

NAMUR CAPTURED BY GERMAN TROOPS

ALLIES FORCED BACK IN FIRST GREAT BATTLE

Reverse Admitted by Allies, Who Say News Is Decidedly Bad—Retrograde Movement to First Line of Defenses Carried Out in Good Order—Russian Advance Most Rapid.

Namur, the Belgian fortress, has fallen into German hands, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau in London. Details of the fighting around the fortress were not given, but the English newspapers regard the fall as inexplicable.

Berlin dispatches says five of the forts of Namur and the city itself have fallen and the capture of the remaining four forts is imminent.

A reverse to the forces of the allies is generally admitted by the English and French newspapers, which say today's news is "decidedly bad." While plainly expressing disappointment at the failure of their forces, they declare the retrograde movement toward the line of strong defensive works near the frontier has been carried out in good order.

Allies Falling Back

It is assumed that the allies are falling back on their first line of defensive works running from Maubeuge, in a southeasterly direction by way of Hirson, Meslères, Montmedy, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Toul and Epinal, all of which are strong fortresses and are interspersed with smaller works such as Ayville, Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, Lianville, Gironville and Ouy-Sous-Les-Cotes. Behind these lies another strong line of fortifications, from St. Quentin in the north through Laon and Reims to the great entrenched camp at Chalons.

The English newspapers declare that both the English and Russians are determined to "fight to a finish," whatever the outlook may be at present. They say the possession of Namur was vital for Germany and that it was a "fine stroke for the Germans to have rushed the place under the eyes of the allied armies."

Fighting in Belgium

In other parts of Belgium fighting is still in progress and a report from Ostend says 20,000 Germans have attacked Malines, 13 miles from Antwerp.

Charleroi has also been the scene of hot fighting, this time between the French and German troops, and a fresh encounter is believed to have begun there today.

Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded between Courtrai and Anseghem, according to an Ostend despatch to the London Daily Express.

Brussels has been left by the main body of German troops, who have

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10,000 MINERS FORCED TO MARCH TO THEIR DEATH

PARIS, Aug. 25, 8:30 a. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend, Belgium, says that at Charleroi, the German troops obliged 10,000 Belgian miners, who had just come out of a mine with lamps in their hands, to march at the head of their advance. All the miners were killed. Similar tactics, according to this same authority, were employed at Mont Sur Marchienne, in the province of Hainaut, where 200 German troops lost their way and got into the range of the French guns.

The Germans attempted to bombard the Charleroi railroad station from Jeumont St. Antoine. Furthermore, they are reported as having fired on the Charleroi prison, although this building was flying Red Cross flags.

ON TO PARIS IS GERMAN PLAN AFTER VICTORY

Concentric Advance of All Forces Toward French Capital Probable—Defeat of Allies All Along Line Claimed by German Bulletin—Luneville Taken, Frontier Crossed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A concentric advance of all the German armies toward Paris is probable; the Semola river, Longwy and the greater part of the Belgian-French frontier being in German hands, according to a wireless despatch to the German embassy from its foreign office, received today via Sayville, L. I. It says:

"The German troops facing the French troops defeated them in battle from August 17 to 21. Numerous ensigns, more than 150 guns and 16,000 prisoners have been captured. Luneville has been taken and the army of General Joffre is broken up and no more capable of action.

The German crown prince's army has chased the French west of Longwy. The army of the Duke of Wuertemberg, marching through Belgium, has crossed the River Semola, completely crushing the advancing French army. Numerous guns, ensigns, prisoners and several generals were captured.

The German troops advancing west of the River Meuse toward Maubeuge defeated an English cavalry brigade. The River Semola, Longwy and the greater part of the Belgian-French frontier, are in German hands. A concentric advance of all the German army toward Paris is probable."

IRON HAIL FAILED TO STOP GERMANS

PARIS, Aug. 25, 4:20 a. m.—A traveler who has come to Paris from Charleroi was a witness of part of the fighting at that place. He has related his experiences to a reporter of the Petit Parisien as follows:

"I was at Foreux, 15 miles from Equilines. From where I was stationed I could see the passing of hours of column after column of German infantry. They were subjected to a veritable hurricane of iron from the French artillery, and they went down by the dozen. Nevertheless, more came forward to take the places of the slain.

"At Solere Le Chateau I saw a German aeroplane brought down by a shot, and I was told that another such machine had met the same fate at Nerles."

BAR FISH FROM JACKSON COUNTY

Notwithstanding promises made last year by Superintendent Henry O'Malley of the United States bureau of fisheries to the contrary, racks are being installed at the Ament dam to prevent the use of the fishways and hold the salmon for egg-taking purposes. The steelhead are also held, as well as chinook and silverside salmon. As a result, no salmon or trout can hereafter get above the dam, which means an end to fishing for the season for Jackson county.

The egg-taking operations are in charge of the new superintendent of state fisheries, C. P. Henkel, who states that as a newcomer he is following the recommendations of Mr. O'Malley. Sid Howell, who has several times been convicted for violation of the fishing laws as a notorious poacher, has been placed in charge as foreman.

The action of the bureau has aroused widespread indignation among Jackson county fishermen, whose constant agitation forced the building of the fishways at the dam so that fish could reach the upper river. A protest has been wired Senator Chamberlain, who is on a scenic fisheries committee, and a de-

KITCHENER SAYS WAR TO STRAIN EMPIRE'S FORCES

British Casualties Number 2000—War Secretary Serves as Non-Partisan for Duration of War—Troops So Far Have Sustained Best Traditions of British Soldier.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The British casualties in Belgium, according to an announcement made this evening, are estimated to number two thousand.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 5:22 p. m.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech today as minister of war in the House of Lords.

He told his hearers that this war undoubtedly would strain the forces of the empire and entail big sacrifices. He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in the cabinet involved adherence to neither party. He said:

Serves as a Soldier

"The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that. It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war be prolonged, and no one can foretell for a certainty its duration, that after three years of war, others will take our places and see this matter through.

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our empire, and undoubtedly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will be willingly borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country.

Maintain Traditions

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced in the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for 36 hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invaders. During that they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they have been called on to execute have been those which demanded the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

RUSSIANS WIN FOUR DAY FIGHT ROUTING ENEMY

Rapid Progress of Invaders—Battles Marked by Great Stubbornness—German Artillery Captured and Forces Flee in Disorder—Austrians in Galicia Routed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The military attaché of the Russian embassy today issued from the Russian consulate here the following account of the operations of the Russian army:

"Battles in eastern Prussia on the 17th to 21st of August were marked by great stubbornness. At Lyk, the retreat of the twentieth German army corps assumed an extremely hurried character. In this locality the Russian troops took possession of a great number of rolling stock, also of large stores of forage and fuel, and confiscated the local treasury containing 50,000 marks. August 20th at Gumbinnen, the enemy brought into battle no less than three army corps, trying to turn the right flank of the Russians, but was repulsed.

Artillery Captured

"Meanwhile a counter attack was delivered by the Russians against the enemy's center, which led to the capture of a considerable amount of German artillery. By the Russian left flank, towards the evening, the enemy was also defeated and requested an armistice, which was refused. Further to the south, August 21, the Russians took Goldap and Aris.

"August 22 our successes were developed, the enemy in complete disorder retreated behind the river Angerapp, but the bridge over that river at Darkehmen was seized by the Russians. To the south of the river Angerapp, the Russians are in possession of Johannsburg, Ortelburg and Villinberg. August 23 the Russians took Soldeau and Neipenburg, from which locality considerable forces of the Germans retreated to the north.

Austrians Surrender

"In Galicia at Novostav, our cavalry drove the squadron of the Ninth Austrian regiment into a swamp, where two officers and 165 hussars surrendered.

"August 23, in a big cavalry engagement between Zelocow and Zborow, against an enemy in superior forces, the Russian cavalry took from the Austrians two batteries of horse artillery and 100 prisoners. Bridges of the river Sere are in the hands of the Russians."

LORRAINE CITIZENS PLAY TRAITORS TO FRENCH CAUSE

PARIS, Aug. 25, 4:25 a. m.—A dispatch from Bourges gives the recital of a French officer wounded in Lorraine. It sets forth how the Germans were aided by the local inhabitants, who had prepared for every eventuality.

The officials of villages in Lorraine fell on the necks of the French troops when they came into town and greeted them as saviors. No sooner had they done this than they would go to the edge of the village and hang out French flags, big white sheets, etc., to indicate to the enemy the exact position of the French soldiers.

The mayor of one village tapped a French field telephone wire for the benefit of the enemy after having offered a room in his house for the installation of the station. A local schoolmaster corrected the range of the Germans' guns by moving the hands of the church clock.

At Lieuse, the French were persuaded that they would meet no opposition. Despite these assurances, however, they came on concrete trenches filled with German troops and supported by quick-firing guns.

BELGIAN FORT FALLS TO ENEMY 2 DAYS' BATTLE

Official German Statement Claims That City of Namur and Five of Its Nine Forts Captured—Bombardment of Four Other Forts Continue—Stunning Blow to Allied Forces.

BERLIN, Aug. 25 (by wireless to the Associated Press by way of Nauen, Germany, and Sayville, L. I.).

"An official announcement made public here today says that the city of Namur and five of its forts have been captured by the Germans. The bombardment of the four other forts continues and their fall seems imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 3:52 p. m.—The official war information bureau says:

"It is announced that Namur has fallen."

LONDON, Aug. 25, 7:50 a. m.—Beyond the bare statement made yesterday that it was announced that Namur had fallen, the official war information bureau has issued nothing on the subject. It is not yet known definitely here whether the fall refers to the town or to the forts or to both.

The fortifications of Namur and Liege formed the finest examples of the work of the famous Belgian military engineer, General Henri Alexis Brialmont, whose reputation was worldwide.

The defensive works of Namur were not so strong as those of Liege, but the position of the city was much better for military purposes.

The forts are nine in number, the four most important being St. Heribert, Audoye, Suallee and Cognelo, while the connecting forts of less strength are Dave, Maizeret, Malonne, Marchelette and Enines. All are protected by hardened steel domes, generally eight of them in each fort, and the artillery, consisting of modern heavy disappearing guns, is very powerful.

SANDRY TO INSTALL SCREENS IN DITCHES

Deputy Game Warden Sam L. Sandry has been empowered by the state game and fish commission to take charge of the work of installing fish screens in irrigation and mining ditches throughout the state. He will begin the work in Jackson county.

Three varieties of screen have been adopted, that invented by Jack Aiken, that patented by Allen Forward and the one invented by B. Scheubel. The three will be installed and the ditch owner allowed to take his pick. The screens will be manufactured locally.

GERMAN SAVAGRY IS PROTESTED

LONDON, Aug. 25, 3:20 p. m.—The following announcement was given out today by the official information bureau:

"The Belgian minister in London has made the following statement:

"In spite of solemn assurances of treaty obligations of long standing, Germany has made a savage and utterly unwarranted attack on Belgium. However soon pressed we may be, Belgium never will fight unfairly; she never will stoop to infringe the laws and customs of legitimate warfare. She is putting up a brave fight against overwhelming odds. She may be beaten, she may be crushed; but, to quote the words of our noble king, she never will be enslaved.

"When German troops invaded our country the Belgian government issued a public statement which was placed in every town, village and

BELGIANS SALLY FROM ANTWERP TO AID ALLIES

Germans Surprised and Driven Back, Says French Report—Losses Are Heavy on Both Sides—25,000 Germans Surrounded Between Courtrai and Anseghem, Near Oudendarde.

PARIS, Aug. 25, 3:05 p. m.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"The German offensive movement in the north, which was stopped yesterday, appears today to have been resumed.

"The enemy, however, is being held back by a French army acting in conjunction with an English army and a Belgian army."

"The armies of the allies surprised the enemy and drove back their advance detachments. The allies have gone beyond Malines.

"The Belgian army came from Antwerp."

Fighting in Alsace

"In Lorraine, after the counter attacks of yesterday, the right of the French forces withdrew to the river Mortagne, which is a continuation of the Meurthe, from Luneville to Nancy.

"In Alsace French troops repulsed a number of German attacks directed against Colmar.

"The report of the capture of Mulhausen by the Germans is without foundation. Moreover the theater of operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."

LONDON, Aug. 25, 4:45 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Ostend today says that 30,000 Germans are attacking Malines, a Belgian city thirteen miles southeast of Antwerp. Skirmishes are general in northwest Flanders.

25,000 Germans Surrounded

"Desperate fighting between outposts took place at Oudearde and Renais. The losses were heavy on both sides Monday. Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded between Courtrai and Anseghem, six miles west of Oudendarde. Fighting was progressing Sunday at Perennes, between Mons and Pinche, and between Wateghem and Oudendarde.

"The Handelsblaad says that since Monday no Germans have been in Brussels.

GERMANS REPULSED IN FOUR HOUR FIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 25, 6:10 p. m.—In a dispatch from Antwerp the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that German troops this morning attacked Malines and after a fight which lasted four hours were driven out by the Belgians.

The Belgians pursued the Germans in the direction of Vilvorde.

AUSTRIA LOSES ADRIATIC PORT TO ALLIES' FLEET

Cattaro Destroyed by Bombardment—Servian Troops Recapture Sabac and All Servian Territory Cleared of Austrians—War of No Quarter to Be Waged.

ROME, Aug. 25, via London, 3:10 p. m.—A dispatch to the Corriere d'Italia from Antivari, Montenegro, says the fortifications of Cattaro, the Austrian seaport in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, have been completely destroyed, and that the Austrian commander is now parleying for terms of surrender.

The bombardment of Cattaro was conducted by a fleet of the allies.

Servians Recapture Sabac

NISH, Servia, Aug. 25, via London, 2:30 p. m.—Servian troops recaptured Sabac (Ilhabats) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, August 24, according to an official announcement today.

The Austrians have been thrown back on the other bank of the river Save and every bit of Servian territory has now been cleared of the enemy.

Dispatches from Nish, dated August 15, said Austrian troops had succeeded in forcing an entrance into Sabac after heavy fighting all along the line.

The announcement adds that the retreating Austrians devastated Servian villages and massacred the inhabitants.

Sabac is on the river Save, 27 miles west of Belgrade.

War of No Quarter

PARIS, Aug. 25, via London, 1:15 p. m.—That Serbia is preparing to wage a war of no quarter to her enemies is indicated in a note sent by Serbia to the French government protesting against the alleged order from the headquarters of the Austrian army to burn Servian crops and to fire Servian villages all along the Austrian line of march.

This note says further that in view of Austrian cruelties to Servian troops it will be difficult to restrain the Servians from measures of revenge, and that the Servian government finds itself constrained to take all measures of reprisal compatible with international law.

M'ADOO OPPOSES CROP VALORIZATION AS UNNECESSARY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary McAdoo emphatically disapproved proposals for valorization of crops because of the European war at today's conference of cotton and tobacco growers. He appealed to the conference to "get down to a practical basis."

"Any issue of currency by state banks is surely unnecessary," said Secretary McAdoo, "and it is a waste of time to talk about it. Enough national bank currency is authorized by present law to handle the cotton and all the other crops in the country. There is authorization in law for enough currency to wreck the whole country. The secretary of the treasury has wide discretion in the issue of this currency. I intend to see that all currency issued is safe, because I tell you, gentlemen, that you cannot do anything worse than to inflate the currency to a point where you will wreck the credit of the country."

Secretary McAdoo added that the valorization plan was impracticable and that the valorization of cotton would mean demand for the valorization of every other product affected by the European war.