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GERMAN CENTER AND RIGHT WING IN FULL RETREAT

Fighting to East of Paris Develops Into Abandonment of Advanced Positions by Kaiser's Forces—Three Great German Armies Unite to Charge French and Repulsed.

PARIS, via London, Sept. 11, 8:05 p. m.—It is officially announced that the German center as well as their right wing is retreating.

PARIS, Sept. 11, 4:30 p. m.—According to official announcement to the fighting to the east of Paris is apparently developing into abandonment of their advanced positions by the Germans, announced to be retiring along the greater part of the line.

Allies on Offensive. The French and British evidently have made a strong successful offensive movement, causing the German hosts to fall back at some points as much as forty-five miles.

The most furious onslaughts, sometimes from the French and sometimes from the German side, occurred about the center of an extensive line in the vicinity of Vitry le Francois.

Three great German armies, commanded respectively by General Von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurttemberg, formed a junction and repeatedly hurled their masses of troops forward to assault the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were unable to achieve their object of breaking the allies' center and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

German Retreating. The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the German attackers to retreat. The fighting lasted throughout last night and the allies' positions, it is understood, are continually improving today.

A rainstorm is becoming a deluge and has caused great discomfort to the troops. It has not, however, interfered with the operations, though it has caused terrible difficulties, owing to the marshy district.

LEFT WING OF RUSSIAN FORCES MEET DEFEAT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The German embassy today received the following wireless dispatch from Berlin:

"Official headquarters report that the German crown prince's army yesterday took fortifications west of Verdun. The German Paris army is attacking the fortress south of Verdun. The other forts since Wednesday have been cannonaded by heavy artillery."

General Hindenburg with the eastern army outflanked and defeated the left wing of the Russian army still in Prussia. The Russians gave up fighting and are now retreating everywhere. The eastern army is pursuing the Russians in a southeasterly direction toward the river Niemen."

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1:30 p. m.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company says that General Von Denekendorff under Von Hindenburg, has defeated the left flank of the Russian army in East Prussia with his eastern army, and thereby opened the way for an attack on the enemy's rear.

The Russians are said to have abandoned their resistance and to be in full retreat with the German eastern army pursuing them in a northeasterly direction toward Memel.

IRON CROSS GIVEN GERMAN AVIATOR

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Newspapers report that the decoration of the Iron Cross has been awarded to a number of German aviators, including the well-known civilian pilots, Holmuth, Hirth and Ingold.

KEY OF BATTLE STILL RAGING LIES IN CENTER

Both Sides Claim Advantage Alternately—Germans Making Headlong Efforts to Drive Wedge into the French Line at Point South of Verdun Under Crown Prince.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The conflicting claims in official communications issued at the headquarters of the forces opposing each other so fiercely emphasize the prudence of the advice volunteered in the latest French communication against drawing inferences from phases of the struggle before a decisive result is attained.

The key to the ultimate outcome of what perhaps will be the greatest battle in history, still raging on the plains of Champagne to the east of Paris, lies in the center. For five days the tide of battle there has ebbed and flowed, bearing Germans and French alternately on its crest with terrific losses on both sides, but without permanent advantage to either side.

Trying to Break Center. The Germans would still appear to be making headlong efforts to drive their wedge into the French line at a point to the south of Verdun, and already a large army under Crown Prince Frederick William has been reinforced with the object of pushing home this attack, the result of which is conceded to be of extreme importance.

On the German right wing, where the troops of Emperor William are opposed to the British forces, Germany officially admits retirement, but not defeat, as was first reported, because of telegraphic errors in the transmission of messages.

The renewal of activity on the part of the Belgian army seems to be a fact, but up to the present time it has not gone beyond harrying the small forces of German reservists left behind with the army of occupation, sent to the battlefields to the east of Paris.

Take Muelhausen Again. From the extreme right of the French line comes a report that battle-scarred Muelhausen has again fallen to the possession of France. If this is true, it will be the fifth or sixth time that this Alsation town has changed hands in the present war.

On the eastern field of battle the Russians appear to have been driven back in East Prussia, but according to Petrograd advices, they continue to punish the Austrians. The latest intelligence from Berlin indicates that General Von Benekendorff, under Von Hindenburg, has gained an important success in East Prussia. According to this version, the Russians are in full retreat with the Germans in close pursuit. The Russian version is that their detachments are falling back, but holding.

No Fight in North Sea. German naval activity in the Baltic sea is watched with much interest here, but the report that there has been an engagement between German and Russian squadrons off the Aland islands is denied. This probably arose from the sinking by a German torpedo boat of the Russian steamer Ulenborg, in this region.

The attitude of Turkey, which has been a subject of paramount anxiety to the foreign offices of Europe, seems to have been decided for her, if the story is true that Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have agreed to prevent Ottoman intervention on behalf of Germany and Austria. The allies have been working strenuously to this end.

EVACUATION OF ALSACE CONTINUES

LONDON, Sept. 11, 4:50 p. m.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that telegrams from Berlin state that the evacuation of Upper Alsace by the Germans continues. They are withdrawing to Strassburg and Metz. It is admitted that the German army in France is extremely fatigued, whereas the enemy is continually receiving fresh troops.

ATROCITIES BY GERMAN ARMY RECAPITULATED

Belgian King Sends Protest to President Wilson and Partial List is Published—Cruelties of Invaders Set Forth—German Emperor Declared a Liar by Belgian Envoy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A partial list of the alleged German atrocities in Belgium, against which the Belgian king has sent a protest to President Wilson, was made public today by Count Louis De Lichtervelde, secretary of the Belgian commission bearing the protest. The commission reached this city today on its way to Washington.

"At Lismeu, when the Germans entered the village, two uniformed gendarmes attacked the Germans," the count said. "In revenge, the village was invaded on the night of August 10. Two farms were destroyed. The crops were destroyed or carried away; six houses were burned and all the men were compelled to hand over their arms. It was found that none had been discharged recently, and finally the men were separated into three detachments."

Tales of Cruelty. "Two of the detachments disappeared. A third, consisting of eleven men, was driven at the point of the bayonet into a ditch and when they were piled in the German soldiers set on them and beat their brains out with the butt ends of their rifles. The eleven battered bodies were found later by Belgian troops."

"On August 12, after the battle of Haslen, Colonel Vandamme, commander of a Belgian regiment, was lying wounded on the battlefield. He was unable to move. Several German soldiers found him and placed their revolvers against his mouth, blew his head off."

"At Huelles, the German troops went into battle carrying the Belgian flag. "On August 10, the German cavalry raided the town of Velon while the inhabitants slept. Only one instance of what they did in the case of a man named Deglimme, whose house was fired and looted. He and his wife were taken from the house half naked. She was dragged away in one direction, he in another."

Shot at Fleeing Woman. "She was released when two miles away and told to run. When she ran the German soldiers fired at her but she escaped the bullets and staggered back to the site of her ruined home in a pitiable condition. Her husband also was released and fired on when he ran. He was found mortally wounded next day on the road outside the town."

Count Lichtervelde said he had read the statement attributed to the German emperor in which it was said that harsh treatment of Belgians was made necessary in some cases because Belgian civilians fired on German soldiers.

"I don't see how it is possible for a man to lie so," Count Lichtervelde said.

GERMAN FLEET SINKS STEAMER

BERLIN, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 11, 12:10 p. m.—The German fleet is active in the Baltic. It is reported to have invaded even the gulf of Bothnia, where it captured and sunk a Russian merchant steamer, the Ulenborg. This vessel was in Finnish waters, in other words, behind the barrier formed by the Aland islands, which has been considered impassable for the sea forces of Germany.

"A German torpedo boat stopped the Ulenborg and took off the crew and fifty-four passengers, including thirty-five Englishmen. She then opened fire on the steamer, which sank in five minutes. The passengers and crew were brought to a German fort, where citizens of hostile countries are being interned as prisoners of war."

NEW POPE TO SUCCEED THE LATE PIUS X.



POPE BENEDICT XV

Above is shown the new Pope elected by the Sacred College of Cardinals to succeed the late Pope Pius X. He will reign under the name of Benedict XV. The new Pope was Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, and was assistant to Merry del Val, Secretary of State under Pius X. He is sixty years old. He was born at Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, November 21, 1854, and was ordained a priest on December 21, 1878. He was made a cardinal on May 23 of this year.

KAISER TRYING TO SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY ASSERTS POINCARÉ

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré of France has cabled to President Wilson in reply to the protest of Emperor William, which charged that the allied armies had been using dum-dum bullets.

The French president declared in his message that Emperor William was attempting to shift the responsibility for the use by Germany of dum-dum bullets, practically since the outbreak of the war.

President Poincaré used most vigorous terms in referring to Emperor William's statements speaking of them as calumny. He charged, moreover, that the message of the emperor was, in his opinion, an excuse for the committing of further atrocities by the Germans.

President Poincaré assured President Wilson that France was observing the rules of civilized warfare and pointed to numerous violations of the same which he said had been committed by Germany.

CROWN PRINCE ATTACKS VERDUN

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1:03 p. m.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen the correspondent of Reuter's says dispatches received there from Berlin announce that the general headquarters of the German crown prince have been established in a fortified position to the westward of Verdun. Parts of the crown prince's army have attacked forts south of Verdun, which since yesterday have been bombarded by heavy artillery of the Germans.

TRIPS TO NEGOTIATE TERMS WITH BELGIUM

BOREAU, Sept. 11, 1 p. m.—Advices received here from an authoritative source declared that Field Marshal Vondergeijde, the military commander of the occupied portion of Belgium, attempted yesterday to open negotiations at Antwerp. To this end he made use of a member of the Belgian cabinet who had remained behind at Brussels. No importance is attached to this effort and the Belgian government ignored it.

BELGIANS PURSUE GERMAN ARMY CORPS FROM REAR

LONDON, Sept. 11, 2:10 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Ghent says that Belgian troops are pursuing a German army corps, which is marching toward France. An engagement has taken place on the right bank of the Scheidt in the triangle formed by Audenard, Courtrai and Renais.

The Germans are said to have completely evacuated the region of the Scheidt in the triangle formed by many German soldiers detached from their units are being made prisoners in the environs of Termonde.

THIRTEEN LOSE LIVES IN WRECK OF TROOP TRAIN

LONDON, Sept. 11, 11:40 a. m.—Late reports indicate that thirteen persons lost their lives in the wreck of a troop train loaded with 600 soldiers on their way to Europe, which was derailed in Cape Colony.

GERMANS CAPTURE GUNS FROM ALLIES

LONDON, Sept. 11, 11:10 a. m.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today quoted General Von Stein as announcing in an official statement that in the fighting east of Paris the allies captured fifty guns and made some thousands of German prisoners.

It now appears that there was an error in the telegraphic transmission and the statement is corrected to read as follows:

"To the eastward of Paris in the vicinity of and across the Marne part of the German army were attacked by hostile forces coming from Paris. After fierce fighting between Meaux and Montmirail, they repulsed the enemy and even themselves advanced, but on receipt of news of the arrival of strong hostile columns the left had to retire. It was not pushed by the enemy. The German troops took fifty guns and some thousands of prisoners."

PRESIDENT LEAVES TO SPEND WEEK END

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson will leave Washington late this afternoon to spend the week end at the summer white house at Cornish, N. H. He plans to return to Washington early Tuesday morning.

WAR ENGINE OF KAISER SHOWS SIGNS OF WEAR

Week's Battle Tiring Out Veterans Worn With Campaign—Hurried Retreat by Kaiser's Forces to Avoid Disaster—Desperate Character of Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 5:30 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Bordeaux dated Thursday says:

"Since Saturday when the enemy's sweep southeast of Paris was checked on the Grande Morin, the German war machine has been showing signs of wear and each fresh day of battle has closed with the allies in a more favorable position."

Story of Battle.

"On Sunday there was furious fighting all along the Grande Morin which continued at Lafore Gaucher throughout the night, and on Monday morning the enemy began a retreat on their next line along the Petit Morin."

"Here they were allowed to rest, for the allied forces were tending the rare joy of the offensive and wishes to taste it to the full."

"On Tuesday the German forces became apprehensive for the safety of their communications and saw looming on its right flank a possibility of disaster."

"North of Paris the French found ample room for assembling a large army and while the British were slipping from the northeast of Paris to the east with the Germans, their place of glory was taken by a strong French force which moved up to the river Ouseq and became a serious menace to the enemy's retreating movement."

Shears Gradually Close. "The Ouseq formed the upper blade of a pair of shears, of which, as they gradually closed, the Grande Morin, the Petit Morin and the river Marne formed the lower blade."

"Immediately the German staff realized this situation and endeavored to extricate itself from between the blades by a rapid retreat and by a series of furious but fruitless onslaughts on the French holding the right bank of the Ouseq."

"The fight here has been of a peculiarly desperate character, which is shown by the fact that of two standards captured, one, that of the thirty-sixth regiment of Magdeburg, was torn from the hands of its bearer by a French infantry reservist."

News From Center Meager.

"The French, however, stand firm along the Ouseq, while the British have crossed the Marne and driven the enemy a distance of twenty-five miles."

"From the center news is meager but the French are understood to be progressing."

"The Germans apparently are suffering from lack of ammunition, and it would seem that their difficulties in obtaining supplies from their base have only begun. If all their plans succeed, as they have done during the last few days, the allies will be well on their way to victory."

PRESIDENT VEToes POSTAL BANK BILL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today vetoed the bill to raise the limit of individual deposits in postal savings banks to \$1000, because it contained a provision repealing a section of the new bank law, which provides that federal funds must be deposited only with members of the federal reserve system.

HOLLAND RESENTS SEIZURE OF STEAMER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The German embassy's wireless dispatch from Berlin today contained this statement: "The action of the French and English in holding up neutral Holland steamers, taking off American and other neutral mail, is causing a rising resentment in Holland."

TURKEY BREAKS TREATIES WITH ENTIRE WORLD

American Missions and Schools to Be Protected by Ottoman Law, Although American Citizens Lose Rights in Civil and Judicial Cases—Customs Duties Can Be Increased

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Turkish ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, explained in detail to Secretary Bryan today the meaning of Turkey's abrogation of all conventions and capitulations restricting the sovereignty of the ports.

The ambassador made it clear that American missions and schools would continue to be protected by Ottoman law, although American citizens would lose their extra territorial rights in civil and judicial cases. The capitulation, which had been abrogated, he said, would not affect the missions which had been recognized previously by Turkish law. The ambassador said he would issue a statement later interpreting Turkey's action.

Breaks With World. They were inclined to believe, however, that as the special privileges granted by Turkey were woven in most all of her agreements, its effect would be to break off Turkey's treaty relations with the entire world. That view was confirmed in Turkey's notification that the Ottoman government had spotted "as the basis of its relations with other powers the general principles of international law."

Officials here believe that the effect of Turkey's action will be as follows: Americans and other foreigners who have had the right of trial in civil and criminal cases by their own diplomatic and consular courts now will be subject entirely to Ottoman law.

Turkey will be able to increase or reduce her custom duties without the consent of the powers. Foreigners must pay taxes. Americans and other foreigners who hitherto have been exempt from the payment of professional taxes can be required to pay the same. The religious freedom of Christians will not be interfered with except that the tax which Mohammedan rule imposed on all who are not of that faith, may now have to be paid by Christians, if the Turkish government so desires.

Although the status of American missions and schools are not changed by Turkey's action, there was much discussion here as to the possible effect on the missionaries who had come to look on extra territorial rights as their chief fortification against religious oppression. While the right of the missions to exist is not threatened, officials would not say just how far their security might be in jeopardy, especially in view of a possible outbreak of hostilities.

Egypt Not Affected. Many Americans, especially the Jews in Palestine, who have inherited rights of American citizenship by living in what is known as the extra territorial communities of Turkey, will not be able to bestow the rights of American citizenship to their children born in those communities. The action of Turkey does not affect Egypt, according to officials, as that country, since 1873, has enjoyed the right to make separate commercial treaties with foreign governments.

TURKISH NEUTRALITY NOT TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today sent a personal letter to Secretary Bryan asking that the attention of the Turkish ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, be called to the president's recent statement to the people of the United States on the subject of neutrality. Published reports that the result of the ambassador's visit was to be asked because of certain of his recent statements pronounced at the white house and the state department.