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Oregon Journal

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THE WEATHER
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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1914—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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COURAGEOUS BELGIANS BLOCK KAISER'S PLAN TO CROSS COUNTRY TO FRANCE

Entrenching of Germans Along the River Ourthe Taken to Mean That Hope of Making Headway Against the Determined Defenders Had Been Abandoned; Kaiser's General Staff, It Was Thought, Would Now Seek Another Route for Entering France.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIANS EXPECTED TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

Reports Current That River Meuse Was Running Red With Blood of Killed and Wounded Germans; Had Figured on Crossing Belgium Practically Unopposed.

Antwerp, Aug. 11.—(United Press Leased Wire.) The French frontier was believed here this afternoon to have been effectually checked.

It was stated officially that the Germans were entrenching along the River Ourthe. This was taken as meaning that they meant to hold the ground they had gained, but had abandoned hope of making further progress.

The kaiser's general staff, it was believed, would try to find another route for entering France.

Against the Germans who have already gained a foothold in Belgium, it was expected the combined British, French and Belgian forces would take the offensive immediately.

After meeting with such desperate resistance at Liege, it seemed plain that the German force which entered Belgium by way of Limburg province, Holland, planned an advance directly westward by way of Tongres, north of Liege. It occupied the former place and made the attempt, but was heavily repulsed.

Reports were current that the River Meuse was running red with the blood of killed and wounded Germans. There was still some skirmishing between outposts, but it was not on a large scale.

From the Brussels war office came definite confirmation of earlier surmises that the German troops expected to cross Belgium practically unopposed. They intended to occupy Brussels August 3, and Lille August 5. Had they succeeded in this, they would have flanked the French and Belgian frontier fortifications extending east from Lille, avoided the strong French defenses between Laferme and Chateau, and have had a way to the comparatively weak forts along the River Somme to open a way for a direct dash against Paris.

The whole plan was upset by the furious resistance offered by the Belgians. What the Germans had in mind was revealed by war plans found on

CAPTURE OF TWO OF GERMANS' CRUISERS REPORTED AT ROME

Combined French and British Fleet Said to Have Taken Goeben and Breslau.

(United Press Leased Wire.) London, Aug. 11.—That the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau had been captured by the combined British and French Mediterranean fleet was given as an unconfirmed rumor in a dispatch received by a local news agency from Rome today.

An Athens dispatch to another agency reported the two cruisers as having rounded Cape Matapan, on the Greek coast, at full speed Monday, and the belief was expressed in the message that British and French warships were pursuing them.

The Goeben, Breslau and a third German cruiser, the Panther, were surprised by superior French naval force last week, shelling French towns on the Algerian coast. "The Panther was sunk in the fight which ensued, but the Goeben and Breslau, somewhat damaged, got away and took refuge at Messina.

The Italian authorities warned them, however, that Italy was neutral and they must either disarm and intern until the end of the war, or leave within 24 hours.

Though the British and French fleet was believed to be awaiting them, their commanders chose the latter alternative and put to sea, hoping to reach an Austrian Adriatic port.

Italian officers were authority for the statement that Austrian naval commanders had refused them aid against the British, on the ground that Austria and Great Britain were not at war. Other advice indicated, however, that Austrian warships were trying to find and help them.

In any event, assuming the Athens information to be correct, the two fugitive vessels must have been headed off in efforts to enter the Adriatic and have fled in the direction of the Aegean sea.

War Bulletins

ALLIES BOUT AUSTRIANS.
Nish, Serbia, Aug. 11.—A combined Serbian and Montenegrin force was overrunning the Austrian province of Bosnia today, the Serbian war office here announced, defeating the Austrians everywhere with heavy losses. The invaders had occupied numerous towns. The Bosnians, they stated, were rising to aid them.

The Montenegrins were in full possession of Dalmatia south of and including the town of Budua, and held the Austrian port of Cattaro, which they have already once bombarded, at the mercy of their guns.

It was believed Austrian troops had been withdrawn from the vicinity of Belgrade, though not until they had damaged it badly for four days shelling from across the Danube.

RAINBOW REPORTED SUNK.
Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11.—Passengers arriving on the steamship Governor from California ports early this morning report that on Sunday night when off the California coast the Governor's wireless picked up a message that the German cruiser Rainbow had sunk the Canadian cruiser Rainbow off the California coast. The wireless on the Governor tried, but could get no further messages that might confirm this rumor.

Sunday afternoon the Rainbow was sighted off Point Reyes by the steamer City of Topeka.

FORCES INVADE BOSNIA.
Cettinje, Montenegro, Aug. 11.—Serbia's and Montenegro's joint forces moved into the interior of the Austrian province of Bosnia today.

Officials here were confident the Bosnians themselves were about to rise against Austria. They declared they expected shortly to complete the occupation of Bosnia and the adjoining province of Herzegovina.

WARNED AGAINST MINES.
Washington, Aug. 11.—The British embassy here informed Secretary of State Bryan today concerning the mining of the North sea and the English channel. It was understood the information was given to prevent danger to American ships, especially the cruise ship *Bonanza* and *North Carolina*, en route to Europe with gold coin for the relief of stranded Americans.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMANS.
Paris, Aug. 11.—German troops were reported to the war office today near Mechan, east of Metz, trying to penetrate the French frontier.

The war office announced that German cavalry and mounted infantry had failed in an attempt to raid French territory through Luxembourg, a French flying column having repulsed them.

RUSSIAN FLEET TO STRIKE.
Stockholm, Aug. 11.—The Swedish steamship *Runeberg*, arrived from Raumo, Finland, reported the Russians concentrating troops at strategic points on the Finnish coast. The Russian fleet, it was stated, was now in the Gulf of Finland awaiting a favorable opportunity to strike.

BULGARIA IS NEUTRAL.
Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 11.—Premier Radoslawoff announced today that Bulgaria was neutral in the present European war. Martial law had been proclaimed throughout the country but the premier said this was to enable the military authorities the better to guard its frontiers.

AUSTRIA IGNORES DEMAND.
Rome, Aug. 11.—The Austrian foreign office had ignored up to today a demand from here for an explanation of the destruction of Italian property when Austrian warships bombarded Anzio, Montenegro. Anti-Austrian feeling was growing throughout Italy.

SWISS CONCENTRATE TROOPS.
Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 11.—Swiss troops were concentrated along the Austrian, German and French frontiers today, ready to resist violations of Swiss neutrality, which there have been several already.

GERMANS MADE PRISONERS.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Six carloads of German prisoners of war passed through Vilna today from the German frontier, according to an official announcement here.

LUISIANA IS REPORTED.
New York, Aug. 11.—Advice that the British liner *Lusitania* had passed Fastnet and was proceeding rapidly to Liverpool were received here today.

GERMANS IN FORCE TO ATTEMPT PASSAGE OF THE RIVER MEUSE

Engagements Are Reported at a Number of Places on the Frontier.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Paris, Aug. 11.—Having crossed Luxembourg and the extreme southern edge of Belgium, German troops were approaching Stenay, in France, where it was expected they would attempt to pass the River Meuse, it was admitted by the war office here tonight.

Frontier engagements were in progress, it was stated, at Longwy, Longuyon, Montmedy and Marville, France, at Virton, Belgium, and in Luxembourg. It was noted that the invaders were "in force" and seemed to have decided on a "mass movement" to enter France across the Meuse.

HARD FIGHTING RESUMED NEAR RIVER MEUSE

Belgians and French Engage Germans With Renewed Vigor; Belgians Claim to Still Hold Liege Forts.

VALIANT ATTACK OF GERMANS DESCRIBED

Teutons Repulsed With Heavy Losses, Artillery Tearing Gaps in Their Ranks.

German Losses 31,000. Brussels, Aug. 11.—The German losses in the fighting at Liege, including Sunday, were as follows:
Killed, 2,000.
Wounded, 20,000.
Taken prisoners by the Belgians, 3,000.
This was according to an official announcement by the Belgian war ministry here today.

By Staff Correspondent of the United Press.

Brussels, Aug. 11.—Hard fighting between Belgians and French on one side and Germans on the other was in progress north of the River Meuse today.

The Belgians still held the Liege forts.

The allies, France, England and Belgium, were moving reinforcements from Namur to the Liege garrisons.

The war office here published today the following account of the German attack on Fort Serrain Sunday night:

"For three hours the Germans vainly charged the fort's approaches. Finally they retired, beaten, leaving 800 dead. Many of the dead were caught among the stakes and barbed wire entanglements."

PRICES OF FOOD AND WEARING APPAREL IN NEW YORK SOARING

Shoes, Toys and Dye Stuffs Rising as Result of Scarcity.

New York, Aug. 11.—Prices of meats, sugar, imported foodstuffs and wearing apparel were soaring today. Meats advanced 4 and 5 cents. The price of hats, of which Austria, Germany and England are the largest producers, advanced 15 per cent.

Other advances were: Dress goods, 10 per cent; shirtings, 25 per cent; tea, 25 per cent, and cheese, 20 per cent. Cigarette tobacco was getting scarce and imported wines and whiskies touched unprecedented prices. Shoes, toys and dyestuffs also were soaring.

Will Investigate Rises.
Chicago, Aug. 11.—That it will appoint a committee to investigate the cause for the sudden advance in the price of meats was the announcement here today of the Chicago Butchers' association. The packers were denounced and patrons were advised to not buy certain meat cuts. Beef cuts were from 3 to 5 cents higher today.

Will Investigate Cause.
Washington, Aug. 11.—A resolution directing Secretary of Commerce Redfield to investigate the cause for the increasing cost of foodstuffs was introduced in the house today by Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

Flour Goes Up.
St. Louis, Aug. 11.—An advance of 20 cents per hundred pounds in the price of flour was announced today.

Meat Prices Soar.
Philadelphia, Aug. 11.—The price of meat was up from 3 to 5 cents here today.

American Tourists To Leave Germany

Secretary of State Bryan Expecting Word Any Time of Raising of the Embargo.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Word that the embargo preventing Americans leaving Germany had been raised was expected hourly here today by Secretary of State Bryan. The movement of marooned Americans to the German frontier was expected to start within 48 hours.

Secretary Bryan intimated that Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, would be instructed to "make representations" which would result in the German authorities permitting Americans to leave the country.

GERMANS HOPEFUL OF CAMPAIGN THUS FAR; LOSSES EXAGGERATED

Teutons Claiming to Have Gained Ground in Clash With Russia.

By Henry Wood.

Rome, Aug. 11.—Berlin advices, belatedly received here today, spoke in a most hopeful tone of the German campaign.

Though information from other sources had seemed to indicate many reverses suffered by the kaiser's troops, Berlin officialdom appeared to hold the view that all was going satisfactorily.

Indeed, it was pointed out here that most of the previous news having come from quarters hostile to Germany, the public had perhaps been given a wrong impression of the progress of events.

On the Russian frontier, it was stated, the Germans had met with nothing but success. The kaiser's forces had been delayed at Liege, it was owned, but it was denied that this would cripple Teutonic operations against the French, and it was declared also that serious opposition had been anticipated to the advance through Belgian territory.

As for the French claims of victory over the German forces they met on invading Alsace, it was explained that the Gallic troops were opposed, not with a view to checking them at the

(Concluded on Page Two, Column Two.)

GERMAN YOUTHS REJOICE AT CALL TO ARMS



Top—Crown Prince of Germany, who is said to lead the German army trying to force a path through Belgium.



Bottom—Young men and German sailors parading through the streets of Berlin and calling for war, two days before Germany sent her declaration of war to Russia.

LIEGE FORTS HOLDING OUT AGAINST TEUTON; FEW GERMANS IN CITY

Belgian Legation Sends Out Denial That 120,000 Germans Have Entered Liege.

By Percy M. Sarl.

London, Aug. 11.—The Belgian legation here issued today the following statement:

"Reports that the entire German army of the Meuse, 120,000 strong, has entered Liege are false. Only a few thousands are in the city. The rest are still engaged in an unsuccessful effort to reduce the fortifications, which are still undamaged by the German bombardment."

Transportation facilities between England and the continent were much improved today.

The whereabouts of the British fleet was unknown today.

Germans Massing Forces.
The Hague, Aug. 11.—German troops were assembling heavily along the Dutch frontier today. The provinces of Gelderland, Seeland, Brabant and Limburg were placed under martial law.

Recruits Coming In.
Recruits were coming in rapidly for the second 100,000 men called for by War Minister Lord Kitchener under the authorization given him by parliament to raise an army of 500,000 volunteers.

Confirmation was lacking of reports that the Austrian military authorities had had a number of Slav members of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments shot. The story was credited here, however, the belief being that Austria will have immense difficulty in preventing an uprising of its Slav subjects, and that undoubtedly it is taking drastic steps to terrorize them at the start.

The admiralty was trying to secure details of the reported capture by British warships of the Hamburg-American liner *Cape Ortel*, which left Buenos Aires for Southampton July 16 and \$5,000,000 in gold and silver on board.

MOUNT LASSEN BELCHES
Red Bluff, Cal., Aug. 11.—Mount Lassen was observed to be erupting at 6 o'clock last night, spouting smoke and steam 6000 feet high.

SUCCESS OF GERMAN ARMS IN SOUTHERN ALSACE VITAL POINT

Failure of Teutons Would Affect Their Plans of Joining in French Invasion.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

London, Aug. 11.—Fierce fighting was in progress this afternoon by French and Germans in southern Alsace.

The German force north of Neu Breischach was placed at more than 300,000. Military experts said the outcome of the battle about Mulhausen would momentarily affect Germany's plans, since if the French were repelled, the Germans in Alsace can join their countrymen in Lorraine and attempt to invade France, as previously planned, by the southern gateway.

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Up to this afternoon no reply had been received. Unless one was speedily forthcoming it was expected the British ambassador in Vienna would demand his passports.

GERMANS WIN MULHAUSEN FROM FRENCH

Invaders From the South Are Forced to Evacuate Town in Alsace Captured in the Advance Made Last Saturday.

STAND IS MADE IN OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY

German Reinforcements Arrive While French Are Engaged in Attack on Main Line of German Frontier Fortifications.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Paris, Aug. 11.—The French troops who captured Mulhausen, Alsace, Saturday, evacuated the city today.

The announcement of Mulhausen's evacuation was an official one from the ministry and war.

The French invaders of Alsace had been engaged in an attack on Neu Breischach, the center of the main line of German frontier fortifications. While this fight was in progress, the Germans brought up reinforcements in such overwhelming strength that the French were forced back, first upon Mulhausen, and then out of that city as well.

They retired only into the outskirts, however, where at latest accounts they were making a stand.

It was believed a general battle is in progress.

French reinforcements, the war office announced, were being rushed into Alsace. Whether or not Colmar, as well as Mulhausen, was evacuated was not known here.

The German force which drove the French back, it was stated, was believed to be the army originally massed at Straßburg with a view to invading France. It was nearly 500,000 strong, and the French troops were in no numbers to meet so large a body. No details were available.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE RUSHED TO GENERAL JOFFERE IN NORTH

Nancy, France, Aug. 11.—Following news of the French evacuation of Mulhausen, in Alsace, reinforcements were reported from Belfort today to be on their way in large numbers to assist General Joffre in his effort to drive the Germans back upon their main line of frontier defenses, between Neu Breischach and Straßburg.

All indications were that a heavy engagement would be fought today between the French and Germans, perhaps aided by the Austrians, in southern Alsace, and, as it was clear that the French were heavily outnumbered, there was the greatest anxiety lest help fail to reach them before they were forced back across the frontier.

Every effort was also being made here to secure definite news from north of Nancy, where an invading force of Germans who crossed the frontier of Luxembourg by way of Ech was reported operating about Longwy.

This town is west of Longwy, a strongly fortified frontier point, so it was conjectured the Germans must have made a detour around the latter place, entering French territory about 10 miles from Luxembourg and about five from the Belgian frontier.

In just what force the Germans were engaged here was not known, but they were the advance guard of the whole army of the lower Rhine, as was thought possible, military men agreed an engagement of capital importance was impending.

Wreckage May Be That of Warship

Metal Plate With Name "Gunner" Found—Believed to Be of British Warship Shearwater.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—That the wreckage found last night near the south side life-saving station, was that of the British warship *Shearwater*, was the belief here today of John Grobeck, captain of the life-saving station. Early this morning four more sections of wreckage were washed up on the beach. A metal plate bearing the word "Gunner" was attached to one of the doors.

"The ship was found this morning," said Captain Grobeck, "cause me to believe that the ship was wrecked by an explosion from within. If the ship had gone down after having been shelled some of the wreckage washed up would have been splintered. There isn't a splinter on any of the wood-work found. In one of the doors is a pane of glass that is still intact."

"Everything points to an appalling sea disaster."

At the British consulate here it was queried that an word had been received there to indicate that the *Shearwater* had been in this vicinity. It was admitted, however, that some advices had been received from the warship, but insisted that no information regarding the *Shearwater's* whereabouts was available.

Advancing on Limberg.
London, Aug. 11.—Despite the Austrian assertion that all Russian advances into Austria had been repulsed, St. Petersburg messages today confirmed reports that the Russians were advancing on Limberg by way of the Styria valley.

Submarines From Canada.
London, Aug. 11.—The admiralty announced today the acceptance of two submarines offered by Canada for use on the Pacific coast.