



VOL. XXXIII—NO. 36.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ARMED MILLION WAIT IN FRANCE

Frontal Fighting Halts for Four Days.

WORST BATTLE YET IMPENDS

Germans Rush Force to South- east in Attempt to Out- flank Allies.

MARCH AWAY FROM PARIS

Teutons Are Believed to Be Trying to Duplicate Antwerp Maneuver.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Chronicle dispatch from Paris says that 1,000,000 men under arms are now gathered in Ile de France awaiting the grand battle of the nations.

Since Tuesday there has been a pause in the fighting along the main fronts, while the Germans detached a force to the southeast, which now is reported on the River Marne, making an effort to outflank the allies.

German Plan Mystified.

The plan of the German army in France is somewhat puzzling. It appears now to be driving toward the French center east of Paris, possibly with the purpose of making a great turning movement and leaving Paris invested on its right as it left Antwerp.

German diplomacy has been credited by part of the Continental press with the design of weakening the forces arrayed against Germany by bribing France into peace on easy terms when she has been beaten to her knees.

French Considered Stern Now.

The Germans consider the French an emotional people, as quick to despair as to enthrall, but the English are confident that the French of today are far stronger in resolution than the French in 1870.

The conviction grows steadily in England that the war will be a long one, in which the basic resources of the belligerents will prove to be a decisive factor and the command of the sea, with its protection to commerce, will be vitally necessary to England.

March Away From Paris.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says:

"It is officially announced here that the German right wing continues to go further away from Paris and is still proceeding with the movement"

(Concluded on Page 4.)

BULLETINS

PARIS, Sept. 6.—An official communication was issued at midnight announcing that three forts had fallen at Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class in Nord.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British Admiralty has issued the following notice: "All aids to navigation on the east coast of England and Scotland, both by day and night, may be removed at any time without any further warning than is contained in this notice."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Milan dispatch to the Daily Mail says the Russians have occupied Czernowitz without resistance. Czernowitz is the capital of the Austro-Hungarian crown land of Bukovina. It is 146 miles southeast of Lemberg.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Observer from Antwerp says that a bag containing 62,000 aluminum identification plates of Germans who have been killed in the fighting has reached Brussels from France. These plates are destined for Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Amsterdam says that an aeroplane dropped three bombs in Ghent and Eecloo without damage to either city.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to Reuters from Antwerp says that the headquarters staff there has ordered all Germans and Austrians to leave Belgium by mid-Monday night. All naturalized Germans and Austrians have been ordered to leave the fortress at Antwerp on the same date.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to Reuters from Antwerp says it is officially announced that the German troops have evacuated Termonde (Dendermonde) after burning a number of houses and blowing up a bridge over the Scheldt River. The Germans have abandoned for the time all raids into the Waas country.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that it is officially admitted in Vienna that the Russians have captured both Lemberg and Halicz.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Ostend quotes reservists from Lille as saying that a war levy of \$40,000,000 has been imposed on that district by the Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—An official dispatch from Berlin says that in the Belgian district occupied by German officials, post and telegraph service will be soon opened under the supervision of the general postoffice at Berlin.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 5.—Americans arriving here today from Germany report that large German forces are going to the assistance of the Austrians in Galicia. The Germans comprise infantry for the most part, because this arm of the Austrian service has not proved as effective as had been expected.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Temps, a famine is feared in Vienna within a fortnight. Dispatches from the Austrian capital say there are 250,000 persons without work and the number is increasing rapidly; all stores are closed and the people are despondent.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 5.—Berlin makes official announcement that Dendermonde, in East Flanders, 18 miles east of Ghent, was taken today, the Belgian garrison retreating to Antwerp.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Petrograd says that the Germans in Teling-Tau, seaport and capital of Kian-Chau, are completely isolated, according to dispatches from Tokio. The situation of the Germans is described as precarious.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Petrograd quotes an official statement as declaring that the Russians have defeated the Austrians between Lublin and Kholm. Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—Allies in Canada have been forbidden the possession of arms or explosives. Natives of countries at war with England who have arms or explosives must surrender them to the authorities within ten days.

RUSSIA SEEKS TO CRUSH AUSTRIANS

Complete Defeat Is Supreme Endeavor.

LUBLIN WILL BE ATTACKED

Effort Made to Drive Main De- fending Army Back.

GERMANY MOVING TROOPS

Closing of Railways to Civil Traf- fic Believed to Indicate That Forces in East Prussia Are Being Strengthened.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Rome says M. Krowpenski, the Russian Ambassador to Italy, commenting today on the Russian advance into Galicia, said that the possession of Lemberg and Halicz was exceptionally important. It gave the Russians command of the whole of Galicia on the left bank of the Dniester River, he said, with the possibility of easily continuing their offensive operations to the south of the Carpathian Mountains.

The Russian objective was the complete defeat of the Austrian army, the Ambassador declared. They would thus be enabled to center all their strength against Germany.

Lublin to Be Attacked.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Petrograd in an account of the Russian operations under date of Thursday, says:

"Of the total Austrian forces in Galicia—probably 12 army corps—at least four army corps of 200,000 men have been practically put out of action, anyhow for some time, and 150 of their 300 guns captured."

"Russia is now able to detach considerable forces to Lublin and the prospect is that this will probably force the Austrian main army to fall back on the strong fortresses of Przemyśl, Jaroslau and Cracow, whereby the Russians will recover those parts of Poland occupied by the Austrians and the fertile eastern part of Galicia up to the Carpathians."

Austria Invaded From Tomascow.

It is believed a large force of Russians from Tomascow has invaded Austria.

Sergius Sasonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has telegraphed the Russian Embassy here that the Austrian defeat near Lemberg was much greater than at first appeared. The Austrians, in escaping, left on the battlefield, besides 25,000 men, nearly 200 cannon, flags, ammunition carriages and thousands of horses.

The Russian Foreign Minister adds that the Russians have also invaded Austria from Tomascow.

As a whole the Austrian division was practically annihilated. Among the killed were the General-in-Chief and his staff. A large number of prisoners were taken, including several officers.

Force Free to Attack Germany.

A high military official at Petrograd is reported as saying:

"When the war began Austria was our most serious enemy because, except for four army corps sent against Serbia, her entire army was directed against us."

"Now that Serbia has annihilated four Austrian corps at Shabatz and we have decisively defeated 200,000 men between the Vistula and the Dniester, ten Russian army corps are sufficient to hold the Austrians in check, leaving the force free to attack Germany."

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INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

THE WEATHER.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 65 degrees; minimum, 49 degrees.
TODAY'S—Fair; northwesterly winds.

War.

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Allies agree they will make no peace terms without others' consent. Section 1, page 4. Cuba finds European war profitable. Section 1, page 2.

Britain to devote most of prize money to upkeep of navy. Section 1, page 2. German statement blames Belgians for destruction of Louvain. Section 1, page 5.

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Bernard Shaw declares present war crime against civilization. Section 1, page 3. British aeromats making military history. Section 1, page 2.

Great Britain disarming merchant craft. Section 1, page 2. National. House passes Alaska coal leasing bill. Section 1, page 1.

Domestic. Militia restores peace to Butte. Section 1, page 6. Pope Benedict XV sends apostolic benediction to faithful in United States. Section 1, page 3.

Secretary Daniels praises policy of peace. Section 1, page 3. Celebration of centenary of "Star-Spangled Banner" begins today. Section 1, page 10.

Shad O. Krantz describes political situation in Illinois. Section 1, page 8. California Republicans seek to keep Progressives from convention. Section 1, page 6.

Sports. Coast League respite—Portland 9, Sacramento 2; Venice 2, Oakland 1; Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 5. Section 2, page 1.

Joe Jackson and Ross Erwin lead big league batmen. Section 2, page 2. Semi-pro ball teams to meet in semi-finals today. Section 2, page 2.

Gridiron season for Aggies opens. Section 2, page 5. Oregon Varsity football outlook declared most promising in years. Section 2, page 3.

Multnomah football squad looks better than ever. Section 2, page 3. Francis Quilmet wins amateur golf championship of United States. Section 2, page 4.

Braves the Giants in National League race. Section 2, page 2. Gull club shoots start soon. Section 2, page 2.

California fans like new baseball schedule. Section 2, page 4. Pacific Northwest. Medford fruit shortage not felt by banks. Section 2, page 1.

Lawyers declare eight-hour law if passed will be unconstitutional. Section 1, page 7. Big primary vote expected in Pierce County Tuesday. Section 1, page 8.

Gresham is ready for Multnomah County Fair, set for September 15-19. Section 1, page 8. Democrats and Progressives fuse on Legislative ticket in Washington. Section 1, page 8.

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Columbia County officials fail to resign in required five days. Section 1, page 8. Foreign steel orders captured by Eastern mills. Section 2, page 10.

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Rev. Milton H. St. John argues for seventh day as scriptural Sabbath. Section 1, page 12. Seven defeated applicants for gubernatorial nomination form Harmony Club to work for success of Mr. Witherspoon and entire Republican ticket. Section 1, page 14.

Visiting Nurse Association now 12 years old needs help, work doubling in year. Section 1, page 15. Visiting Nurse Association plans campaign for new members. Section 1, page 16.

Alternating-date sprinkling system is said to have obviated need of meters. Section 1, page 12. Varied entertainment features assured for Products Show. Section 1, page 13.

Indictments lay open great arson trust in Portland. Section 1, page 11. George F. Riddell and A. Boyd Williams honored by Mazama. Section 2, page 6.

German women raising Red Cross funds. Section 1, page 14. Oregon farmers suffer by Underwood tariff bill. Section 1, page 12.

Weather report, data and forecast. Section 2, page 7.

BEER AND WINE TO BEAR BRUNT OF TAX

Party Agrees on \$75,000,000 of Revenue.

RAILROAD TICKETS TO ESCAPE

Freight Rates Let Alone Be- cause Hard to Collect.

GASOLINE WILL GO FREE

Addition of 15 or 20 Cents a Gallon to Distilled Liquors and Tax on Proprietary Medicines Are Finally Agreed On.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Democratic members of the ways and means committee agreed today virtually on a list of commodities susceptible to special taxation to raise \$75,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson to offset the loss in customs receipts caused by the conflict in Europe. What shall be taxed to raise the other \$25,000,000 has not been decided, scores of commodities and means of taxation being proposed. The committee will meet again next Tuesday and expects to complete the bill next week.

Although no announcement was made, it is certain that beer and fermented liquors will come first among articles taxed. The additional beer tax will be either 50 or 60 cents a barrel, probably 50 cents, producing \$22,000,000 a year. A tax of 20 cents a gallon is probable on domestic wines, bringing in from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Proprietary Medicines to Pay.

From a tax on proprietary medicines and preparations of all kinds and on soft drinks, it is hoped to raise about \$20,000,000, while a small additional revenue tax on distilled liquors, probably not more than 15 cents a gallon, would bring the total tax on whiskey, to \$1,250 a gallon. From these sources, it is estimated \$75,000,000 would be assured.

So severe was the opposition to a tax on railroad tickets among committee members, chiefly because of its unpopularity and probable political effect, that further consideration is unlikely. An alternative to tax railroad freight rates has been suggested, but this, it was pointed out, would be expensive and difficult to collect.

It is also improbable that there will be any stamp tax on commercial instruments, such as checks, drafts, conveyances, mortgages, etc. Nearly all members of the committee agree that such a tax would require too much administrative detail.

Tobacco Tax Is Opposed.

The majority of the committee also oppose an additional tax on tobacco because of the burden it now bears. There is some urgency, however, for a graduated tax on cigars, according to value, from which, it is asserted, large increases in revenue could be procured.

Taxation of gasoline is strenuously objected to. Opposition, it was said, lies chiefly in the fact that it would be expensive to collect, necessitating Government agents in refineries.

Among new subjects for taxation seriously discussed by the committee were monthly and weekly magazines and periodicals, including newspapers.

It was proposed to levy a tax on circulation at a given figure per thousand. A tax on automobiles also is being considered, either an excise tax on the manufactured machines, a tax on the

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Saturday's War Moves

THERE is almost total silence again regarding the happenings in France, neither the British nor the French governments vouchsafing any detailed information as to the positions of the respective armies which are facing each other a few miles from Paris.

The French official statement persists that the "respective situations" on the French left wing have not been changed. It adds that the enveloping movement has been "definitely checked." Meanwhile it has become known that a desperate defense is being made at Maubeuge, a fortress of the first class in the Department Du Nord. British troops are engaged here, aiding the French garrison. The bombardment is reported as extremely violent. It is admitted that three of the forts have been destroyed, but it is said the city holds out. The first official communication from Bordeaux, the new seat of the French government, speaks of the German movement on Paris as having been diverted to the eastward, in which direction the invaders have reached La Fere Sous Jouarre, some 30 miles east of Paris.

This would seem to confirm the German announcement that the allied forces have been driven back to and in some cases across the River Marne.

Military experts believe the Germans are preparing for a grand assault on Paris in the hope of battering down the defenses of the capital. This is because the investment of Paris, while the huge mobile army of the allies is outside the city, would not appear to be a logical part of the swift German campaign.

The Belgian town of Dendermonde (Termonde), in East Flanders, has been taken by the Germans, according to an official report from Berlin and newspaper dispatches from Ostend. The latter advice add that the inhabitants of the district have opened the dikes and are flooding the country. German troops are reported to have been caught by the waters and have suffered severely from shelling.

In the East, Austria now admits the loss of both Lemberg and Halicz. The Petrograd War Office now estimates that the Russian victories in Galicia and the Serbian victory at Jadar have so crippled the forces of the dual monarchy that only ten Russian army corps are needed to keep Austria in check. This releases 20 corps for the invasion of Germany.

An agreement has been signed by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the French and Russian Ambassadors at London, in behalf of their respective governments, that peace shall not be concluded separately during the present war by any one of the three allies and that no other of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of the others. This is viewed in diplomatic circles in Washington as precluding a prolongation of the war, and officials of the Government are downcast in consequence.

Confirmation of the movement of Russian troops through England was received again yesterday, when the American liner Philadelphia reached New York. Passengers told of delays on the road to Liverpool, due, they were informed, to the movement of Russian soldiers. One man said he had actually seen 10,000 Russian soldiers in Piccadilly Circus, London. No word of this nature had escaped the German censor at the cable office, and it is a peculiar fact in the same connection that not a line has come out of France indicating the operation of Russian soldiers at any point there.

Reports that Greece had announced her intention of remaining neutral were regarded as likely to have an encouraging effect at Constantinople. The decision of the ports on war and peace depends almost entirely on what the alignment will be in the Balkans. It is now said that Turkey was not so sure of Roumania's support as previously. Roumania, it was said, had had a secret alliance with Austria for some time and has always harbored a grudge against Russia. The Roumanians, however, are racially Slavic and latest intimations are that they plan to effect any help which Bulgaria might give to Turkey.

England's declaration was received

fewer men seen on streets. The only difference for the visitor to see between Berlin now and Berlin in peace is that there are fewer men compared with women in the streets and restaurants and fewer taxicabs; also that all Americans wear tiny American flags in their coat lapels. This is so they will not be mistaken for English. The American is popular in Berlin now, for ours is the only first-class power not fighting Germany. Italy is not yet, but there is a resigned feeling here that Italy probably will jump in as soon as the Germans lose a battle.

If anybody believes that this is not a people's war, he is enormously mistaken. Germany was never so entirely united in one single common purpose as now.

People Now Solidly United. Whether the German masses approved of their entrance into the Austro-Russian-Serbian quarrel in the first place, I cannot say. Diplomacy in Europe is a game of chess, or, better, a game of poker. Diplomats in all countries are always playing it. That is their business.

Suddenly the players at the international poker game reached for their guns, and, in the words of Penrod Schofield, "bing, bing, bing went the ottomani."

Now, Germans don't like Russians any more than Russians like Germans. The two races have been in close and frictional contact along their frontier and in the Baltic provinces of Russia for centuries. Russia was made western chiefly by German bureaucrats and officials and the dreamy Slavs never learned to like their efficient, thorough, tactless Teutonic ways.

So when the war came with Russia it was not unpopular. The peace party—the Socialists—was at first against it, as it is against all war. But the people on the whole were willing and expected victory.

France's entrance, though not unexpected, was seen with regret. The Germans have least feeling of all against France.

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least feeling of all is against France—Italy Expected to Join Forces—Berlin Calm to Outward Appearances.

BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.
(War correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, by arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)
BERLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special Correspondence.)—This city is the storm center of the world, but like the center of a typhoon, itself is calm.

No casual visitor, not even the most observant, could tell from the outward appearance of things that there was a war in progress. There are crowds in front of the newspaper bulletin boards, but smaller crowds than stand in front of the boards in America that show the scores of the baseball games.

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PEOPLE IN GERMANY SOLIDLY BEHIND WAR

Peace Party Utterly Out of Existence.

BRITAIN'S PART AROUSES FURY

Belgian Neutrality Is Held to Be Mere Subterfuge.

RUSSIANS ARE OLD FOES

Least Feeling of All Is Against France—Italy Expected to Join Forces—Berlin Calm to Out- ward Appearances.

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