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GERMAN RUSH ON PARIS SUFFERS CHECK

FRENCH CAPITAL AWAITS COMING GERMAN HOST

Teutons Batter Rear Army Retreating to City—Within 25 Miles of Objective Point—Authorities Consider Surrender of City to Save Destruction.

OSTEND, Belgium, Sept. 4, via London, 6:10 p. m.—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin.

PARIS, Sept. 4, 6:05 p. m.—An official communication issued by the military government of Paris this afternoon says: "The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh impartial successes. The general situation is little changed."

Hammer Pleading Force

LONDON, Sept. 4, 4:55 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times at Dieppe, under Thursday's date, indicates that the Germans are less than 25 miles from Paris. He says: "All day yesterday the head of the wedge which now forms the German army was furiously forcing its way to Paris, battering at the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-en-Valois. The cannonading broke windows in Chantilly, which is only 17 miles north of Paris. The Germans are also near Soissons."

Another dispatch to the Times from Beauvais, 40 miles northwest of Paris, says that the Germans entered Clermont, 35 miles from Paris at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. At the same time their cavalry was operating around Beauvais.

Consider Surrender

LONDON, Sept. 4, 3:15 a. m.—In a dispatch from Rouen, France, a correspondent of the Chronicle says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans in order to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire. This will only be done, the correspondent declares, in case the outer line of the defenses of Paris are passed by the invaders.

British, French and Belgian wounded are being transferred from Paris to other cities and the great exodus of the populace of the French capital to the south continues.

Thousands Leave

PARIS, Sept. 4, 11:40 a. m.—Ten thousands of Parisians, chiefly women and children have taken ad-

(Continued on Page Five.)

SEMI-CIRCLE OF IRON ENVELOPES AUSTRIAN ARMY

LONDON, Sept. 4, 5:25 a. m.—The Times' Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing concerning Russian military operations, says the Russian forces drew around the Austrian army like an iron semi-circle. The Austrians thus were obliged to fight with extreme obstinacy owing to the fact that they could not hope for any considerable reinforcements.

The southern army under General Frank had been almost completely destroyed by the Serbians and the transfer of the remainder of three corps would alter nothing save that perhaps in this manner the road to Budapest would be left open to the Serbs.

TITANIC BATTLE AT VERDUN ON ROAD TO PARIS

French Concentrate Forces To Block Germans Advance Weakening Left Flank—Historic Battle Kept Silent Two Days—Paris Optimistic Despite Trend of Events.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 2:15 p. m.—Reference to the titanic struggle between the German army under Crown Prince Frederick William, and the forces of France, which took place between Rheims and Verdun Wednesday, is made again today from Berlin. If the Berlin statement proves correct—that three quarters of a million troops were fighting in that region Wednesday in the "greatest battle of history"—it would explain much of what has been happening in the western front.

Quarter of Million Fight

To bring the troops in that region to anything like the number of 750,000 enormous French forces must have been concentrated at the expense of the French left flank, where the Germans have been making progress with their brilliant dash on Paris. The battle along the Rheims and Verdun line has been claimed, in an early message from Berlin, as a victory for the army of the crown prince, who is reported to have had the assistance of Emperor William, who was present.

That nothing further concerning such a historic fight, now two days old, has come through from any source is regarded as remarkable, even in these days when virtually all springs of information are under official seal.

French Not Pessimistic

The French official communications continue to show an utter absence of pessimism and they are generally regarded as indicating that the situation of the allies is far from being as bad as might be conjectured by superficial observers judging from the stereotyped announcements of retirements. Some correspondents go so far as to suggest that the invaders of French soil have been fought to a standstill.

There is no confirmation of the report from Berne, Switzerland, that a German force under General Von Deimling has been obliged to take refuge in Switzerland to avoid capture by the French.

In an appeal to the nation to join the colors, made by Premier Asquith in Guild Hall today, the speaker said he recognized that the present was only the "early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle."

The premier made also this statement: "I had abundant grounds for pride and comfort in whatever direction I looked."

EXPORT BUSINESS TAKES SUDDEN JUMP UPWARD

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Extraordinary broadening out of export business rushed the price of wheat upward today 6 to 6 1/2 a bushel higher than yesterday's record, the highest previous even since the war began. Violent fluctuations were in progress when the day's trading came to an end.

CZAR'S SPIES OUTTRICK GERMANS

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Referring to the recent unfavorable news from the East Prussian frontier, a German officer talking with a war correspondent said, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam: "Now we know how the Russians were able to escape our movements. The espionage service which they have organized is enormous. The Russians are informed of everything

KAISER PLANNED TO CRUSH FREE STATES EUROPE

Invasion of Belgium First Step, Says British Premier—Louvain Called "Shameless Holocaust" and German Army "Buccaneering Adventurers"—All Strength Needed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The British prime minister declared that the invasion of Belgium was the first step in a greater policy to crush the freedom and autonomy of the free states of Europe.

"We now find ourselves involved with the whole strength of this empire in a bloody arbitrament of might versus right," said Premier Asquith in a speech today. "That has been entered into with clear judgment and a clear conscience. What would have been our place among the nations if we had been base enough or so paralyzed in our sense of honor and duty to be false to our word and faithless to our friends? We should have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command while this small and unprotected state, Belgium, was defending her vital liberties and making a heroic stand against overwhelming forces."

Continuing, Premier Asquith detailed the heroic efforts of the Belgian forces. He mentioned the sieges of Liege and enumerated countless outrages on the part of what he termed "buccaneering adventurers." He declared that the greatest crime against civilization was the sacking of Louvain. "This shameless holocaust," the premier continued, "was performed by blind barbarian vengeance. Sooner than stand aside we would see this country of ours blotted out from the pages of history."

AUSTRO DIVISION DEFEAT COMPLETE

PARIS, Sept. 4, 10:45 a. m.—The Havas Agency publishes a dispatch from Petrograd giving the following official announcement:

"The fifteenth Austrian division was completely defeated August 28, near Laschoff (a few miles east of Tomaszow, in Russian Poland). A division commander, a brigade commander and chief of one of the division staff were killed. One hundred officers and four thousand soldiers were wounded. We took twenty guns and the flag of the Sixty Fifth Austrian regiment. The battlefield was covered with corpses of the enemy."

SERVIAN AGITATORS IN SCHEME FOR REVOLT

LONDON, Sept. 4, 3:48 p. m.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company from Rome, dated September 3, says:

"According to a report from Serbia, the secret Serbian society 'Narodna Obrana,' is preparing a revolutionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Austrian provinces) which will break out simultaneously, with similar movements in Bohemia and Hungary."

KAISER WOULD MAKE HOLLAND LIKE BELGIUM

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Dow, Jones & Co. published the following on their news ticker today: "London—It is reported at Lloyd's that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Holland. There is no confirmation."

TUETON TORPEDO FLEET CRIPPLED CREEPS TO KIEL

Seven Destroyers Damaged and Others Reported Sunk—British Gunboat Speedy and Merchantmen Hit Mine—Admiral Silent—English Cruiser Sinks Austrian Liner.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 3:55 p. m.—The official information bureau has issued a statement saying: "According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal."

News Meager

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1:15 a. m.—Additions to the official communication regarding the torpedo gunboat Speedy say:

"The missing include the skipper and four men of the Linadell. Two men were seriously injured. "The remainder of the crew of the Linadell had been picked up by the Speedy before the latter struck a second mine."

"The Speedy was an old torpedo gunboat of 800 tons and prior to the declaration of war she was engaged on fishery protection of the North Sea."

This additional information regarding the probable loss of the torpedo gunboat Speedy of the British navy and of a merchant vessel of some kind is all the British censors have thus far permitted to come through.

Austrian Liner Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 4, 4:50 p. m.—The sinking of the Austrian Steamer Bathori by a British cruiser in the Bay of Biscay was reported this afternoon.

The Austrians refused to heave to until the cruiser put a shot across her bow. The warship then took off the crew of 26 and sent the steamer to the bottom. The prisoners taken included a German Imperial staff officer.

The Bathori was a steamer 1385 tons. She plied between Fiume and French ports and was last reported in Havre roads August 5.

GERMAN HORDES MOVE IN MASSES AT SAN QUENTIN

LONDON, Sept. 4.—"St. Quentin was the scene of a British fight Saturday. On the British right the French under General Paul scored a distinct success. On Sunday and Monday the Germans were hotly pressed near Guise. The French hammered away at the enemy and completely demoralized them. The German losses were heavy."

"One of the British wounded said: 'These Germans seem to have an inexhaustible supply of troops. We mow them down and mow them down and still they come on. It is impossible successfully to oppose such a mass of troops unless you have big supports.'"

RESUME OF TODAY'S WAR NEWS

The German right is at the rear of the retreating French, who are falling back through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-en-Valois. This news would place the advance of the German host within perhaps twenty miles of the limits of Paris, their objective point. Official information regarding the respective positions of the Germans and the allies is, however, lacking. Mails reaching New York from London today bring a report, originating in Liverpool, that British troops have landed 80,000 Russian troops in France. This matter was not permitted to pass the cable censors. Press reports of the operations in the east add little to what information has come from official sources. In general, they refer to fighting early in the week and confirm Russian claims of disaster to the Austrian army in Galicia and German

COAL AND FOOD BRITISH SHIPS FROM NEW YORK

Intercepted Wireless Messages Confirm Suspicions of German Envoy Cruisers Get Aid—File Official Complaint With Brvan—Mystery of Supplies Cleared.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Intercepted wireless messages copied at the various stations in the vicinity of New York at which the United States government has placed censors, would seemingly explain the periodic appearance of British cruisers off the entrance of New York harbor.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has repeatedly expressed conviction that the British men-of-war were both provisioned and fueled from New York.

Maritime men have been totally unable to explain why first one and then another of the cruisers known to be off the coast would come within the three-mile limit, remain a while and then hurry off to sea again. How these cruisers managed to obtain provisions all has been the source of much speculation.

Asked Provisions

One of the wireless messages which has helped clarify the mystery was addressed to H. B. Hunt at No. 128 West Seventieth street, New York.

The message was picked up on September 1 at a station near New York, while being transmitted from the British cruiser Suffolk to the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass. In this message Mr. Hunt was directed to bring a quantity of provisions and some newspapers to a point two miles south of Ambrose lightship at 11 o'clock the following morning. Among the provisions asked for was fresh beef.

Olympic Implicated

The following day, September 2, as the Cunard liner Olympic passed quarantine, bound out, she sent from her wireless the call letters of the Suffolk, and after receiving an acknowledgment transmitted a dispatch signed "Hunt." In this "Hunt" informed the commander of the British cruiser that he had been at a point two miles south of the lightship at 11 o'clock that morning, but as the Suffolk failed to put in an appearance he would be there again at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Whether any provisions were actually delivered could not be determined.

Spies Bother Yankees

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4, via London, 3:03 p. m.—A dispatch to the Wolff bureau from Vienna says that Austrian war correspondents declare that the Austrians have been greatly embarrassed by the activities of Russophile Galicians, who have acted as spies and scouts, especially in East Galicia.

LEMBERG TAKEN RUSSIA MASTER OF ALL GALICIA

Iron Ring of Czar Envelopes Military Power of Dual Empire Preceding Disruption—Enormous Losses by Austria—Million and Quarter Men Battle—Fallen City Important.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 8:20 a. m.—Times correspondent in Petrograd sends the following under date of Thursday:

"Information telegraphed by the headquarters staff encourages the hope that the victory at Lemberg is only the beginning of the end. The retreat of such an enormous force, reliably estimated at eight army corps taken in conjunction with the rout of the army which was to serve as a screen to their retreat already spells disaster, complete and overwhelming. Information obtained by the war office shows that the garrison has already been preparing positions at Grudek, twenty miles to the westward, on the railway to Przemysl. "The fall of Lemberg, which is the junction of eight important railway lines, renders the Russians absolutely masters of the whole of eastern Galicia."

BRUNT OF WAR NOW RESTS ON CZAR'S LEGIONS

British and French Cheered by Successes in Galicia—Paris Hopeful in Face of Siege, and Turn of Events Will Change Present Aspect for Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 10 a. m.—The German army at least one point is now within the 20 miles fortifications out of Paris according to late advices received here.

However, the veil of secrecy over the western area of the fighting—the country north of Paris—never has been harder to penetrate than during the last 24 hours. There is no evidence at hand to show that the persistent advance of the Germans has been appreciably checked.

Late news dispatches from Dieppe describe the German right as at the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-en-Valois, towns, 24, 25 and 30 miles respectively from the boundaries of Paris proper. The fortifications of the French capital extend roughly ten miles beyond the city limits.

The allies probably now occupy a line of siege both to the east and west of Paris.

Russia as Savior

The British public has turned hopeful eyes towards the east where the triumph of Russian arms in the Austrian province of Galicia has been amply confirmed. In addition to the battle of Lemberg, in which the flower of six Austrian army corps were destroyed, it is evident that there has been simultaneous victory at Tomaszow, a town of some importance 30 miles southeast of Lodz, in Russian Poland.

It appears evident today that not only has the Austrian offensive through Russian Poland, destined to effect a junction with German army corps from East Prussia, failed, but the blow has been so severe that Galicia is virtually in the control of the Russians. Lemberg is not only the capital of an enormous territory, Slavic in its sympathy, but also a transportation point of great strategic value, being the center of eight railroads. If the Russian successes continue, it is expected that the Austrians will be cleared out of Russian Poland within a few days.

Austria Crushed

If the official reports of the Russian successes in Galicia are anywhere near correct, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of their victories. If the Austrians are as badly crushed in Galicia as the Russian reports would make the public believe Russian Poland will soon cease to be a point of anxiety to the Russian defense and the effort of the Petrograd general staff can be con-

(Continued on Page 5.)

THANKS GOD AND RUSS GENERALS FOR VICTORIES

LONDON, Sept. 4, 7 p. m.—A Petrograd (St. Petersburg) special to the Reuter Telegram company says the commander-in-chief has notified the emperor that the Russians have occupied Lemberg.

The commander-in-chief's message was as follows: "With extreme joy, and thanking God, I announce to your majesty that the victorious army, under General Rozsky captured Lemberg at 11 o'clock this morning. The army of General Brusiloff has taken Halicz."

"I see your majesty to confer on General Rozsky, in recognition of services preceding the battle, the fourth class of the Order of St. George, and for the capture of Lemberg the third class of the same order, and on General Brusiloff the fourth class of the same order."

"The operations extended over an enormous front of 200 miles and probably a million and a half men were engaged. The Austrians' extreme right sustained enormous losses but the most terrible blow was dealt them by the gallant Rozsky's army, which starting from Rovno thence toward the southwest spreading fanwise so as to involve the region north and south of Lemberg, menacing the rear of the Lublin army and threatening to cut its communications."

Of the magnitude of the Russian army before Lemberg, there can be no question, the correspondent adds. The Austrian forces amounted to no less than 200,000 men with 500 artillery pieces. There were three complete army corps, the third, eleventh and twelfth and parts of the fourteenth and seventh. An Austrian army corps on war footing, it was explained, is raised to three divisions, of which the third is made up of reserves.

Victory Important

By this victory Russia has put out (Continued on page five.)