

ALLIES STILL DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK INVADERS CAPTURE BORDER FORTRESS

GERMAN LINES FORCED BACK IN 4 DAYS BATTLE

For First Time Situation is "Highly Satisfactory" to British War Office—General Joffre Issues General Order That Time Has Come to Drive Back Invaders.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It is too early to judge how far the allies will be able to push their advance to the east of Paris against the German invaders, but from what can be gathered from the fleeting glimpses of the battle zone, permitted by the censorship, the British and French armies seem to be effectively driving home their advantage and gaining impetus as they progress.

British optimism, which became more pronounced with the first announcement of "turn of the tide," has been further heartened by the continuation of promising hopes from the front. For the first time since the beginning of hostilities an official British report has described the result of the operations as "very satisfactory."

Heretofore this adjective has never been used in any official report. This fact, coupled with the announcement of the French government that it expects its stay in Bordeaux to be short, and General Joffre's general order to the troops that the time had come to drive back the invaders, is accepted here as an indication that the German retrograde movement is likely to be permanent.

Observers in London claim that if the allies attack the German center and to the left of the center, where the battle is raging so stubbornly with alternate advances and retirements, is successful, a wedge will be driven between the German right and left, which will place the enemy's right in a highly dangerous plight.

Indian Forces Arrive. Lord Kitchener's "unknown factor," heretofore held to be a great secret, which has so altered the situation at the front, is now known to be the arrival of forces from India. Two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry constitute these forces. A dozen Indian potentates have been selected to accompany these expeditionary forces. These include Sir Pertab Singh, Sir Ganga Bahadur, Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir Bahupindra Singh, maharajah of Patiala.

If the Indian division is organized on the same basis as the British home army, the Indian contingent will add about 60,000 combatants to the allied armies, together with approximately 130 pieces of artillery, comprising both light and heavy field pieces and howitzer.

FRENCH CENTER SLOWLY ADVANCES THROUGH GERMANS

PARIS, Sept. 9, 3:05 p. m.—An official communication issued this afternoon says the situation remains satisfactory. The German right is retreating before the English. The French center is slowly advancing. The situation on the right is unchanged.

The statement says: "First, on the left wing, although the Germans have been reinforced, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the British army."

"Second: At the center our advance is slow but general. On the right wing there has been no action of the enemy against the great circle of Nancy. In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation remains unchanged."

GERMANS TAKE STRONG FORTS OF MAUBEUGE

Berlin Announces Capture of French Border Stronghold, 400 Guns, Four Generals, 40,000 Prisoners—Fortress Six Miles From Belgian Frontier Falls After Assault.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, by wireless to the Associated Press by way of Sayville, L. I.—Official announcement was made today at army headquarters that the French fortress of Maubeuge on the Sambre river had fallen. The Germans took four hundred guns, four generals and 40,000 prisoners.

Maubeuge is a French fortress of the first class. It is situated in the Department du Nord, about six miles from the Belgian frontier.

The German onslaughts on this position have been determined, and judging from incomplete news reports, they have been going on for a week or more. Dispatches from London, under date of September 5, said that part of the British expeditionary force in France was at Maubeuge, and assisted the French garrison in its defense.

The German general staff announced in Berlin, September 6th, that two of the Maubeuge forts had fallen and that the fire of the German artillery was on that date being directed against the town, which was in flames. On the same day an official communication given out in Paris said that Maubeuge continued its resistance.

A French official announcement, under date of September 7, referred to the French defense of Maubeuge as follows:

"The minister of war has telegraphed the governor of Maubeuge, expressing the government's admiration for the heroic defense and saying: 'You stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon.'"

"The commander-in-chief has placed the name of the governor of Maubeuge in the order of the day for his splendid defense."

WILSON OPPOSES ANY INCREASE IN TAXES ON INCOME

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Wilson opposes an increase of the income tax as part of the program for raising revenue.

Chairman Simmons of the finance committee and Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriation committee conferred with the president today and were told in his opinion that an income tax would not be suitable in the emergency, but no returns would be realized until next year. In his message to congress the president asked that sources of revenue be selected which would respond quickly.

TYPES OF GERMAN MONOPLANES NOW ON THE BELGIAN AND FRENCH FRONTIERS



PROTEST MADE BY KAISER TO WILSON UPON DUM-DUMS

LONDON, Sept. 9, 11:10 a. m.—"There has been published in Copenhagen a telegram which Emperor William sent to President Wilson, under date of September 4," telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. "In this message Emperor William protests against the use by the English of dum-dum bullets and against the participation of the Belgian population in the war."

"Emperor William adds in his communication to Mr. Wilson that his generals have in certain cases been compelled to punish the Belgians, and he expresses his deep regret at the destruction of Louvain and other interesting places."

The communication given by the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph evidently is undoubtedly the message referred to by the North German Gazette of Berlin, the official organ of the German government.

Information that this newspaper had knowledge of the sending of this communication reached London early this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—At the White House and at the state department it was stated early today that no message to President Wilson from Emperor William had been received so far.

At the German embassy, where both Ambassador Bernstorff and Charge Haniel were absent, it was said nothing was known of such a message having been transmitted. Count Bernstorff and Haniel Von Haimhausen are in New York.

PARIS, Sept. 9, 10:40 a. m.—A dispatch from Bordeaux to the Havas agency states that two German merchant ships have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers Conde and Descaetes, aided by the British cruiser Bristol.

KING GEORGE SENDS WAR MESSAGE TO BRITISH COLONIES

LONDON, Sept. 9, 3 p. m.—The official information bureau today gave out a message from King George to the British colonies. It is as follows:

"During the last few weeks the peoples of my whole empire at home and over seas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault on the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind."

"The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of the strife and to appease differences with which my empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities made desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor and given to destruction the liberties of my empire and of mankind."

"I rejoice that every part of the empire is with me in this decision."

Newfoundland has doubled the number of its branch of the royal naval reserve and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front.

From the Dominion and provincial governments of Canada large and welcomed gifts of supplies are on their way for use by both my naval and my military forces and not the relief of distress in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of war.

"All parts of my over-sea dominions have thus demonstrated, in the most unmistakable manner the fundamental unity of the empire amidst all its diversity of situation and circumstances."

A message similar to the foregoing has been addressed by King George to the prince and peoples of India.

STEEL CUPOLAS AID RUSSIANS TO CAPTURE FORTRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Russian embassy here today issued the following statement in regard to the movements of the Russian army:

"On September 5 our troops took the strong fortifications of Mikalae, on the Dniester river. The moats of these works were covered by flanking fire, the artillery placed in steel cupolas and the whole of the works surrounded by a triple line of wire entanglements. We took forty guns and large stores of supplies and ammunitions."

"In northern Galicia serious fighting is going on at Rawa Russka. The first Austrian army, which has been advancing toward Lublin and Kholm, is retreating before the onslaught of our troops. We are taking prisoners, guns and ammunition."

"In one of the field hospitals that fell into our hands were found five hundred Austrian soldiers ill of dysentery. This illness is sweeping the ranks of the enemy."

"In East Prussia only skirmishing is taking place."

LORD TO RUN FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

SALEM, Or., Sept. 9.—William P. Lord of Portland, who was defeated in the primary for the republican nomination for attorney general by George Brown of Roseburg, has accepted the progressive party nomination and will make the race on that ticket.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE FACES RUIN

LONDON, Sept. 9, 4:42 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Milan, who has lately been in Vienna, draws a gloomy picture of that empire. He says:

"Panic rules in Austria. The great, unwieldy and bankrupt empire dragged reluctantly at the heels of Germany, is in a state of desperate middle and fear. Her armies, half-hearted at first and now openly mutinous, are beaten back at every point by the Russians."

"The policy of mixing in each company men of the different races which compose the empire has had the result that there is now no esprit de corps in the army. The men were driven into trains at the point of the bayonet and scores were shot by their officers to terrorize their fellows into obedience."

PRIMARY RESULTS IN WASHINGTON STILL IN DOUBT

SEATTLE, Wn., Sept. 9.—Returns from yesterday's primary election come in slowly. Ole Hanson, progressive, apparently has won a nomination for United States senator. On the democratic side none of the five candidates received forty per cent of the total vote cast. This brings into action the second choice provision of the primary law. It seems that Geo. P. Cotterill has a plurality of first choice votes, with George Turner second, William W. Black third, but Black was quite generally the second choice and at this time seems likely to get the nomination. Senator Wesley L. Jones, republican, got his party's nomination unanimously.

In the first district Congressman William B. Humphrey, republican, was re-nominated, ex-Mayor William Hickman Moore of Seattle got the democratic nomination and Congressman-at-Large James W. Bryan, progressive, appears to have been beaten by Chief of Police Austin B. Griffiths.

Decisive returns from the other four congress districts are not at hand.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 3:10 p. m.—The hospitality of the British nation has been offered by the government to those who lost their homes and have been rendered destitute by the destruction of Louvain and other Belgians. Indication are that the invitation will be accepted on a large scale and the government has arranged for the reception and entertainment of these sufferers in London.

and Trieste paralyzed by fear of an attack from sea. Austria is bankrupt, trade is at a standstill and thousands of business men are ruined by a war which they hate.

"While the crops remain ungathered, Vienna is menaced by a famine and prices are steadily rising. In resentment the popular anger has turned against the foreigner and Serbs have been torn to pieces in the streets. Two Russian newspaper correspondents were shot by the police and five foreign journalists are in prison."

"In utter fear, the government has begun to fortify Vienna, and arrangements have been made to flood large tracts of low-lying land around the city. Riots have occurred in many towns, and to the terror of the Cossack and the Serb will be added those of reputation and fame."

RUSSIANS WIN GREAT BATTLE RAWA, GALICIA

Austrians Defeated and Everywhere Retiring—Large Number of Germans Among Prisoners—Austrians Evacuate Russian Poland—Ruzsky's Advance Continues.

ROME, via London, Sept. 9, 3:35 p. m.—A dispatch from Petrograd to the Messagero declares that the great battle at Rawa, in Galicia, thirty-two miles northward of Lemberg, is over and that the Russians have won a complete victory.

The Austrians are said to be retiring everywhere. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians are a large number of Germans.

The Austrians have evacuated Russian Poland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Russian embassy here today issued the following statement:

"On September 8 a general engagement continued all along the whole of the Austrian front. In the center the Austrian army is falling back. Near Rava-Russka a stubborn battle is being fought with considerable Austrian forces. Our troops are also attacking a strongly fortified position at Gorodok, west of Lwow. On the left bank of the Vistula river our advance is developing very favorably."

Lwow, to the west of which the Russians are attacking the Austrian town of Gorodok, is the Polish name of the Austrian city of Lemberg, which was recently captured by the Russians.

Rava-Russka, the scene of a stubborn battle, is an Austrian town eleven miles from the Russian frontier and thirty-two miles northward of Lwow.

SLAVS PLACED ON AUSTRIAN FRONT

LONDON, Sept. 9, 10:20 a. m.—The correspondent of the Central News at Petrograd writes:

"The Slavonic natives of Austria arriving here as prisoners of war declare they were placed in front of the battle line purposely by the Austrians."

"It is proposed to lodge the wounded Austrians and Germans in the empty German and Austrian embassies."

"Trains filled with prisoners and large numbers of Russians and Austrians, wounded at Lemberg, have arrived here."

CZAR NICHOLAS TO GO TO BERLIN IF IT COSTS LAST MOUJIK

LONDON, Sept. 9, 3:27 p. m.—The Evening News has published a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, who says that Emperor Nicholas is reported in Rome to have made the following declaration:

"I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it costs me my last moujik."

The Japanese ambassador at Petrograd the correspondent of the News continues, having expressed to the emperor a wish to see the soldiers of Japan fighting side by side with those of Russia, the emperor replied: "I shall do my best to realize your wishes."

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HONG KONG TROOPS SENT MARSELLES

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 9.—Reports received here today from Hong Kong say that the British Cornwall and Gloucestershire regiments have been ordered to Marseilles. The troops will leave Hong Kong September 14, using the a/cific Mail liner Nile as a transport. The Nile will be accompanied by the hospital ship Delta and these two vessels will be conveyed by a British cruiser.