first place.

Further, they have lost at least  
\$50,000,000 in interest for a fund  
locked up in a tower can draw no  
interest. Losing \$75,000,000 to  
keep \$30,000,000 handy is certainly  
an expensive precaution.

"At first the battle had the character



### EAST PRUSSIA BLEAK Land of Dreariness and Mo- notony Hit by War.

### ROYAL ORDERS EXCHANGED Emperors of Germany and Austria Bestow Honors on Each Other.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—According to Ber-  
lin official dispatches received by Mar-  
coni wireless the Austrian Emperor, in  
a telegram to the Emperor of Germany,  
says:  
"The splendid victories gained by the  
German armies under your command  
over your powerful enemies are due to  
your iron will. You have sharpened and  
swung the mighty sword. To the  
laurels which adorn you as victor, I  
should like to add the highest military  
honor which it is in my power to con-  
fer, by asking you to accept the grand  
cross of Maria Theresia."

The German Emperor has bestowed  
on the Austrian Emperor the Order  
of Merito, and on General Baron  
Conrad Hotendorfer the Iron Cross of  
the first and second class.

### VIOLATING ORDER ALLEGED Contempt Is Charged Against Pacific Telephone Company.

John B. Coffey, receiver for the North-  
western Long Distance Telephone Com-  
pany, yesterday filed a petition in  
United States District Court asking that  
the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Com-  
pany be adjudged in contempt of court.  
The petition charges that the Pacific  
company has violated the terms of the  
decree of March, 1914, in which the  
court ordered interchanges of use of  
the Home and Pacific telephones in the  
Hotel Benson. Mr. Coffey charges that  
the Pacific company induced the Ben-  
son manager to remove the Home tele-  
phones from the rooms, connections  
there being made in such a way as to  
cut off the Northwestern Long Distance  
company from the long distance business  
originating in the rooms.

### KAISER BLAMED FOR WAR British Field Marshal Says Germany Could Have Preserved Peace.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Field Marshal  
Metchen, in addressing a recruiting  
meeting at Devizes last night, said  
nobody grumbled at the German Em-  
peror's desire to make Germany a great  
empire, but that Emperor William  
wished to make Germany the one em-  
pire of the world.  
Lord Methuen asserted that the Em-  
peror, by raising his finger, could have  
preserved the peace of Europe, but  
that he preferred to cause the death  
of hundreds of thousands and suffer-  
ing and misery to millions.  
The Field Marshal declared the Em-  
peror would find that Germany would  
get her wings clipped. It might be a  
long and terrible struggle, but the  
ally would win in the end. Any  
eligible man who refused to come for-  
ward when the country needed him was  
nothing but a coward, the speaker said.

### MANY SUBJECT TO CALL Warring Powers Have Million and Half in America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Approx-  
imately 1,600,000 unnaturalized foreig-  
ners, more than 21 years old, natives of  
warring European nations, are in the  
United States, according to latest re-  
ports of the Census Bureau. Most of  
these undoubtedly are liable to mili-  
tary duty and many of them have gone  
forward to join the armies. Including  
women and children, there were 9,865,  
479 foreign-born in the United States  
who came from nations at war.

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a \$1,000,000,000 indemnity. More  
recently the Germans have oppo-  
sed the French plans in  
Morocco.

### WANTS CORDWOOD. I have a beautiful, nearly new, \$500 walnut player piano, with 72 music rolls, which I will trade for cordwood, 2 or 3 cords. Address H 1547, Orego- nian.—Adv.

### Pacific Sailings Postponed. YOKOHAMA, Aug. 29.—The sailing of the American steamers Minnesota and Manchuria for American Pacific ports has been postponed. Among the passengers booked to sail on the Min- nesota for Seattle today were Coun- tyman Rex, the German Ambassador, and his staff, who left Tokio upon Japan's declaration of war against Germany.

### BURGERS SHOT BY TROOPS IN LOUVAIN

Fugitive From Train Destroyed  
by Invaders Tells of His  
Hasty Flight.

### FAMILIES ARE SEPARATED Houses First Destroyed by Bom- bardment, Then Town Is Set on Fire—Citizens Escorted on Way by Soldiery.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29, by way of  
London.—The correspondent at Rosen-  
daal, of the Handelsblad, interviewed a  
fugitive from Louvain, who gave his  
experience in that city.  
"Monday evening," he said, "gun  
firing suddenly resounded in the  
streets. I did not know the meaning  
of it, but some declared that the Ger-  
man troops had fired on each other.  
The Germans, however, insisted the  
shots had been fired by the inhabitants  
and that several soldiers had been  
killed."

"The fact is that throughout the  
night heavy field guns bombarded  
the town, destroying many houses. We  
sought shelter in a cellar and at day-  
break prepared for flight. We hastily  
packed our valuables and hurried to  
the railway station. There the refugees  
were parted, the men being  
placed on one side and women and  
children on the other side of the sta-  
tion square. Near the station, General  
Van de Weyer, which stands in  
front of the station we could see the  
bodies of six burghers who had been  
shot.

"When we arrived within a short  
distance of the Belgian outposts, I  
noticed that the Belgian outposts were  
not at all crowded with men. I  
arrived at Malines, proceeding on a  
military train to Antwerp. I am un-  
aware of what has become of my wife  
and children. My valuables were  
taken from me. I was told, though I  
did not see it myself, that the burgo-  
master and several prominent men of  
the town were shot. The city has been  
completely cut off from all communi-  
cation with the outside."

### Wife and Children Gone. When we arrived within a short distance of the Belgian outposts, I noticed that the Belgian outposts were not at all crowded with men. I arrived at Malines, proceeding on a military train to Antwerp. I am un- aware of what has become of my wife and children. My valuables were taken from me. I was told, though I did not see it myself, that the burgo- master and several prominent men of the town were shot. The city has been completely cut off from all communi- cation with the outside."

"The town was now one flaming  
mass. At last, escorted by German  
soldiers, we walked to Campenhout,  
where we saw the shooting of seven  
priests in a group.  
"Our party of 73 men were handcuffed  
like criminals and locked in a  
church with only one cold floor to lie  
on. Additional prisoners arrived at  
intervals. Outside the cries and lamenta-  
tions of women and children arose.  
Within the church an imprisoned priest  
gave absolution.  
"When we left the building Campen-  
hout was burning fiercely. We were  
told that we were to be set free, but  
did not return to Louvain. Returning  
to that city, I was once more taken  
prisoner and driven in front of German  
soldiers across the country without  
food or rest. The soldiers were  
taken from me. I was told, though I  
did not see it myself, that the burgo-  
master and several prominent men of  
the town were shot. The city has been  
completely cut off from all communi-  
cation with the outside."

### POVERTY SEEMS IMMINENT Tramps Have Cropped up from no- where and struggle for, angry when refused, for there are now too many to supply. It is practically certain that the gardens will be stripped in the night, and already chickens and ducks have disappeared by the dozen. Our solitary policeman finds it quite impossible to prevent the smaller kind of pillage; his round is one of 10 square miles.

On our ride back, along the country  
roads, we were passed by a dozen  
whizzing automobiles, carrying officers  
going to join their corps, and at least  
50 soldiers, in groups of five and six,  
their legs dangling loosely from un-  
saddled requisitioned horses. At two  
smithies, soldiers stood at their horses'  
heads, while shoes were being altered.

Doctor Counting Beds.  
The doctor of our district, a practi-  
cal surgeon, as all English country doc-  
tors must be, is in charge of the Red  
Cross "local." He haled us from his  
motor car:  
"I've just stopped at your place," he  
said. "How many beds can you let me  
have for wounded men? I may want  
to put some men up there. We expect  
some wounded in, and I'm counting the  
spare beds in the district."  
Two houses, the two nearest our own,  
and the country houses of Leeds man-  
ufacturers, have been converted into  
hospitals; Lord Alrethdale, with a large  
house half a mile below us, has offered  
80 beds, and every private house along

the line is anxious to give what it can,  
if only one or two beds at a place.  
An Englishman's home, we used to be  
told, was his castle; now it bids fair  
to become his hospital.  
"That there must soon be fighting in  
the North Sea seems inevitable, and  
quite likely will set off our cliffs. We  
have heard several times the distant  
boom of cannon, and every smallest  
village in Britain is praying for her  
fleet. Germans are not popular here,  
but those who live in England are, I  
think, being treated with more con-  
sideration than the British and some  
of the Americans we hear of in Ger-  
many. But the policeman, alarmed by  
some rumor, roused us at midnight  
last night and solemnly asked us if  
we were Germans or Austrians. When  
we showed him our American passports,  
vised for Russia, where we went in  
June, and stamped from end to end  
with Russian police permission to en-  
ter and leave Russia, he apologized  
profusely and swore that he had mere-  
ly wanted our definite assurance.

How to Tell German Is Asked.  
"But how," he asked, "do you tell  
a German? I suppose I may have  
passed a dozen within the last 24 hours,  
and one was just arrested who has  
been spying all around Cloughden.  
Aren't they heavy-looking, and haven't  
they very big, red cheeks and noses?  
I'll run them down pretty smart if I  
see any of them!"  
Like most of our English neighbors  
we are merely waiting, anxiously wait-  
ing, for decisive news. No one in Eng-

### FRENCH PROVE GALLANTRY Paris Gives Out Reports of How Heroes Met Death at Duty.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—An official com-  
munication says a general commanding  
an army has mentioned in the army  
orders of the day the names of six  
under-lieutenants killed in battle Aug-  
ust 26.

Second Lieutenant Vialla, of the  
fourth battalion of riflemen, fell  
mortally wounded at the moment when  
at the head of his section he was  
making a counter bayonet charge. The  
other five were mentioned for con-  
spicuous gallantry.

The War Office adds: "These cita-  
tions in order to the army are the  
supreme recompense which it is pos-  
sible to give their memories and to  
their families."



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### BEN SELLING Leading Clothier Morrison at Fourth

land wants this war; everyone hopes  
for its early termination. Everyone is  
humanely trying to alleviate the suffer-  
ing that is certain to come, and to-  
morrow afternoon I go to the first  
Red Cross sewing meeting to help  
make garments for the wounded.

This is the countryside that, until  
a week ago, was the quietest I have  
ever seen. Then it was a landscape  
slumbering under a heavy peace and  
quiet, an almost affluent prosperity.  
Today it is a landscape quivering with  
expectation, listening for cannon, fac-  
ing poverty and war.

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