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Oregon Journal



THE WEATHER
Probably rain tonight and tomorrow, with southerly winds; humidity 82.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES.

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BRITAIN LANDS FRESH ARMY IN BELGIUM; END OF BATTLE IS FORESEEN

Reinforcements Believed to Be Intended to Join New French Army Forming in South Which Is to Be Hurled Against German Forces Under Generals von Kluck and von Boehm on Right Wing.

LONDON SAYS REPORTS INDICATE GERMANS ARE PLANNING TO QUIT WESTERN BELGIUM

Battle of the Aisne, However, Is Still Undecided, Germans Repulsing Attacks of Allies and Allies Repulsing Those of Germans, War Office Reports from Both Sources.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, Sept. 25.—That fresh British troops have landed at Ostend and Boulogne to join a new French army from a mobilization center in the south was learned here tonight.



British Coat of Arms

It was believed the allies were depending on this army to complete the isolation of the German right and to envelop the forces under Generals von Kluck and von Boehm.

There were signs of eager expectancy at the war office, the end of the battle of the Aisne evidently being considered in sight.

The Dukes of Westminster and Marlborough, who have been in France, arrived tonight with members of the French general staff and important dispatches for War Minister Lord Kitchener, who went into conference with Premier Asquith immediately after reading the messages.

It was said all reports indicated that the Germans were planning a retirement from western Belgium. They had already dynamited several bridges west of Liege.

FRENCH ATTACKS ARE REPULSED.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 25.—"While a series of violent combats has already occurred and is still in progress," announced the war office here today, "the battle of the Aisne seems nowhere to be approaching a decisive stage."

"The German troops are attacking the entire line of French frontier fortifications from Verdun to Toul. In an attempt to raise this siege and to prevent the demolition of their forts, which are already suffering severely from the German shell fire, the French have repeatedly attacked the German lines in force, but have invariably been repulsed with heavy losses upon their main supports."

The German right wing has been heavily pressed by the combined French and British forces but nowhere has the enemy made any impression on our front. The main chain of our defenses along the Oise and the Aisne is intact and efforts by the allies to carry them by night attacks have all proven futile.

"Along our line through the Argonne forests no important engagements have occurred. East of the Argonne district our lines have been extended through Vanves, which was taken by a series of brilliant assaults in which the enemy lost heavily."

"In the Lorraine and on the Alsace frontier fighting proceeds but without much change. The German troops' spirit is wonderful. They have met the most desperate attacks with counter assaults and have greatly damaged the enemy."

FRENCH CENTER IS ADVANCING.

Paris, Sept. 25.—"A general battle," said the Bordeaux war office's official report, "is in progress along the front of the entire French left wing, which is engaging the Germans in the territory between the Somme and the Oise."

"The French center has advanced from its position east of Rheims and is now moving in the direction of Berry-au-Bac."

"In Lorraine and the Vosges the French have repulsed all German attacks. The fighting on our left continues. It is marked by almost uninterrupted artillery firing."

"The allies have made another slight gain. The engagement is very fierce on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy continues his bombardment of the Meuse forts, which are maintaining their defense."

"On the whole, the situation shows a steady improvement from our standpoint. The enemy is most powerfully entrenched but nowhere at our left or center has he been able to resume the offensive."

"The morale of our army is excellent."

GERMAN INVADERS BEATEN BACK.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.—Three German attempts to invade Russia from East Prussia have been repulsed, the war office here announced this afternoon.

Several sorties by the garrison of Przemsyl, it was stated, have been beaten back, and the bombardment of this Austrian stronghold was said to be continuing night and day.

The war office declared the capture of Cracow was of certain.

"The fighting in the vicinity of Rheims the French center was advancing."

Losses Are Tremendous. In this district the past few days' losses have been tremendous on both sides. Wounded soldiers arriving here declared the ground was covered with dead and injured men, the latter at present entirely unattended.

Experts said indications were that the Laon-Saint Quentin-Cambrai road soon would be again the scene of the supreme struggle.

Official reports emphasized the assertion that the landwehr and reserves were now on the German firing line, which was interpreted as meaning that the first line had suffered so heavily as to necessitate the bringing up of reserves to fill the gaps.

It was again raising and the battle was progressing under conditions of greatest hardship.

Action on Left Violent. Bordeaux, Sept. 25.—The war office issued the following statement this afternoon: "On the French left a general advance was predicted soon. Conditions on the allies' left were gradually changing. The Franco-British troops had ceased their assaults and were directing a heavy bombardment against the German trenches on the Oise and Aisne. At the same time they were driving a wedge against the Kaiser's lines of communication in the evident hope of splitting General von Kluck's and General von Boehm's armies apart and throwing von Kluck back upon General von Buslow or compelling him to fight surrounded on three sides."

CAPTURED FRENCH GUNS HAULED IN TRIUMPH THROUGH BERLIN STREETS



Priest Tells of Battle Scenes "Is Not a War But a Holocaust" Accounts of Atrocities Denied

(United Press Leased Wire.)
New York, Sept. 25.—Rev. Father James Malloy, a native of Trenton, N. J., who has been in New Zealand for many years, arrived here today on the steamer Mauretania from Europe.

Before going to New Zealand, he lived in San Francisco. Father Malloy spent 19 days on the firing line with British troops, and probably knows more about the actual fighting in Europe than anyone hitherto returning to the United States. He was in London when war was declared.

On August 17, Father Malloy told the United Press today, "I was invited to accompany the British expedition as chaplain. We sailed August 18. I was assigned to a transport carrying General Sir John French to France."

German Were Like a Forest. "Seventy-two transports were required to carry the expedition. We landed at Boulogne. Three days later we went to Mons, and became the left wing of the French army moving north to relieve and aid the Belgians and to prevent the capture of Namur and Brussels. We went into action August 22."

The British left wing was composed of crack British regiments and totaled 150,000 men. For the next two days they fought continuously, both day and night.

The Germans seemed uncountable. There seemed to be millions of them. As they swept down on the British they resembled a moving forest—all gray-green and hardly discernible until they were fired upon from several directions. One could well imagine that the entire horizon was filled with a swift moving mass.

As we advanced, the German field artillery shells burst over us, exploding with a terrific concussion, breaking great holes in the atmosphere and making it difficult to breathe. Their hands were playing and the soldiers were singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and other martial airs.

Each Bullet Kills Two. "The Germans charged at top speed. But the poor fellows never had a chance. The British were well entrenched. The enemy advanced in massed formation. Our rifles were the best in the world, and the marksmanship of our troops could not be surpassed. The Germans were doomed from the outset."

Standing their rifles at the top of the trenches, the British fired at will. They couldn't miss. Every bullet found at least two marks, and sometimes three or four. The poor fellows fell like chaff before a fire. Whole companies fell together. The wounded suffered from the masses of the dead and tried to congregate in the dead spaces. It became necessary to shoot them again.

The sights I saw showed me conclusively that this is not war, but a terrible holocaust. Its post in human lives is almost impossible to comprehend.

Longer Months Was a War. "The rifle slaughter was varied with slaughter by the bayonet. The German attacks perished, and the British charged them. It was the most desperate hand-to-hand fighting, but invariably the longer knife of the British bayonet prevailed.

While the British were succeeding, the Germans were being defeated by the Germans on our right. They were unable to hold the enemy, and their rifle fire was almost as bad as that of the Germans.

Finally the British were ordered to retire in order to avoid being enveloped. When these orders were received the men almost rebelled. Many of the Irish and Scotch soldiers went openly. At several points the British soldiers actually leaped from the trenches and charged the enemy in their eagerness to emphasize the fact that the British soldiers shouldn't retreat.

Their officers finally explained that it was necessary to retreat and to trap the Germans.

MAY TALK PEACE IN A YEAR BUT NOT NOW, SAYS ANDY CARNEGIE

Noted Pacifist Says Kaiser Tried to Avoid War Prussian Machine Forced It.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
New York, Sept. 25.—Andrew Carnegie returned to New York today from Europe on the liner Mauretania. He told newspaper men that the Kaiser was forced to go to war against the British and the Prussian military machine.

"I know the Kaiser personally and very well," said Carnegie, "and I also know what he has done for Germany."

"It was the Prussian military machine that forced him into this war. Strong as the Kaiser is, Prussian militarism is stronger."

"I pity the Kaiser from the bottom of my heart. He did not want war, but he had no choice. He was forced to go to war by the Prussian machine."

"He has done more for the German people than any other ruler. The Kaiser has done too much for peace to be held responsible for this war."

"In thousands of European homes the peace of the world is being kept alive by the Prussian machine. It will be hundreds of thousands of lives that will be sacrificed in this war."

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Late War Bulletins

SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT

Paris, Sept. 25.—It took the Russians seven days of fighting, according to a Petrograd dispatch today to the Agency Havas, to capture the Galician town of Sadova, one of the positions it was necessary for them to take as a preliminary to the conquest of Jaroslav.

NEW GUINEA CAPITAL TAKEN

London, Sept. 25.—News of the seizure by the Australian navy of the town and harbor of Frederic Wilhelm, the capital of Kaiser-Wilhelmland, German New Guinea, was received here today by cable from Admiral Paty, the Australian commander.

JAPS TO NURSE RUSSIANS

Tokyo, Sept. 25.—A number of nurses of the Japanese Red Cross, it was announced today, will leave shortly for Petrograd, whence they will be sent to the German frontier to care for wounded Russian soldiers.

CITY OF LISSA CAPTURED

Rome, Sept. 25.—Anglo-French naval forces today occupied the city of Lissa, on Lissa Island, in the Adriatic, off the Dalmatian coast.

KAISER HAS BAD COLD

London, Sept. 25.—That the Kaiser's cold was being closely watched by several physicians, with a view to preventing it from developing into pneumonia was stated today in a Geneva dispatch received by the Chronicle. His majesty was said to have contracted it by spending some time in the trenches in the rain.

INDIAN PRINCE SUNK

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 25.—News was received here today of the landing by the German steamship Prussia at Santos of the crew of the British steamship Indian Prince, said to have been sunk off the South American coast by the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

VIENNA CLAIMS VICTORIES

Vienna, Sept. 25.—Petrograd claims that the Russians had reached or were near Cracow were denied here today. It was declared the Austrians had been victorious everywhere in Galicia.

PEACE OFFER REFUSED

Antwerp, Sept. 25.—That Germany had made a peace offer to Belgium and that King Albert had refused it was asserted today by the foreign office here.

FIGHTING ON THE DANUBE

Nish, Sept. 25.—The repulse of another Austrian attempt to cross the Danube at Belgrade was announced today by the Serbian government.

announced today by the war office here. Before the attempt was made, it was stated, the city was bombarded for five hours.

London, Sept. 25.—The British troops last landed at Ostend and Boulogne have already reached the center of fighting in France, it was reported here tonight. Whether they were English or Indian regiments was not known.

Rome, Sept. 25.—Switzerland has refused a German request that three corps of the Kaiser's troops be passed through Swiss territory, according to a Basel dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia today.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 25.—The death in action of Lieutenant General von Busse was announced here today.

Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Siscoonett station of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company was closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. New York officers of the company wired the manager of the station, countermanding the first order and instructing him to obey navy department orders.

Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Siscoonett station of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company was still open at noon today. President Griggs had night wired Manager Cowden as follows:

"If Lieutenant Nixon, the censor, orders you to close the station you will ask him if he is prepared to back up the order with force; if not that you will continue to do business under orders from your superiors."

"WANTED--The Address of Anyone Having an Old Doll."

A DANDY new 5 room bungalow, oak floors, fireplace, Dutch kitchen, with breakfast room, cement basement, rooms fitted, all kinds built-in work, \$2800, \$300 down, balance like rent. Class. 61.

"WANTED--The address of anyone having an old doll. The oldest doll in the world. \$1000.00." Class. 62.

1914 Chevrolet, 2 pass, roadster, nearly new, electric start, and lights, \$675. Class. 41.

NEW 22 special Winchester rifle, Raymond sight, gun, case, 5 boxes cartridges; snap. Class. 19.

SMALL Ford auto truck, \$200, or will take launch as part payment. Class. 44.

There are but a few of the hundreds of items published today in The Journal Want Ads. The number of the classification in which it appears follows each item.

WAR'S MOVES EXPLAINED BY J. W. T. MASON

New York, Sept. 25.—The Franco-British allies evidently were engaged today in testing the new German front which was formed by General von Kluck's famous right wing.

The fighting in this area undoubtedly consists of a series of reconnaissances to determine the strength of the German lines running along the Rivers Oise and Aisne back into Belgium.

Should these tests reveal any weakness, presumably a sudden concentration of the allied forces will be brought to bear at that point in an effort to break the Kaiser's western front.

Peronne, which the allies occupied Thursday, is half way along this fighting line. It commands important highways leading from several directions toward the German positions. It is also one of the keys to the heights of the River Somme, along which extends a continuation of the Rheims-Laon-La Fere line of fortifications, now in the German possession.

A successful drive through the German lines from Peronne would send General von Kluck's and General von Boehm's armies in two, but this possibility is now remote on account of the strength of the German field defenses.

Rather, it may be the allies' strategy to move a large force into Belgium and seek to crush Von Boehm's front at an angle where it swings through Belgian territory to the eastward. This operation would be a duplication of the German strategy's northwestern corner of the sledgehammer blows which Von Kluck has thus far successfully registered at the southwestern corner.

Von Boehm's angle probably is not far from Brussels and for this reason the vicinity of Waterloo may after all see the decisive battle of the German invasion of Belgium and France, with Belgian troops playing an important part in the field operations.