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Oregon Journal

SUNDAY
WITH HER
SHE FLIES
OWN WINGS



THE WEATHER
Fair today,
warmer; wester-
ly winds.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

ATTACKING ARMY TAKES LIEGE ACCORDING TO STATEMENT OF KAISER

Berlin Wildly Excited at Announcement of Success of German Arms Coming at End of Day Which the World Believed Marked Belgian Victory.

FRENCH TAKE GERMAN STRONGHOLD

Fortified City of Mulhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, Taken by French, and German Army Is Defeated.

By the International News Service.
Berlin, Aug. 8. (via Amsterdam).—A report that Liege had been captured spread with lightning rapidity throughout Berlin tonight and created the greatest enthusiasm. Policemen, mounted on bicycles, sped through the principal streets calling out that Liege had been captured and worked the populace into a frenzy of excitement. Count Von Bethmann Holweg, the imperial chancellor, drove to the imperial palace tonight and congratulated the emperor on the great victory. He was cheered vociferously all along the route. The emperor sent an aide to announce the triumph from the balcony of the palace. Crowds had waited there from the time the earliest reports of the victory arrived. The newspapers say that henceforth false reports of German defeats printed in foreign publications will not affect the people nor conceal German triumphs.

BRUSSELS CLAIMS FORTS ARE INTACT.

Brussels, Aug. 9 (Sunday).—Early today communication with Liege was suddenly interrupted. Fears were expressed that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating the defenses of the city, or else that they had moved troops around the Belgian lines. The gravest fears were expressed for the city, but the Belgian officers here issued a statement saying that the forts were still intact.

BRUSSELS DENIES FORTS SURRENDERED.

Brussels, Aug. 8.—The minister of war in an official statement issued late today declared that the forts at Liege are still being successfully held against the German invaders. Fifteen thousand Germans were killed or wounded and 5000 taken prisoners, according to the figures of the ministry.

The official statement of the ministers says: "The Germans have lost, according to our estimates, 15,000 killed and wounded at least. Our losses are much smaller. We have taken about 5000 prisoners. The report that the Germans asked for an armistice of five hours and were refused is untrue. By mutual consent both armies have suspended operations for 24 hours to gather the wounded. No forts have been captured by the Germans, but their artillery has caused great damage and killed many non-combatants as well as soldiers. The conflict continues."

CITY TAKEN BY ASSAULT.

(United Press Leased Wire)

London, Aug. 9 (Sunday).—Advices received here this morning from Berlin said that the German foreign office has issued a statement claiming that Liege was captured by assault by the German army in a night attack. There is absolutely no confirmation of this report here, according to the British officials. It is admitted, however, that communication with Liege from Brussels was interrupted about midnight, although the Belgian officials claimed that the forts were still intact. However, it has been accepted here for 24 hours that by sheer force of numbers the Germans eventually would take the city and the chief Belgian-French-British defense was to be massed at Namur.

FRENCH CAPTURE MULHAUSEN.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The war office tonight issued a bulletin saying that the French army operating in Alsace-Lorraine has entered the fortified city of Mulhausen, but the announcement carried no details. If true, it means that the French have won a great victory, as Mulhausen's fortresses were considered of the very best and formed an important link in the German frontier defenses.

CITY, NOT FORTS, SURRENDERED.

Rotterdam, Aug. 8.—The following account of the fighting at Liege is supplied by the correspondent of De Telegraaf, who has just returned from Liege.

"On Tuesday August 3, a battalion of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth German regiment attacked Liege. The body was repulsed and literally cut to pieces. Not more than 30 men remained of the original battalion. I arrived at Liege on Wednesday morning, having been detained on my way as a spy. "Outside Liege to the east I found German troops in a semi-circle within a radius of about four miles and that General Leman, commander of the Belgian troops, had ordered a general counter attack. The inhabitants hid in their cellars all day Wednesday. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we heard a great explosion and knew the bridge over the Meuse had been blown up. "The Belgians made an onslaught during the night of Wednesday with great success. Occasionally shells hurled by the Germans fell on the town. Lookout men on seeing the flash of the gun would ring a warning bell. "There was no constant bombardment. "I understand the mayor of the town was prepared to surrender in order to save the beautiful city from bombardment, but General Leman forbade it. "On Thursday the Germans got their heavy artillery in position. "To save bombardment the town of Liege surrendered. "Belgian troops are still holding the surrounding forts. The Germans marched into the town singing national songs. "A proclamation issued by the German commander states that the whole town will be devastated if one shot is fired.

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WAR LORDS OF THREE NATIONS—KAISER WILHELM OF GERMANY, KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM, AND LORD KITCHENER OF GREAT BRITAIN



Top, left to right—Kaiser Wilhelm and his six sons on parade in Berlin; King Albert of Belgium who is leading the Belgian forces against the Germans. Center—German soldiers en route to the front. Bottom, left to right—Lord Kitchener who has been made minister of war in the British cabinet; Belgian infantrymen.

GREAT BRITAIN RUSHES TROOPS TO AID OF ALLIES, INDICATING SHE HAS NO FEAR OF INVASION

Whereabouts of British Fleet a Mystery but It Is Believed It Has the Germans Bottled Up; British Public Wondering What Has Become of Russia's Army Which Should Be Mobilized by This Time.

By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.
London, Aug. 9. (Sunday).—Sudden changes in the war situation were announced late last night. Paris claimed that it had learned of the taking of Mulhausen by the French invaders of Alsace-Lorraine. Simultaneously, the German cable, which had been silent all day, brought word to Amsterdam that Liege ceased about midnight. It was impossible to communicate with Brussels and the German report had to be accepted for what it was. Worthily the telegraph between Brussels and Liege ceased about midnight. Shortly before the Germans had made a night attack. But whether it succeeded as Berlin says, or whether the Germans simply cut the communications, is not yet known here. However, the fact that King Albert was personally at the front caused some apprehension. If the city was taken it did not mean that the king was a prisoner, as arrangements to abandon Liege and fall back on Namur had already been made. So far as Mulhausen was concerned, the only word received was that of the French office. Its report was that French troops had entered Mulhausen. If true, it meant a wonderful victory as the city is strongly fortified. It is the key to south Germany and in possession of an enemy, would give that enemy a strategic advantage in the coming fighting. If the French have Mulhausen, the capture of Liege is little compensation to Germany in the opinion of British military experts. England's action in rushing troops across to the channel to the aid of the Belgians, means that the war office no longer considers the German fleet a menace. So long as there was danger from it the army was to have been held in England to repel a possible invasion. But now the admiralty believes that it has the Kaiser's formidable mass of sea fighters bottled up where they cannot be withdrawn to escort an invading army to British shores. "Fleet's Whereabouts a Mystery. The whereabouts of the fleet has been an impenetrable secret. It has not been attacked or attacked. Both nations fought a running fight, with small casualties and no loss of ships. The plan of the war office is to send at least 100,000 men to Belgium from England and to detour the entire colonial army to the continent as soon as they arrive. The Canadian contingent of 21,000 men will be on the ground in a month and the Australians and New Zealanders will not be far behind. It is already certain that the allies will strike at German colonies. Cut off from the mother country

(Concluded on Page Four, Column Two)

Late War Bulletins

MONTENEGRO JOINS SERBIA.

Cetinje, Montenegro, Aug. 8.—A decision to make common war with Serbia upon Austria was reached at the meeting of the Skupstina. It was decided to leave to the discretion of King Nicholas the choice of the most opportune moment for the announcement of the formal declaration of war. Prince Peter has started at the head of his troops presumably to effect a junction with the army of King Nicholas. Montenegro received today from an unknown source a large consignment of the latest cannon, which are being rushed to guard the Lowson and Sutoman passes, and will be mounted in the fortifications at those points. Crown Prince Danilo has arranged to blow up his villa at Antivari.

REPORT HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The New York Staats Zeitung reports the receipt of a private cable in New York stating that Nish, seat of the Serbian government, has been captured by Austrians. No confirmation has come from other sources up to a late hour.

SECRET AGENTS REACH ROME.

Rome, Aug. 8.—The Rome correspondent of the Echo De Paris states that representatives of the Russian and German governments have arrived in Rome on secret missions to the Italian government.

AUSTRIAN CROSS INTO RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—It is reported that Austrian troops have crossed the Russian frontier near the Roumanian border and set fire to Russian villages.

FAMOUS CATHEDRAL DAMAGED.

London, Aug. 8.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Star wires that the German shell fire today destroyed the roof of the Liege cathedral. The cathedral of St. Paul in Liege is one of the most famous in Europe. It was founded in the tenth century and was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. Its chimes are wonderfully sweet and annually attract many tourists.

AUSTRIA HELPS OUT GERMANY.

London, Aug. 8.—The Central News Agency announces that Austria Hungary is sending two army corps (about 80,000 men) to the assistance of the German army on the frontier of Belgium and France. These troops, the despatch says, were not withdrawn from the Serbian campaign but were raised in the central provinces.

BURNING WARSHIP SEEN.

Rome, Aug. 8.—Reports that a burning warship, nationality unknown, but said to be either a battleship or a battle cruiser, has been sighted drifting toward the Austrian port of Pola, were received here tonight by way of Ancona. It is believed, if the reports are true, that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau may have been in battle in the Adriatic, toward which they fled when driven from Italian waters. Ancona is on the Adriatic, while Pola is the chief Austrian naval base.

FIRING HEARD OFF FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 8.—Fishermen arriving here late today declared they had heard heavy firing about 50 miles off the Florida coast. They said they were confident an engagement was in progress between British and German cruisers which intercepted wireless messages indicated were in that vicinity.

PORTUGAL TO JOIN BRITAIN.

Lisbon, via London, Aug. 8.—Portugal today decided to add her forces to those of Great Britain, France and Russia in the war against Austria and Germany after German had sent a diplomatic note requesting that Portugal indicate her position.

FRANCE ON OFFENSIVE SENDS INVADING ARMY INTO ALSACE, CAPTURES GERMAN FORTRESS

British Regulars Land at Ostend, Calais and Dunkirk to Aid French and Belgians in Resisting Invasion from the Northeast; French Army Engages Germans in Luxemburg, Defeating Them in First Battle.

By William Philip Simms.
Paris, Aug. 8.—France is on the offensive. Her troops have clashed with those of the Kaiser and her troops have been victorious in preliminary skirmishing. This has been a day of wild excitement. The war office, after maintaining an iron censorship for days, suddenly announced that the army, with headquarters at Belfort, had taken Altkirch in Alsace. "It had been a brilliant attack," the war office said, "with sweeping victory gained." Soon afterward it was admitted that fighting was in progress at Luxemburg. The army from Nancy, advancing northeastward had encountered the German advance. The initial skirmishing took on the proportions of a general battle. The French were said to have driven the German advance back upon the main column and a Bavarian brigade was reported decimated. "British Regulars Land." Then followed the announcement that British regulars had landed at Ostend, Belgium, and at Calais and Dunkirk in France. In several transports escorted by two battleships and three cruisers, the English forces, pick of the army and veterans of the Boer war, had been rushed to the aid of the Belgians. Their destination was Namur and it was reported that 100,000 British forces, representing all branches, would be rushed across the channel immediately. The fight at Altkirch was bitterly contested. The French invaders, preceded by a cavalry skirmish line, advanced over territory previously reconnoitered by the French aviators. The Germans, it is admitted, fought bravely but were routed by superior numbers. Alsaceans Welcome French. So elated were the residents of the captured territory to see their beloved French soldiers whose defeat in 1870 lost the province to Germany, that they demolished a number of German frontier posts, tearing down the buildings and burning the debris. The war office insists that in the present war France will strike hard. She will refuse to wait and will take the offensive all along the line. French soldiers are pressing forward in Alsace-Lorraine. A German defending army has been driven out of the big fortress at Muehausen. The town of Altkirch was taken by the French, who advanced in force from Belfort. In the extreme north the French from Nancy have clashed with the Germans at a point inside Luxemburg. The war office claims a victory in the preliminary skirmishing and says the engagements have taken on the proportions of a general battle.