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ALLIED ARMY GAINS GROUND IN TERRIFIC CLASH ALONG THE RIVER AISNE

SUPREME CLASH OF ARMS RAGES ALONG 4 RIVERS

Both Sides Claim Slight Gains—Terrific Struggle Under Way, With Heaviest Fighting on Right—Greatest Armies Battle at Close Quarters—Joffre Strategy Telling.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1:25 p. m.—The supreme clash of arms denoting the approaching close of the tremendous fortnight of practically unceasing battle along the four rivers flowing through northeastern France has now been in progress some forty-eight hours without bringing a decisive result.

Both sides claim encouraging, though slight gains. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, is spending his 63d birthday in maintaining what his latest communication to the war office describes as "a satisfactory situation."

The Germans have steadily met assault with counter-assault until the trenches of the opposing armies are only sprinting distance apart. Already there has been some work with the steel in hand-to-hand conflict, but except at a single point where they forced a passage across the Meuse, the Germans, half of whose army is kept busy on the Russian frontier, had up to last night found it impossible to break through the human barrier stretching across France.

In the terrific struggle of the last forty-eight hours the hardest fighting has been, as it was at the battle of the Marne, between the German right and the allies' left.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 6:02 a. m.—The prolongation of the tension on the two long lines of fire and death fronting each other on the Aisne must have become insupportable to the Germans since reports indicate that they have changed their tactics and attacked with the bayonet. The opinion is expressed here that General Joffre's master hand is shown in this as it is believed he has succeeded in pushing his lines inside the range of the deadly heavy German guns forced the enemy to hand to hand fighting.

Since the attacks have been repulsed over the whole line, according to the official communications, the military experts here cannot see how what resources the Germans can call on to retrieve their fortune.

The Matin expresses the opinion that the new troops the allies found

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YANKEE COALER GERMAN CRUISER KEEPS SILENCE

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship company, owner of the American steamer Lorenzo, which, with the Norwegian steamer Thor, was surprised by a British cruiser while coaling the German cruiser Kallrahe, off the West Indies and captured, refused today to tell who had shipped the coal from New York or where the orders for it came from. The Lorenzo had on board coal valued at \$14,000. She sailed from New York August 5.

On the same day the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company cleared its ship Berwind for Buenos Ayres with another cargo of 397 tons of coal. Today the Berwind was reported as arriving on Rio Janeiro on September 7, more than two weeks overdue.

An official of the Inter-American Steamship company, which cleared the Thor from New York for Newport News, also denied knowledge regarding her cargo of coal.

KAISER'S BATTLE LUST COSTS FIVE MILLION A DAY

Response of German People to War Loan Relieves Strain—Funds Assure Continuation of Strife a Year—Wilhelm Can Borrow Billion Marks From Reich Bank.

BERLIN, Sept. 28, via London, 2:50 p. m.—The response of the German public to the effect of the government to raise a fund of five billion marks (\$1,250,000,000) has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety the nation may have had regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war.

Originally the reichstag allowed a war credit of five billion marks in addition to the war treasure, and of this amount 4,500,000,000 marks has been subscribed by the public without straining seriously the financial resources of the empire.

According to military authorities, the war is costing Germany about 20,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) a day, inclusive of money spent on behalf of those who have been deprived of their breadwinners. The means of the government at the beginning of the war, not counting the permanent war treasure bill, including the reserve funds of the Reichsbank, amounted to about 500,000,000 marks (\$12,500,000,000), which in the meantime, however, has been considerably increased through the issue of notes. It is thought, therefore, that the money available for the purposes of the campaign can be increased, if necessary, by several billion marks.

The amount which the government could borrow from the Reich bank is unknown at the present time, but it is estimated at about three billion marks, making a total of about eight billion marks. At the rate of twenty billion marks a day, this sum would permit Germany to carry on the war for over a year. It is claimed here that these estimated concerning Germany's financial resources are low rather than high.

RUSSIA'S EDICT TO TURKS SAYS FIGHT OR QUIT

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Rumors of an ultimatum from Russia to the Turkey government had considerable to do today with causing an advance in the price of wheat. Closing quotations were steady at 5 1/2 to 1 1/2 above Saturday night. Corn suffered a net decline a 3/4 to 1/2 to 3/4 but oats finished with a gain of 1/4.

In provisions the outcome varied from unchanged figures to a rise of 45 cents.

According to unconfirmed reports, Russia's demand was that Turkey must either disarm or fight. As the entrance of Turkey into the European war might involve Italy and all the Balkan States, many wheat speculators made haste to cover, fearing an excited and higher market in case Turkey proved defiant. Some export buying, together with prospects of a sharp falling off in primary receipts gave additional help to the bulls. Advice from both the southwest and northwest indicated that a majority of farmers were holding out for higher prices.

Fine weather for maturing corn made the market for that cereal relatively weak.

RUSSIAN INVESTMENT OF PRZEMSL UNDER WAY

ROME, Sept. 28, 4:40 p. m.—An official dispatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl in Galicia is now entirely invested by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians.

STIRRING SCENE DURING THE SACKING OF LOUVAIN BY GERMANS



GERMAN SOLDIERS DRIVING THE INHABITANTS OF LOUVAIN BEFORE THEM DURING THE SACKING OF THE TOWN

E. Matania, special artist at the front for this newspaper, the London Sphere and the New York Herald, whose sketches have attracted wide attention, is the author of the accompanying drawing, which describes a scene during the sacking of Louvain. During the burning a body of women and children were marled in front of a number of German soldiers to a place outside the town, where they were kept for some time, eventually being allowed to return. A fugitive from Louvain relates the incident as follows:—"The town was one flaming mass. At last, escorted by German soldiers, we walked to Campenhout. We were told we would be freed, but must return to Louvain. On returning we were once more taken prisoners and driven in front of German soldiers across country without rest or food." The above illustration shows the German soldiers driving the women and children before them from Louvain.

AUSTRIAN REPORT SAYS ALL RUSS NEWS IS FALSE

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Austrian ambassador today gave out the following official dispatch which he said he had received by wireless from Vienna:

"The situation in the northern and southern war theaters remains unchanged. Favorable information published by the enemies is wrong, particularly the information from London. The story that two forts of the Przemyel fortress in Galicia have been conquered is entirely an invention. The Austro-Hungarian government has protested to the allies and the neutral powers against the use of dum-dum projectiles on the part of the Russians, adding that the chief commandant of the Austro-Hungarian army is at present not thinking of reprisals."

The dispatch was signed by Count Berchtold, foreign secretary.

PROBE STANDARD OIL ATTITUDE TO RIVALS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Investigation of the Standard Oil company's attitude toward independence, its dividends before dissolution, and since, by the newly created federal trade commission, was ordered by the senate today in passing a resolution by Senator Gore.

Senator Chilton's resolution for investigation of oil trade conditions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, New York and Oklahoma, was passed with an amendment to have the interstate commerce commission and not a congressional committee make the inquiry.

ENGLISH LOSSES ON HIGH SEAS TOLD IN REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 28, 2:45 p. m.—Twelve British ships with an aggregate tonnage of 59,331 have been sunk on the high seas by German cruisers up to September 23, according to an admiralty report issued this afternoon. Eight other British ships whose tonnage aggregated 42,879, have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea and 24 fishing craft with a tonnage of 4334, have been captured or sunk by the Germans in the same waters. British ships destined at German ports number 74, with a total tonnage of 170,000.

On the credit side the admiralty gives 102 German ships with a total tonnage of 200,000 detained in British ports since the outbreak of the war. Eighty-eight German ships of an aggregate tonnage of 338,000 have been captured since hostilities began.

The report shows also 168 German ships with an aggregate tonnage of 283,000 detained or captured by the allies. Fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000 were detained in American ports, while 14 others, with a tonnage of 72,000 remain in the Suez canal.

The German mines in the North Sea have also to their credit seven Scandinavian ships with a tonnage of 11,098.

BILL GIVING FREEDOM TO PHILIPPINES UP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Jones bill for Philippine independence was again debated today in the house. President Wilson told callers he expected it to be passed by the house during the present session, but he did not think it likely that the senate would take it up.

JAP CAVALRY IN RAID UPON RAIL LINE TO TSINAN

PEKING, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1:05 a. m.—The Chinese government has received an official telegram from Wei-Hsien stating that 300 Japanese cavalry men have started westward along the railway.

The Chinese, it is said, believe the Japanese intend to capture all the railway stations on the line, including that of Tai-Nan, the western terminus.

The Japanese legation says that the legation has not been informed by Tokyo of the reason for taking over the railway.

A correspondent at Wei-Hsien sends the following under date of Sept. 28:

"The Japanese have gone to the west along the railway, leaving 30 guards on the Wei-Hsien station. The city is crowded with Chinese soldiers who are quartered in homes, causing terror to the families. The gentry have sent numerous presents to the Japanese, fearing forced levies. The discipline in both armies here is good."

The levies referred to by the correspondent are probably not monetary, but in the nature of provisions.

GERMAN ART COLLECTOR, PEACE APOSTLE, DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Word was received today of the death last Saturday night of Hugo Reisinger of New York City at Langen Schwabach, Germany. Mr. Reisinger was well known as an art collector and for his efforts during many years to create a better understanding between the United States and Germany. He was born at Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1859.

RIGHT WING OF GERMANS FORCED BACK BY ALLIES

Berlin Admits Extensive Attack Along Entire Aisne Front Gains Grounds—No Decisive Result—Belgium Makes Sorties Against Teutons Before Antwerp—Austrians Retiring.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 10 a. m.—The last 48 hours have witnessed many scenes of extraordinary activity wherever antagonists faced each other in the great theater of Europe's war, but none of these encounters apparently have been decisive. The official communications of yesterday stated that the attack on the German right has made a distinct advance and this version is supported by official Berlin advices, which say the allies have made extensive advances against the German extreme right.

The Belgians have retaliated against the threat of the Germans to bring up their great siege guns before Antwerp by making desperate sorties.

Along the great western battle line itself the struggle still continues to be general, with the most determined attacks being made on each flank. Both sides evidently have realized that mass attacks in the center are futile in the present exhausted state of the armies.

Zeppelins Busy

Another manifestation of the week end has been the renewal of aerial activity by Germany. Zeppelins and aeroplanes have been out in force, apparently for scouting work, but including in bomb dropping wherever feasible.

From the east comes reports of actions from almost every section of the Russian frontier. Emperor William is reported to be in East Prussia and the German offensive probably under his eyes has recommenced against General Rennenkampf. Petrograd believes that this movement, because of its limited front, is a diversion to relieve the threatened German line from Kalisz to Cracow.

The Austrian forces are still retiring on Cracow and besides having taken some of the forts around Przemyel, the Russian cavalry is said

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BERLIN SEES NO EARLY END FOR PRESENT BATTLE

BERLIN, Sept. 28, via London, 3:05 p. m.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger in a dispatch published here today, points out that a decisive turn in the battle which has been raging in the western theater of war need not be expected for some time. Subordinate actions of a decisive character are becoming more general, the correspondent declares. The losses of the Germans have been extraordinarily heavy and the fact that those of the enemy have been even greater is poor consolation. The troops are confident that in the end they will win. Continuing the correspondent says:

"My own experience and that of others is that the population of northern France is maintaining a satisfactory attitude. We meet such friendliness as is reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are much better than in Belgium."

The fighting near Louvain, Belgium during the second week of September which led to the claim that Belgians and French had re-taken the city is described in the Cologne Gazette. This paper declares that on the second day of the fighting Belgian troops advanced to within two kilometers (a little over one mile) of the Louvain railroad.

COSSACKS REPEL MAGUR CHARGE BEFORE GRODEK

Flower of Hungarian Army in Parade Dress Annihilated in Two Hours' Battle—General Told Austrian Ruler Victory Certain—Former Kills Self After Effort.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 8:50 a. m.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Petrograd says that on Sunday a spirited account of the destruction of the Hungarian guard, a cavalry division, in the battle of Grodek, appeared in the Russko Slovo. It follows:

"A considerable force of Austrians fell on the advance guard of General Bourisloff, composed of infantry, cossacks and light artillery. The plan of the enemy was clear. He hoped to shatter our advance guard and then break through our center. Our infantry and artillery had strongly entrenched themselves and in reserve were several cossack detachments.

"At first the Austrian infantry moved out for the attack. It was met with a deadly fire of cannon and machine guns, and wavered and fell back.

In Bright Array

"Then the cavalry was sent for. The flower of the Austro-Hungarian army, the Buda Pest guard division, formed of Magyars, bright jacketed Hungarians, galloped furiously down in close order. It appeared as if nothing could arrest their impetuous course, not even the awful shrapnel fire of the artillery, which brought death and destruction in their ranks, nor even the rain of bullets from machine guns.

"The Magyars did not hesitate for a moment, but continued to charge at our trenches. One more minute and it seemed as if nothing could be left of our infantry."

"All at once the thunder of hoofs and the clatter of steel were heard and the Magyars were met with a whirlwind of cossacks. For two hours the Austrian and Russian infantry watched with beating hearts the scene of terrible carnage.

"At the end of this time, of the fine Buda Pest guard division, not one man was left, and the whole field was strewn with the enemy's corpses, severed heads, hands and legs and dead horses.

Disgrace Too Much

"The commander of the division, General Froehrich, could not stand the disgrace of defeat and shot himself on the battlefield. As was afterward explained, he had promised to bring to the Austrian emperor, on the latter's birthday, news of the complete destruction of the Russian army. By throwing his division onto the Russians the Austrian general was fully convinced that next day he would be able to announce to the emperor the promised victory.

"Before the battle the Magyars were ordered to don their parade uniforms."

WILHELM HOPED HISTORY CALLED HIM PEACE AID

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Sept. 28.—There is in circulation in Berlin a copy of the International Monatschrift, in which there appears an article concerning Emperor William from the pen of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, an English author, who has lived in Germany and Austria since 1855.

Mr. Chamberlain says that he has often met Emperor William with ceremony. He declares that his majesty's guiding principles are a deep feeling of responsibility before God and a determination to preserve peace for Germany. The highest desire of Emperor William, Mr. Chamberlain writes was to be able to say on his deathbed, "I have preserved peace for my country. History will call me the peace emperor."