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# Oregon Journal



**THE WEATHER**  
Probably fair tonight and Sunday; warm; westerly winds; humidity 81.

VOL. XIII. NO. 161.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.—TWO SECTIONS—14 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS FIVE CENTS

## OREGON NOT TO LOSE ON RIVERS CUT

### Senator Chamberlain Wins a Signal Victory for State by Assuring Continuance of Improvement Work on Columbia River Two Years

#### \$1,000,000 CASH WILL BE AVAILABLE AT ONCE

#### Work Put on Continuing Basis to Amount of Another \$1,500,000 Which Must Be Appropriated by Next Congress.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)  
Washington, Sept. 12.—The senate committee on commerce held a long session last night at which Senator Burton was present, and agreed to cut out nearly \$19,000,000 from the rivers and harbors bill. The appropriation of \$1,000,000 cash for the Columbia remains, but the authorization to enter into further contract to complete the project is reduced from \$1,100,000 to \$1,000,000.

This action throws this item from the commerce to the appropriations committee of which Senator Chamberlain is a member. No other change is made in the Oregon appropriations, which have not been attacked on the floor of the senate.

Senator Burton says that while he is not bound by the action of the committee, the bill is greatly improved in view of the fight that has been made on the rivers and harbors bill. It means that Senator Chamberlain has secured the retention of the million dollar cash appropriation, which is immediately needed, and that the work has been placed on the continuing contract, the amount of an additional million added. This latter sum must be provided by the next congress. The amounts proposed are sufficient to ensure the continuance of the work for at least two years and strong confidence is expressed that Senator Chamberlain will obtain at the next session the continuing authorization for the full amount required by the estimates of the engineers.

## War Tax Bill Will Wait on President

### Speaker Underwood Will Not Introduce It in House Until Wilson Returns from Gorham.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Because of opposition to the proposed tax on freight, Representative Underwood, chairman of the house ways and means committee, announced this afternoon that he would not introduce the war tax bill in the house until President Wilson returns from Gorham and approves the measure. The president will return to Washington Tuesday. He left for Gorham yesterday.

## More War Pictures

Four pages in THE SUNDAY JOURNAL Magazine for tomorrow will be devoted exclusively to actual photographs from the war zone.

Pictures of the Belgian battlefields and villages through which the Germans passed show the devastation that follows the armies.

Pictures of troops preparing to engage in strife are in marked contrast to the photographs of wounded and maimed soldiers returned from the front.

For the newest and best war photographs see

### THE SUNDAY JOURNAL TOMORROW!

## GERMAN RIGHT WING MOVED TOO FAST IN ADVANCE ON PARIS

### Garrison from Capital Falls on Flank and Compels Retreat With Loss.

By J. W. T. Mason.

Former London Correspondent for the United Press.  
New York, Sept. 12.—It was apparent today that the outrunning by the German right wing of the rest of the Kaiser's advance into France was primarily responsible for the confusion into which the Teutonic campaign against Paris has been thrown.

News that the German right had reached Provins before its repulse gives the key to the mystery. Provins is the southeastern suburb of Paris and dominates the highways which the German center and left would have to use in enveloping Paris from the southward.

Driving down from the northward the right reached it too soon. Speedy flight is isolated. Unchecked to the east of Paris the wing crossed the River Marne to join the Germans coming from the eastward.

But the Germans from the eastward failed to arrive. They were held in the Cateau fields district, where Atilla and his Huns were defeated in the fifth century.

The speedy German right was, therefore, isolated. The Paris garrison emerged and fell on it and during the past week it has been forced backward until today it was 50 miles northeast of Paris, near Soissons.

That the defeat of the German right was due to deep strategy on the allies' part is refuted by frank admissions in London and Paris official reports earlier in the week that the German movements were puzzling.

They were puzzling because they were the result of a serious error in calculation of the time necessary for the German center and left to swing around Paris.

Some among the higher German military authorities seem to have blundered badly and German strategy is now seriously affected, for it must now rearrange its objectives.

The German attack on Verdun was an attempt to open the door into France from the east, an alternative to the London and Paris official reports through Belgium.

Verdun is the northernmost point of the eastern French frontier fortifications, which, extending along the Meuse 40 miles to Toul, after the strategic 40 mile opening between Toul and Epinal, continue along the Moselle to the Swiss frontier.

The German capture of Verdun meant the capture of the Meuse. The German capture of Verdun meant the capture of the Meuse. The German capture of Verdun meant the capture of the Meuse.

### Russians Capture Tomaszow, Poland

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—The Russian capture of Tomaszow was reported here today in messages from Petrograd.

## TERRIBLE TOLL TAKEN BY GUNS ON BATTLEFIELD

### Machine Guns Mow Down Lines of Advancing Germans, but Others Fill Up Gap; Avalanche Unchecked

#### KRUPP SIEGE GUNS TEAR HOLES IN FORT

#### United Press Correspondent Sends Letter to N. Y. That Escapes Censor.

By Karl H. von Wiegand.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, Aug. 29.—By the aid of a Rotterdam Rotterdam to escape British censorship. America has not the faintest realization of the terrible carnage going on in Europe.

She cannot realize the determination of Germany, all Germany—men, women and children—in this war. The German empire is like one man. And that man's motto is "Vaterland oder Tod" (Fatherland or Death).

English news sources are reported here as telling of the mastery retreat of the allies. Here in the German field headquarters, where every move on the great chessboard of Belgium and France is analyzed with the to date is referred to as the greatest offensive movement in the history of modern warfare.

Berlin Apex of Triangle. The city is just behind the apex of a wonderful triangle. This triangle is formed by the German offensive lines, closing in on the British-French-Belgian lines. It is driving the allied armies south and west toward Paris.

Yet no one here knows whether Paris really is the objective. The French offensive is to be crushed. The British are to be driven away from their seacoast bases.

After that Paris will be taken, but before then there will be fought the greatest battle the world has ever witnessed.

Tonight the German patrols are threatening Ostend. Part of the right wing has been pushed southward beyond Ostend.

The combined British and French forces could not accept a termination of the Star Spangled banner celebration. He said the war was as far as America was concerned, and was rapidly nearing its end abroad.

"The convulsions in Europe now," he said, "are the death throes of militarism. We are entering a new stage wherein freedom will be given new interpretations and bravery find new forms of expression. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will be discarded to no purpose if the right of man does not lead to the elevation of man."

Leave Egypt on Request. Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 12.—At the British authorities' request, the German charge d'affaires and the Austrian diplomatic agent left Egypt.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Rome, Sept. 12.—England is prepared to smash Turkey's naval power, it was stated here by the Tribuna today, if the sultan joins Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Greece, the Tribuna added, has permitted the British to establish a naval base on the island of Lemnos and the Mediterranean fleet is ready to strike. This, it was added, accounted for British naval inactivity in the Adriatic.

Trouble with Turkey was considered here today to be very seriously threatened. News that the ambassadors at Constantinople had told the sultan the powers could not accept a termination of the Turkish extra territorial rights was looked on as likely to bring matters to a head immediately.

Announcement that the German ambassador was among those who refused to listen to the Turkish proclamation of the abrogation of its extra territorial treaties was puzzling. It had been assumed the sultan had German backing in making his declaration.

Nevertheless it was believed the Ottoman government must have figured that this way was clear to putting its program through, or it would not have acted so uncompromisingly, and diplomats here did not think it would yield easily.

## No Compromise or Truce for British

### "We Must Go Forward Unflinchingly to the End," Declares Lord Churchill in Public Address

London, Sept. 12.—First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, warned the British public, in an address at a big war meeting here last night, that reverses as well as victories must be expected in the fighting on the continent. The government, he said, was prepared for them.

"It is our life or Germany's," he declared. "There must be, there can be, neither compromise nor truce. We must go forward unflinchingly to the end."

The shipyards, he continued, are working night and day on all battleships in course of construction and every vessel being built in Great Britain, no matter for what power it was intended, has been commandeered by the British.

"We should further," the first lord concluded, "put on to the continent and keep there at least 1,000,000 soldiers. We must maintain that number regardless of any sacrifice."

"By January 1 Lord Kitchner, the war minister, says we will have an additional 500,000 ready and by the summer of 1915 we shall have 25 army corps in fighting trim."

## Russians Defeated, Is German Claim

### Berlin Announces Successes in East Prussia Against Invading Army; Little Said of Battle in France.

Washington, Sept. 12.—A Berlin wireless to the German embassy said: "German victories in Prussia continue. The Russians attempted to check the Germans by launching the Twenty-second army corps against General von Hindenberg's army's flank. The Russians were defeated. Several Russian batteries were captured."

A message received later in the day said: "The Germans and the allies in France at 11 o'clock today presumably were continuing the struggle. General von Hausen's Saxon army seems to have fought brilliantly and the Kaiser telegraphed his congratulations to the king of Saxony on his splendid achievements."

Embassy officials said the Kaiser had awarded 110 iron crosses to the Eighty-third German Infantry for its gallantry in storming Lieke. The financial situation in Germany was said to be most satisfactory.

## War Era Nears End, Declares Secretary

### Convulsions in Europe Are the Death Throes of Militarism; Entering on a New Stage, Says Bryan.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12.—Secretary of State Bryan was the principal speaker here today at the closing ceremonies of the Star Spangled banner celebration. He said the war was as far as America was concerned, and was rapidly nearing its end abroad.

"The convulsions in Europe now," he said, "are the death throes of militarism. We are entering a new stage wherein freedom will be given new interpretations and bravery find new forms of expression. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will be discarded to no purpose if the right of man does not lead to the elevation of man."

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## GERMANS IN GENERAL RETREAT; VITRY ABANDONED TO FRENCH; GERMAN CENTER IS GIVING WAY

### As the Battle Appeared to a German Soldier

Describing the fighting to Karl H. von Wiegand, the United Press correspondent in Germany, a wounded German soldier said: "It was indescribable carnage. We met hand to hand. It was bayonet to bayonet, rifles clubbed, automatic pistols and swords."

"The dead were piled like barricades everywhere. Blood ran like brooks. Here and there in the pile of mangled corpses, a hand would move or a leg twitch convulsively. A mass of bloody flesh that once was a man would murmur for water."

"But there was no time to aid. We had to fight until we won. Then we tried to save life. But it was usually too late."

## Late War Bulletins

### CAPTURED BY AUSTRALIANS

London, Sept. 12.—Occupation by an Australian naval squadron under Admiral Patey of the islands of the Bismarck archipelago, a German possession in the Pacific, was announced today by the official war information bureau.

The landing party, it was stated, took possession of the town of Herbstshohe, on Herbstshohe island. Vigorous resistance was encountered, the Australians being forced to fight their way for four miles through the bush along mined roads and in the fighting Commander Charles Ewell and two bluejackets were killed and a number wounded.

### GENERALS DECORATED

Bordeaux, Sept. 12.—Generals Manoury and Dubail were decorated today with the grand cross of the legion of honor and General Foch was made a grand officer of the legion for heroic work on the battlefield.

### WIPE OUT BY COSSACKS

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—"The Russian general advance continues," asserted the war office today. The czar's forces are ready for their march on Breslau, it was added.

### GERMANS LEAVING BELGIUM

Ghent, Sept. 12.—Belgian forces from Antwerp were occupying their old positions in the north today. The Germans had pushed on into France. Forty thousand of them were in this vicinity a few days ago. Today all were gone. The sudden withdrawal was interpreted as meaning that the German right wing was in danger of annihilation.

### GERMANS MIRED BY FLOOD

Antwerp, Sept. 12.—King Albert had gone to the front today. The Germans have abandoned the siege of Antwerp. The opening of the dike gates and flooding of the country in which they were operating evidently surprised them. The flooded district was littered with their mired and abandoned cannon and transportation equipment.

### GERMANS ABANDON EQUIPMENT

Paris, Sept. 12.—From the Bordeaux war office came assurances this afternoon that the German retreat from Paris still continued, with the French and British hotly pursuing the Teutons along the River Aisne. The Germans were said to have lost much equipment in the wooded country through which they are fleeing.

### BRITISH TAKE MANY PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 12.—The official war information bureau today issued the following statement: "The British continue the pursuit of the Germans in northeastern France, forcing them back toward Rheims. They are rushing the enemy very fast and taking many prisoners."

### GERMAN CENTER GIVES GROUND.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The following cable was received at the French embassy here today from Bordeaux: "The French general staff said the first German army continues its backward movement. Three of its corps were repulsed last night between Villiers and Cotterets. The tenth corps of the German second army was also repulsed, withdrawing to the north of the St. Gond swamps. The German center, therefore, at last is giving ground after a hard fight between Sezanne and Vitry."

### GERMANS IN RETREAT RUN SHORT OF AMMUNITION, FOOD

Paris, Sept. 12.—The German right wing's retreat in northeastern France was reported degenerating into a rout today. The men's ammunition was running short and their food supplies shorter.

That the seat of the French government would shortly be retransferred from Bordeaux to Paris was generally predicted. The worst of the fighting was in the center of the Argonne district.

The Germans had retired from Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois, where they were heavily entrenched, was announced here this afternoon. The departure was so precipitate that quantities of munitions were abandoned.

It was announced also that the Kaiser's forces in the Argonne forest region were retiring. This was taken as indicating a general retreat.

The French were making some progress in Lorraine, it was stated, and had occupied the eastern border of Champenous forest, the Germans evacuating St. Die.

## British Pursuing Germans, Forcing Them to Retreat Toward Rheims; Third French Army Takes German Corps' Guns.

## GERMANS IN GENERAL RETREAT FROM MARNE

(United Press Leased Wire)  
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It was announced also that the Kaiser's forces in the Argonne forest region were retiring. This was taken as indicating a general retreat.

The French were making some progress in Lorraine, it was stated, and had occupied the eastern border of Champenous forest, the Germans evacuating St. Die.

"The Germans are in full retreat from the Rivers Oise and Marne," said the official announcement. "The British and French are in hot pursuit. Apparently the enemy is greatly weakened. Their resistance is diminishing."

"They were retiring Friday along the Soissons-Fisles-Rheims road. Their cavalry was greatly exhausted. On the center and right they have evacuated Vitry-le-Francois, Sermaize-les-Baines and Revigny, which they had strongly fortified."

"Their retirement was so hasty that they were forced to abandon much war material. In Argonnes also they are retreating northward through the forest of Belnoue."

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## THE "HUNGRY SEVEN" JOINS IN THE SERENADE



## Forester Graves Coming to Coast

### Will Investigate Proposal to Abolish the Mount Olympus National Monument in the Olympic Forest.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)  
Washington, Sept. 12.—Chief Forester Henry S. Graves of the United States Forest Service left Washington today for Portland to make an investigation of the proposition of abolishing the Mount Olympus national monument in the Olympic national forest, across Puget Sound from Seattle. Mr. Graves is due to arrive in Portland September 19 and from there will probably go direct to Mount Olympus, situated in the heart of the Olympics.

There has been considerable agitation lately for the abolishing of the national monument district about Olympus, which prevent hunting and the prosecution of commercial pursuits, such as mining. Most of this agitation has been on the part of Puget sound people.