

FOES ARE OVERTAKEN, SAYS BERNHARDI

German Says Russians Have Suffered Material as Well as Moral Defeat.

FRENCH LOSING HEAVILY

British Offensive Predicted for Future Also Will Beed to Death Spirit That Decides Wars Possessed by Teutons.

(Continued from First Page.)

organization of the Russian army must have been smashed on a large scale.

Officers Must Be Looking.

Therein lies the importance of the Russian campaign up to date. If one considers furthermore the extent of the immense losses which the Russians have sustained in the battle in the Carpathians as well as in Eastern Russia and Western Poland in their fight against Hindenburg, it must be realized that, despite the immense human material which is at Russia's disposal, the offensive strength of our eastern opponent has been broken, for the time being at least, and that there must be a lack not only of trained soldiers, but also of officers and instructors for the training and formation of new troops. Many of the prisoners who have been taken recently have only had a training of two weeks and can hardly be characterized as soldiers.

The final decision of the whole campaign has not yet been determined as yet. The Russians are still preparing new defenses at every opportunity in Galicia, and in South Poland, to the right of the Vistula, and are still holding their lines along the upper Dnieper and along the left bank of the Vistula in front of Warsaw and along the line which occupies the Bobr-Narew line and are fighting with tenacity for the possession of Courland, but the core of its army is lumbering in eternal sleep, or in German captivity.

Russian Loss Estimated at 3,000,000.

Up to June 23 there were in German concentration camps 557 officers and 133,767 men, exclusive of Austrians and Poles, who were captured in Galicia. More than 1908 guns had been captured at the close of 1914. This number has been materially increased since that time. It will hardly be too high to estimate the number of guns captured in 1915 at between 400 and 500.

More than 1100 machine guns have been sent to Germany from the eastern theater of war up to date. An equal number has, however, been retained by the victorious armies for their immediate use. Aside from these trophies large quantities of ammunition and other war material have fallen into our hands. The number of the dead and wounded is probably much larger than that of the prisoners, so that the total losses of the Russians in their fight against Germans and Austrians, inclusive of the numerous sick and those who died of disease, may be estimated at 2,000,000. Such a loss is surely not to be replaced easily by full-fledged soldiers.

Internal Situation Threatening.

In addition to the Russian situation is made more difficult by interior troubles. The revolutionary movement is becoming more and more threatening, and has already resulted in wild excesses, bloodshed and the execution and looting in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Summing everything up, the situation in the east is such that while we may have to expect severe fighting against the brave and tenacious Russian army and its strong intrenchment lines, we will soon be able to assume a secure defensive position, in order to utilize our forces again in the west, or perhaps in the south.

It lies in the nature of the thing that the Russian defense is a defensive one upon the western theater of war, while the big offensive movement in the east demanded the participation of large masses of troops. The Germans have voluntarily to fight their tremendous superior forces. Realizing the situation correctly, the French made all possible efforts to relieve our lines and to relieve the situation for the Russians by a timely victory, at the same time they attempted to make the most of the opportunity when the main strength of the German forces was apparently needed in the east to force a victorious decision on their front.

Enemies Have No Real Success.

Powerful forces were used to attain this purpose. All parts of the world have to give their troops to assist the French-British armies to victory. The case, Indians and Canadians are fighting on the side of the masters. Even the remnants of the Belgian army participate in this fight. But all efforts have failed thus far. The allied armies may have won small local advantages, which were in most cases taken away from them again. The Germans have maintained their main line of defense. The enemy succeeded nowhere in achieving a real success. Insuperable, the German line in the trenches stands before the overwhelming attacks of the enemy. On several points it has even gained important advantages. In general it may be said that the German line of defense for the time being will be able again to assume fresh and decisive offensive movements.

The powerful attempts of the French to break through the German lines at Arras are apparently as far as this may be judged at this time, to be regarded as a failure. The French offensive, while the main efforts of the English may be expected at some future time.

And now the British. They want to force a victory with masses of men and ammunition, against the army, which has the intention to barve out turnary in fighting spirit and patriotic sacrifice from generation to generation during centuries of history, and who are trained from youth on to be soldiers. All are drummed together recruits, who partly represent the moral core of all the world, and are certainly not to be changed into soldiers by overwhelming forces of artillery and a waste of ammunition.

It is the spirit which decides wars, and it is the leadership and the spirit of the troops. The moral factors today are as always the deciding ones, and as long as the adversary is supplied only from material sources they will never succeed to master the German spirit and the German mind.

The British themselves recently estimated their total losses at 250,000. At the close of 1914, 1800 guns had been captured on the western front. Their number has since been much increased. Three hundred and thirty-three French, 198 Belgian and 17 British machine guns have thus far been sent to Germany. The total number has been retained for use by our troops, so that the total number of captured machine

guns from both theaters of war amounts to a round 3000.

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Even at sea the British have had no success. In the sea fight in the North Sea they were even unable to nail a victory to their flag, despite numerical and artillery superiority. On the contrary, they suffered heavy losses and terminated the fight by retreating.

Their dominion at sea has been seriously shattered. Although they succeed to prevent overseas imports from reaching Germany, they themselves are suffering the hardest from the submarine war, which will be continued more severely from day to day, and against which neither change of flag nor the arming of merchant vessels will avail.

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The fight for the Dardanelles is of the highest importance to the whole situation. In the first place, it occupies large fighting forces and keeps them away from Europe, and secondly, the attack over which it is fought is very important. If it should be possible for the quadruple entente to force the passage and to take Constantinople, the key to the east would be seriously, and the continuation of her warfare would be made extremely difficult for her. The effect upon Bulgaria and Roumania would be estimated, and the probability of Russia with munitions and other necessities would be greatly facilitated.

Turks Expected to Hold Strains.

But such a success is hardly to be expected for a long time. The Turks at all can only be attained by making the heaviest possible sacrifice, which might mean the loss of the dominion over the Mediterranean by the allies. The attack on land, moreover, in order to be successful, demands such large forces of troops and such a decisive cooperation of the fleet that it is hardly possible that the allies are equal to this task. Human quantities alone are not sufficient. Unprovoked militia troops, Australians and other drummed together folk will always find their masters in the Turkish army.

It may be said, however, that the Balkan peninsula, which interests would be menaced by Russia and British dominion over Constantinople, but it is surely not to be replaced easily by full-fledged soldiers.

It only remains to speak of the Italian, who saw fit to enter the war, when Russia's heavy defeat was in process of preparation. In Germany this participation of Italy in the war created a serious doubt, which was not to be removed until the success of the Italians would not be equal to their own expectations and to those of their allies.

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As a matter of fact, these expectations were quite large. It was hoped that Italy's entrance into the war would at once release the pressure on the Russians and that the master of the sea would at once release the pressure on the Russians and that the master of the sea would at once release the pressure on the Russians.

It is in the nature of the thing that the Italian army, which was not in favor of the war, has been differently ever since it turned out. Up to the present time the Italian army has not won a foot of territory, unless it was conceded to them voluntarily. On the other hand, they have been severely treated along the coast. Even their fleet cannot maintain control at sea, and in Tripoli they have already lost their position through heavy losses of the tribes of the interior, or else have deserted their possessions.

Even if it should be possible for them to gain territory in the Tyrol and along the coast, their participation could never become of decisive importance. The space which is available along the Austrian front is too small to permit a flank movement of the whole Italian force. A flanking movement around the Austrian positions is absolutely out of the question. Under the hardest conditions, which could hardly be productive of great results. An attack on Austria upon the Balkan peninsula is out of the question. The Germans have great difficulties and cannot lead to important decisions within the near future.

It appears quite probable that the decision will undoubtedly be fought out upon the French battlefields. However, the circumstances are the other way. If the central powers are victorious, there cannot be any doubt that Italy will have to pay its share of the bill. If the quadruple entente is victorious, on the other hand, Italy will become absolutely dependent upon France and England and must relinquish for all time to the Mediterranean.

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LOGANS POSTED "OREGONIAN FAMILY"

Commissioner Presented With Bronze Book Ends as Testimonial of Esteem.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT ATTRACTS

National Educational Association Deals Largely With Rural Problem of Which Oregon Has Only Display at Fair.

(Continued from First Page.)

International Educational Association, San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The Oregon family is terribly depleted. The Logans left on Tuesday, carrying away a visible testimonial of the appreciation of the education of Oregon representatives. This sounds weighty, but it just means the "family" working together down here for the good of the state. They were small for the form of a handsome pair of book ends in bronze, the subject being the Lion of Lucerne.

It is said that the committee of women who were invited to the purchase of the testimonial came across these book ends, saw at once that they were small for the form of a handsome pair of book ends in bronze, the subject being the Lion of Lucerne.

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