

GERMAN FORCES EAST OF PARIS ARE REPORTED TO BE IN FULL RETREAT

FRENCH CLAIM GERMAN ARMY NOW RETIRING

Only Feeble Resistance Offered—
Cavalry Exhausted—Fortified
Towns Evacuated—Belgian Army
Acting Vigorously Against Inva-
ders—Servians Occupy Semlin.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 3:03 p. m.—It was officially announced here this afternoon that the German forces to the east of Paris are generally retreating and that they are offering only a feeble resistance to the French and British troops.

The official communication says: "On our left wing the Germans have begun a general retreating movement between the Oise and the Marne."

"Yesterday their front lay between Soissons, Braine and Fismes, and the mountain of Reims.

Their cavalry seems to be exhausted. The Anglo-French forces, which pursued them, encountered on September 11 only feeble resistance.

"At the center on our right wing the Germans have evacuated Vitry-le-Francois, where they had fortified themselves, and also have evacuated the valley of the Saulx river. Attacked at Sermaize and at Revigny, they abandoned a large quantity of war material.

"The German forces which have been occupying the Argonne region have begun to give way. They are retreating to the north through the forest of Bellemeuse.

Progress in Lorraine.

"In Lorraine we have made slight progress. We occupy the eastern boundary of the forest of Champenoux, Behainvillers and Gerbevillers. The Germans have evacuated St. Die.

"In Belgium the Belgian army is acting vigorously against the German troops.

"In the Servian field of operations the Servians have occupied Semlin, Austria."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch from Bordeaux, dated yesterday, was received today at the French embassy:

"The French general staff made known today that the first German army continues its retirement. Three of its army corps were repulsed last night between Villers, Collette and Soissons. We have in four days gained from sixty to seventy-five kilometers."

Five Armies Repelled.

"In the second army the tenth corps and the guards driven back to the Saint Gond swamps, are also withdrawing.

"In the Champagne, the third German army is also retreating. The German center is thus at last giving ground.

"After a hard fight in the region between Sezanne and Vitry, in the Argonne, the fourth German army has been pushed back to the north of the Trois Fontaine forests.

"A fifth German army, after attempting a very serious effort on our right wing was thrown back. Our troops occupy Vassincourt.

"The general situation has thus been modified to our advantage during these last days.

"On the other side the Austrian army attacked near Tomaszow was forced to a disastrous retreat. The whole army has been pushed back to the west of Rawa Ruska and the Dniester river. The Russians besieged Grodek."

PARIS, Sept. 12, 10:45 a. m.—

Among the wounded brought to Noisy le Sec, a town in the department of the Seine, and near the Ourcq canal, was a young laundress in a soldier's uniform. She had followed a company of zouaves and had fought alongside of them in the trenches. Her identity was not discovered until she was wounded.

Before sending her to the rear the commanding officers complimented her on her bravery.

AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSES AND SURGEONS WHO WILL AID THOSE WOUNDED ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS



NURSES AND PHYSICIANS ON BOARD THE RED CROSS

Eager for duty, calmly facing an uncertain future, speak and span in the businesslike uniforms of their calling, which are long will be furnished in the wear and tear of foreign service amid the embattled hosts of Europe, the devoted surgeons and women nurses who comprise the personnel of the first expedition of the American Red Cross mustered aboard the Red Cross, the mercy ship which was formerly the Hamburg, which is to carry them to the front. The personnel of the expedition includes thirty surgeons and 125 trained nurses. As the relief expedition was drawn up beside the vessel to be photographed it presented a notable picture. The surgeons wore their service uniforms of dark green and the nurses their dark blue frocks, each with its bands of red and with its scarlet cross blazing from the left breast. All of the nurses are American girls, skillfully trained for their profession and have been carefully selected from all those enrolled in the principal cities of the East and the Middle West, with special regard to physical fitness and personal qualification for foreign service. Many of them speak fluently the languages of the countries in which they are to serve. As special precaution each has been vaccinated against smallpox and treated with the anti-typhoid prophylaxis.

BRITISH SEIZE SOUTH SEA ISLES FROM GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m.—The admiralty announced this afternoon that the British fleet has occupied Herbertshoeh, on Blanche Bay, the seat of government of the German Bismarck archipelago, and the Solomon islands.

The Bismarck archipelago, with an area of 18,000 square miles and a population of 200,000, is off the north coast of Australia and south-east of the Philippine islands. The German New Guinea is included in the jurisdiction.

The official press bureau gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"A telegram has been received from Rear Admiral Sir George E. Patsy, commanding the Australian navy, announcing the occupation at 7 a. m. September 11, of the town of Herbertshoeh in the island of New Pommern (late New Britain)."

"The British flag was hoisted without opposition.

"A naval landing party under Commander J. A. Beresford of the Australian navy, established themselves on shore at dawn without the knowledge of the enemy, but stout resistance was offered while the force was destroying the wireless telegraph apparatus and the landing party had to force its way for a distance of four miles through the bush, the roads in several parts being mined.

"The German officer in command of the parties in the trenches 500 yards from the station surrendered unconditionally.

"Guns have been landed and steps have been taken to capture the station.

"The casualties are: Killed: Lieutenant Commander Charles B. Ellwell and two seamen of the Australian naval reserve. Wounded, ten seamen.

"The German casualties are not known, but two German officers, five non-commissioned officers and thirteen native policemen were taken prisoners."

FINE MINERAL DISPLAY AT COUNTY FAIR

The best mineral display in the history of the Jackson county fair is being shown this year, with exhibits of ore, copper, coal and gold. The exhibit was arranged and is in charge of Henry Callaghan, the veteran miner of the Blue Lodge district, but showings from all sections of southern Oregon are listed.

UNITED STATES JOINS IN PROTEST AGAINST TURKEY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The United States probably will join the protest of the powers against Turkey's abrogation of the capitulations, which granted foreigners extra territorial rights and otherwise restricted the sovereignty of the Ottoman empire. A definite course of action has not finally been decided upon by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

The disposition of the Washington government was to await the initiative of the European powers.

The view that the American government would protest against the abrogation of extra territorial rights was advanced by officials, who said the reasons would be two-fold: First, Americans had invested considerable sums in Turkey because of the special privileges and protection afforded them under the capitulations; and second, because the removal of the extra territorial rights might lessen the personal security of American missionaries.

QUAKE DESTROYS CITY IN CHILI

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 12.—News has reached here that a tremendous earthquake has destroyed the city of Caraveli, in the department of Arequipa. The report says the people are in a panic, but no mention is made of loss of lives.

Caraveli is a town of about 4000 inhabitants, 130 miles northwest of the port of Mollenda. Early in August a year ago the place was wrecked by an earthquake, but has since been rebuilt. The district in which Caraveli is located is subject to frequent earthquakes.

GASOLINE FAMINE THREATENS GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 12, 9:30 a. m.—A dispatch from Bordeaux to Reuter's Telegram company says that the Temps repeats the report that the stock of gasoline in Germany is becoming exhausted and adds that as the German army depends largely on its motor transport of supplies of all sorts this greatly aggravates the situation.

RUSSIANS CRUSH AUSTRIAN LEFT NEAR TOMASZOW

PARIS, Sept. 12, 2:30 p. m.—A Havas agency dispatch from Petrograd says yesterday's news of the defeat of the Austrian left wing near Tomaszow is confirmed. The Austrians were surrounded in a triangle formed by the Vistula river and a tributary, San, and the wing was crushed before the arrival of the Germans, who came by forced marches to the aid of the Austrians. Inadequate bridges delayed the Germans and made the defeat of their allies inevitable.

The Russians followed up this victory by pursuing the retreating Austrians twenty miles and taking up positions in the fortified localities of Opole and Touranbine. The Russians suffered heavy casualties in taking Tomaszow.

The Germans lost heavily when they were repulsed in the vicinity of Myszynek and Chorzele in Russian Poland on the frontier of Prussia.

LARGE CROWDS AT COUNTY FAIR

Medford day at the county fair brought out a comparatively small crowd, largely due to the unfavorable weather conditions. About 2000 people were in attendance. Today, the closing day of the fair, will bring out a large crowd, owing to many country people in town and the excellent program.

Yesterday's results on the track were:

2:15 trot—Dr. Mays, first all three heats; La Siesta second.
Grace N. won the 2:20 trot in three straight heats.
Zadina won the five-eighths dash, Steele second and Jack Kertell third. Time, 1:30.
Wade Hampton won the three-eighths dash by three lengths.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 9:35 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says:

"A motor car brings news from the front that the first and second divisions of the British with the French cavalry and artillery, cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy sixty miles northeast of Paris, taking 6000 prisoners and fifteen guns. The Germans are reported as demoralized."

CENSORSHIP KEEPS WORLD IN DARK CONCERNING ARMY

PARIS, Sept. 12, 6:30 a. m.—The admirable discipline of the censorship was revealed by yesterday's communications, which showed that the only ones outside of the military authorities who knew of the whereabouts of the French forces at the beginning of the great battle were the Germans. The latter learned of it none too soon and their diversion from the route to Paris, heretofore attributed to fear of the Paris defense works, was simply a clever maneuver to escape a desperate situation. The Germans penetrated France in three columns, but the force consisted of five armies and at least 800,000 men. The plan evidently was for a quick, direct attack on Paris by General Von Kluek, while the armies of General Von Buelow, the Princes of Wurtemberg and Saxony and the crown prince dealt with the other armies of the allies. The audacious commander of the German right, surprised by the resistance of the allies at Guise and Compiègne, was rendered cautious and must have discovered the response of the army of Paris on his flank. He showed his resourcefulness by a sharp counter movement against this protecting force. The critics give Von Kluek full credit for skill as well as hardihood and referring to General Joffre's plans, say it is a match between masters in the art of war.

General Joffre failed, they believe, by the narrow margin, in gaining one of the most brilliant victories in history.

It is generally thought that this looping of the loop adds immensely to the danger of Von Kluek's army. The worn-out forces, doubling on their own tracks, necessarily must lose courage, it is argued, as well as strength, and have to count not only with the extraordinary endurance of the allies, but with the constant danger from the flying column of the comparatively fresh army of Paris.

VILLA ALSO ASKS REMOVAL OF TROOPS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—General Alvaro Obregon last night telegraphed to General Carranza a request from General Villa that the constitutional chief request Washington to remove the United States embassy from Vera Cruz.

ASSERT BELGIANS GOUGE OUT EYES KAISER'S WOUNDED

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Gouging out of eyes, cutting out of tongues, cutting off of limbs, murdering of those ready to be taken to hospitals and treacherous assaults were among the atrocities performed on wounded German soldiers in Belgium by the lower classes of Belgians, according to a letter written by Prince Henry of Rouss, under date of August 15, to Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States.

The letter, received yesterday and made public today, says in part: "I hope that we have already protested to the government at Brussels against the frightful atrocities which were committed and are still being committed daily by the lower class of the Belgian population against our brave soldiers, especially against wounded ones. It seems that the Belgian government is either helpless or else does not know the least about these things, which are worse than the cruelties committed during the Balkan war."

"It might be very advisable if the Belgian government were asked from The Hague to take energetic steps in the Belgian districts not yet occupied by the Germans so that an end is put to this detestable war of Franco-tireurs and that army fights against army."

"This will forever remain a shameful spot in the history of Belgium. It also seems that in Belgium the minor Catholic clergy is carrying on an incessant agitation."

"The Belgian government apparently has no idea about all these things and it surely does not meet with her intentions that the Belgian people commit the lowest crimes against humanity, which naturally the Belgian government will have to be blamed for in the future. It is still time to prevent scores of crimes. The cruelties in question are: The gouging out of eyes of the wounded soldiers; cutting out of tongues; cutting off of limbs; murdering of the wounded who are lying on stretchers ready to be taken to the hospital; treacherous assaults by peasants, etc. Priests who received our troops in a friendly manner during the day were at night time detected with revolvers in their hands participating actively in the outrages."

FIRST KILLING FROST OF SEASON LAST NIGHT

The first killing frost of the season occurred early Saturday morning. Tomatoes, melons and other tender vegetables suffered somewhat, but little damage on the whole is reported. Fruit was uninjured.

BATTLE RESULT HINGES ON FIGHT WAGED VERDUN

News of Decisive Victory From the Struggle Waged Along French Right and Center Still Hangs Fire—Three Struggles in Progress and Mystery Cloaks Operations.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 10:21 a. m.—Three tremendous struggles are waging along many battle lines and from none of them comes a report of a decisive result. The mystery of the western operation is complicated by the news from Berlin, which ignores General Von Kluek's efforts on the German right, while indicating that the German attack on Verdun is proceeding successfully.

Thanks to Bavarians.

Official thanks conveyed to the Bavarian sixth corps seem to indicate that that army is expected to prevent the sending of allies' reinforcements northward. If the German attack on the southern exposure of the Verdun forts, assisted by the great siege guns, succeeds, the complete investment of Verdun will ensue.

The situation along the Russian borders is becoming as obscure as are the western operations. Berlin reports that the victory of General Von Hindenburg will clear East Prussia of Russians, but military experts at Petrograd declare that it is incredible that the Russians should give up the investment of Koensberg unless suffering greater disaster than that which has been reported.

Russians Win in Poland.

In Russian Poland the Russians still seem to be successful, while operating against the Austrians alone, but they are making less impression on the combined forces of the Austro-German armies on the Vistula. The stand being made at Vistula has caused several military experts at Petrograd to assert that German reinforcements from France are being sent to Galicia instead of to East Prussia, as was at first reported. This is done, according to the opinion of these experts, because Germany feared that an overwhelming disaster of the Austrian forces might lead the dual monarchy to conclude peace independently of Germany. Other expert observers in Petrograd are equally firm in the opinion that the German veterans from the fields of Belgium and France have been sent to East Prussia, where their presence is believed to account for the Russian check.

Occupy Two Towns.

The most substantial gain by Russian forces within the last twenty-four hours has been the capture of Tomaszow, which probably clears the way for the advance of the Russian center on the Austro-German forces on the Vistula river.

Both Belgium and France, it appears in London, are optimistic enough to begin considering reoccupying their capitals. Brussels is still in the hands of the Germans, but there are many signs that the forces of Emperor William are moving out of that section of the country. Ghent is reported to have been reoccupied by Belgian troops, following the departure of the Germans without waiting for the supplies promised by that city.

The story of a mysterious booming of guns in the North sea has been revived. It is, however, given no credence, inasmuch as a recent sweeping of the North sea by a British fleet did not disclose the presence of any German warships.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 12.—

Fearing capture by a German cruiser, the British mail steamer Mails, bound from New Zealand to San Francisco, put into neutral waters off San Diego. Early today the German cruiser Leipzig was reported sighted off Point Loma. It was also stated this morning the German cruiser Marnburg was reported sighted between San Francisco and the South San Diego channel.