

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

## NAMUR IN HANDS OF GERMANS

### Capture of Stronghold Ends All Hope of Speedy Termination of War

## BEATEN IN BELGIUM LORRAINE AND ALSACE

### Must Fight on French Soil; England Must Send Every Available Man

(By Ed L. Keen)

London, Aug. 25.—Namur's fall was greeted by the war office here today.

This success by the Germans was regarded as ending all hopes of a speedy termination of the war.

The British, it was believed, would be compelled to send every available soldier in the country to help the allies already in the field.

The attack on Namur was already on its way to the continent was reported.

The newspapers were all demanding explanations of the loss of Namur, but beyond stating that the Germans had taken it, the war office was silent.

The fall of Namur undoubtedly drove the allies' line force out of the Meuse-tribe right completing the German victory.

The mystery of Namur's fall is revealed by the Germans used against it was assault on a scale magnified by the frontal attacks at Liege.

Namur's defenses are much more compact than those at Liege and lend themselves more to assault by mass formations.

The allies' triple failure in Belgium, Lorraine and Alsace does not speak for the strategy involved in the campaign.

It would seem that sentimental considerations which governed the initial French plans.

German military ability is entitled to more respect than the first exhibition at Liege seems to have produced in the French capital.

### Allies on Defensive.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Following the fall of Namur and the reverse the Franco-British allies suffered at the German hands in Monday's fighting in Belgium, the former were on the defensive today.

The Germans, pressing their advance, were enveloping the Franco-British and German frontiers.

"The battle," announced the allies' newspapers along the allies' frontiers, "is a serious business which the Franco-British will hold while the German men on Berlin."

Experts suggested that the French general staff advanced too fast, and were overwhelmed by the Kaiser's troops.

British losses were understood to have been enormous.

"When it becomes known what both sides have suffered," as one government official expressed it, "the world will be startled."

"The news," said Premier Assolvi, "concerning the loss of Namur, is a serious blow, but we are not ready to give up. It is undesirable to say anything more at present beyond what the French war office has said."

### Troops in Fine Spirits.

The French government states that the British troops, despite hard marching and fighting, are in the best of spirits.

## MERRY DEL VAL MAY BE ELECTED POPE

Known He, Will Get a Fine Complimentary Vote and His Friends Hope to Make This Effective.

Rome, Aug. 25.—Cardinal Farley of New York was here today to attend the conclave of members of the Sacred College which will choose a successor to the late pope, Pius X.

"The cardinals," he said, "are praying God to guide the election of a supreme pontiff who can restore peace in Europe."

Cardinal Merry Del Val, who was papal secretary of state under Pius, still remained alone in his apartments today, mourning and refusing to receive visitors.

His friends were hopeful that he would be selected to wear the triple crown. Indeed, it was considered certain he would get a large complimentary vote on the first ballot, on account of his services. This his supporters intended to try to make effective.

It was expected that Cardinal O'Connell of Boston would be one of Cardinal Merry Del Val's strongest advocates.

Cardinal Martinielli, it was announced, would be excluded from the conclave, owing to mental infirmities.

The members of the Sacred College were receiving numerous condolences from diplomats. Cardinal Vannutelli was receiving these callers.

## ALLIES SUFFERED SERIOUS SET-BACK

Cannot Be Classed as a Defeat, but Germans Had All the Best of It—Allies Take to Fortifications.

Rotterdam, Aug. 25.—The dearth of news from the Anglo-Franco-German fighting front was such today as to suggest that both sides, exhausted by the prolonged and desperate battle culminating in the allies' repulse and retreat, were doing little more than resting temporarily on their arms.

Accounts were received of scattered fighting up and down the line, but it was on a small scale, the big engagement evidently having either passed or ceased altogether.

### A Breathing Spell.

That there would be much delay was thought here to be most likely, however. Though news from German sources did not indicate much perturbation at Berlin concerning Russian activities, military experts felt sure the Kaiser would deem it necessary to crush the Anglo-French allies as speedily as possible before the czar's forces gained too firm a hold within his eastern frontier.

How much progress the Germans had already made was shown by reports of their cavalry's presence only six miles north of Lille and by official announcement of German occupations of the French towns of Lunelville, Alrance and Doulonard.

It was also certain that, having driven the last French soldier from Lorraine, they were pressing the Gallic troops hard in Alsace, where the French professed to be still holding out, however, at Mulhausen.

### German Raid Borders.

Outside France's main line of frontier fortifications, so far as could be learned, there were no allied troops, which meant that the narrow fringe of French territory between the fortifications themselves and the border was open to German raiding and was, in fact, being raided at many points.

While it was not considered that the allies had suffered anything in the nature of an overwhelming defeat, military men, nevertheless, agreed that they had suffered a serious setback, and, instead of having the Germans on the defensive, would henceforward, at least until the situation developed important changes, be on the defensive themselves.

British warships were reported off Ostend today, prepared to bombard the German troops if they tried to occupy the town.

## CONGRESSMEN MUST STAY ON THEIR JOBS

Washington, Aug. 25.—By a vote of 213 to 27, the House this afternoon adopted the Underwood resolution, recalling all congressmen absent from Washington and docking the salaries of those absenting themselves hereafter except on account of sickness.

Representative Mann charged that congressmen from the South, where the primaries already have been held, were trying to penalize members from the northern states who were compelled to participate in the August campaign and primaries.

### Troops in Fine Spirits.

The French government states that the British troops, despite hard marching and fighting, are in the best of spirits.

"The government has no list of casualties to make public yet," continued Lord Kitchener, "as we are to place it on an official basis as soon as possible."

"We are arranging matters, in raising a new army," continued Lord Kitchener, "so as to place it on an official basis as soon as possible."

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## STORY OF BATTLE TOLD BY GERMANS TELLS OF SUCCESS

### Have Control of Belgian Frontier and Driving French Back Steadily

### 10,000 PRISONERS 150 GUNS CAPTURED

## "Concerted Advance of All German Armies on Paris Is Now Probable"

Washington, Aug. 25.—A wireless message received today by the German embassy here from the foreign office at Berlin said the Germans had captured 10,000 French soldiers, including several generals. It was also said the Germans now control Longwy and most of the Belgian-France frontier.

"The Germans chased the French defeated in the battle between August 17 and August 21. Numerous villages, more than 150 guns and 10,000 prisoners were taken in the capture of Lunelville."

"The German crown prince's army chased the French west of Longwy."

"The army commanded by the Duke of Wurttemberg marched through Belgium and crossed the river Semois. It completely crushed the advancing French army. Numerous soldiers, guns, ensigns and several generals were captured."

"German troops then advanced west of the river Meuse toward Mauberge. An English cavalry brigade was defeated."

"The greatest part of the Franco-Belgian border is now in German hands."

"A concerted advance of all the German armies on Paris is now probable."

"Still another dispatch to the German embassy read: 'Assistant Secretary of the American Navy Breckinridge arrived on the Tennessee. He praised the attitude of the German people. He declared it was our duty to inform the American people of the victories of the German armies and of the excellent spirit of the German nation.'

"Breckinridge was touched by the way Germans have been helping poor Russian families in Berlin."

## IDZUMO ARRIVES OFF BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 25.—After a record run from San Francisco, the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, which left San Francisco bay two days ago on a mysterious mission, passed into the Straits of Juan de Fuca early today, according to advices received here.

The Idzumo was expected to put into either Victoria or Vancouver to take on coal and await further orders.

## AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN TODAY

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Austria today declared war against Japan.

When the Japanese proclaimed war against the Germans it was expected Austria, as Germany's ally, would be involved.

Instead, however, it was announced an Austrian frigate in the Kiao Chau bay would proceed to a neutral port and disarm. This was taken as meaning the Vienna government did not consider itself coerced in the oriental situation.

Almost simultaneous with the announcement of the Austrian declaration came a report from Shanghai that the cruiser would not, after all, disarm but that it would help the Kiao Chau Germans to resist the Japanese.

## WAR TO BE FOUGHT ON FRENCH SOIL

(By J. W. T. Mason)

New York, Aug. 25.—France must fight for freedom on French soil.

The allies' exuberant feeling during the first fortnight of fighting, that Germany would furnish the fields for the great battles of the present war was shattered by the failure of the allies' plan to take the offensive.

After the German repulse at Liege the collapse of German military methods was predicted. Now that the allies have been taught the difficulties of offensive operations, suggestions that the French defense has gone to pieces are on everybody's lips.

## COMBINED FLEET BLOCKADES KIAO CHAU

Japs May Try Siege and Starving German Garrison Into Submission, Rather Than Bombarding It.

Tokio, Aug. 25.—Japanese, British, French and Russian warships engaged in blockading Taing Tehau and are taking every possible precaution to guard against floating mines. It was stated on good authority today that more than 10,000 mines obstruct the entrance to the harbor.

The garrison of 7,000 showed plainly its determination to resist, and investigation has proved that its land defenses really are formidable. Hopes were still expressed, however, that a close blockade and the constricting of the land side of the concession would starve the Germans out without serious bloodshed.

The minister of education issued a proclamation to school teachers and pupils today urging them to treat German residents of Japanese kindly.

The minister of home affairs also instructed local governors to take every precaution to protect German lives and property.

## GERMANS IGNORE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Rome, Aug. 25.—If the Anglo-French allies imagine that the present Russian invasion of east Prussia will compel an early withdrawal of the fatherland's troops from the French frontier, they are badly mistaken, it was stated on high German authority here today.

Persons who imagine the Russians have accomplished much thus far, according to this version, do not understand the country in which the czar's troops are operating.

It is a marshy, thickly settled section, with but two or three large towns, and was stated, lightly garrisoned and with weak defenses.

If the Germans could spare the men, it was asserted, the invaders could easily be checked, since the boggy character of the country makes maneuvering impossible and the roads, to which the troops must stick to avoid being mired, could be held by a few comparatively small forces against enormously superior numbers.

### Russians Can Have It.

The distance being of small intrinsic value, the Kaiser was declared to be willing to sacrifice it temporarily in the interests of his more important operations in the west.

But it was denied that this meant that the Russians would find a clear road to Berlin.

After advancing about 170 miles along their present route they will encounter, the German statement pointed out, the tremendously strong line of fortifications along the Vistula river, from Danzig to Thorn.

That they can ever carry these defenses was declared impossible. Until they reach them, it was admitted, their advance probably would be practically unopposed.

## BATTLE STILL ON

Paris, Aug. 25.—Fighting was still in progress today along the allies' and the German lines, according to the war office. At some places on the line, it was stated, the Germans were massed so heavily that further retirement by the allies would not be surprising. The war office did not announce whether all the Namur forts were taken by the Germans but promised a statement soon.

The censorship was extremely strict today.

## THE ALLIES BEATEN AT ALL POINTS

### Take the Offensive and Try to Drive Germans Back Into Belgium

## BEATEN IN THE FIRST MIGHTY BATTLE OF WAR

### Allies Are Far From Whipped as They Are Now Inside the Fortifications

Beaten in the first mighty battle of the European war, the Franco-British allies were on the defensive today.

Taking the offensive, they had tried to drive the Germans back into Belgium. Instead, they were themselves driven back within the French frontier fortifications.

The Germans claim it as a great victory.

The allies minimized its importance, saying their retirement was merely "strategic."

It was admitted, however, that it ended hopes of speedy termination of the war.

## BELGIANS KILLED 16,000--WOUNDED PLACED AT 50,000

## Lull in General Battle While Germans Reach the New French Positions

## LOSSES OF GERMANS AND ALLIES GREATER

## Total Loss From This Appears to Be: Dead 70,000, Wounded 200,000

The Hague, Aug. 25.—Renewed fighting in the vicinity of Meuse, in French territory south of Mons, Belgium, was reported here this afternoon.

This reason was unconfirmed. If true it evidently meant that the Germans, pushing westward after the allies, were again attempting to open their way into France.

The Germans were said also to have resumed the offensive in northern Belgium and reports were current of an engagement between them and French, British and Belgians from Antwerp near Malines.

This story, too, was unverified.

Despite these reported encounters, there seemed to be a lull in the big general battle, either while the combatants took a little rest or until the Germans came up with the positions to which the allies retreated following the desperate engagements centering about Namur, Mons and Charleroi.

British and French accounts minimized the importance of Monday's admitted reverse. The German version was that it was very important and predictions were made of a speedy general forward movement.

### Losses Are Appalling.

An account was received from German sources of the destruction of a German ship which hit a mine while leaving Hamburg, but it was said the crew was saved.

Rough estimates placed the number of Belgians killed in their fighting with the Germans at 6,000 and of wounded at 50,000.

No German, French or British figures were available, but it was believed they lost far more heavily than the Belgians, the latter's total number in the field having been comparatively small and much of their fighting having been done from behind entrenchments.

## SERVIA PREPARING TO INVADE HUNGARY

Salonika, Aug. 25.—Having beaten the Austrians out of their own country and gained a firm footing in the Austrian provinces of Bosnia, the Servians were reported today organizing a force to invade Hungary.

It was said they were confident the Slav population would rise, as in Bosnia, to help them.

The Montenegrins were pressing their advantage in province of Dalmatia and were entering Herzegovina in increasing numbers.

Reports were received of the killing of 300 Austrians by Montenegrin troops at Behova.

## BASEBALL TODAY

Federal. No Federal league games today.

American.

First game—	R. H. E.
Cleveland	3 5 1
Boston	1 6 3
Mitchell and O'Neill; Shore, Wood and Cady.	
Second game—	R. H. E.
St. Louis	0 4 5
Philadelphia	9 15 2
Levering, Baichley, Mitchell and Agnew; Hale, Brenner and Schang.	
Third game—	R. H. E.
St. Louis	0 7 1
Philadelphia	1 3 1
James and Agnew; Pennoek and Schang.	
Fourth game—	R. H. E.
Detroit	2 8 2
Washington	1 4 3
Reynolds and Stange; Johnson and Ainsmith.	
Fifth game—	R. H. E.
Chicago	0 6 4
New York	9 8 2
Benz and Schalk; Cole and Sweeney.	
Walsh replaced Benz; Lathrop replaced Walsh; Mayer replaced Schalk.	
Sixth game—	R. H. E.
New York-St. Louis; both games postponed; rain.	
Seventh game—	R. H. E.
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed; rain.	
Eighth game—	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	0 5 1
Pittsburg	2 5 1
Alexander and Dooie; Mamma and Gibson.	
Oeschger replaced Alexander; Burns replaced Dooie.	
Ninth game—	R. H. E.
Boston	4 8 2
Chicago	1 9 2
James and Gowdy; Vaughn and Brennan.	

## ITALY CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN FORCE

French Fleet's Bombardment Completely Wrecked Austrian Fortifications at Cattaro, on the Adriatic.

Rome, Aug. 25.—Italy continued today to strengthen its force of troops on the Austrian frontier. It was announced this was merely "precautionary," Italy remaining neutral.

Austrian advices were that an attack seemed to be expected on Austria's Adriatic naval base, Pola, that the fleet was being concentrated in its vicinity and that preparations were being made for defense.

It was understood the French fleet's bombardment had completely wrecked the fortifications of the Austrian east Adriatic port of Cattaro.

Persistent reports were current that William of Wied, the recently created king of Albania, had fled from Durazzo. The conviction was growing here that Italy would have to intervene in Albania.

A native of Belfast, Ireland, Arthur Bullock, who is believed to be in Sheridan, Oregon, is wanted by his father, Alexander Bullock, according to information received at the office of Governor West yesterday. The letter from the father stated that the young man was 26 years old.

## JOHN CARMICHAEL DIES FROM INJURIES

Fell on Cattle Guard at Livesley Last Night and as Result of Injuries Passed Away at Hospital Today.

John Carmichael, well-known local hop man, died this noon at the Salem hospital, as a result of injuries received in an accident last night by falling on a cattleguard near Livesley station.

Returning from Portland at 8:30 o'clock last night, Mr. Carmichael started from the depot at Livesley station, four and one-half miles south of Salem, to his home on Riverdale road, a short distance beyond. He fell on a cattleguard which he started to cross and was thrown on his stomach. He was alone, but managed to reach his ranch home, and retired without mentioning the incident.

This morning at 5:45 he called E. Lukinbal and family, who live at his home, as though he were in distress. He was found in a pool of blood, suffering from a hemorrhage of the stomach. Dr. H. E. Clay was called and had him removed to the Salem hospital at 12:30 this afternoon, where he died shortly afterwards.

During the spring Mr. Carmichael had suffered from a similar fall on a cattleguard. He was still weak from the effects of inflamed bruises and walked with the aid of a cane.

He was returning to Livesley after spending a week with his daughter, Mrs. Kate Bell, in Portland, when he met with the accident.

John Carmichael was one of the foremost buyers and sellers of hops in the valley. Recently he has purchased a number of hop yards including the Ball and Crossen ranches.

He was a widower, his wife having died when his only daughter was a child. He came to Oregon from England eight years ago. His daughter, and little granddaughter, Dorothy, survive him.

## BIG AND EX-BIG CHAPS WRITE ABOUT LABOR

Washington, Aug. 25.—Labor day statements were contributed to the current issue of the "Federationist," published by the American Federation of Labor, by President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Professor Wm. Howard Taft, Secretary of Labor Wilson and others.

President Wilson wrote as follows: "No one can look about with frank eyes without feeling the steady movement of purpose and action towards justice and a fuller comprehension and realization of the essential rights and liberties of men. The movement sometimes is distressingly slow but it is unmistakable."

Colonel Roosevelt declared he favored unionism, a workman's compensation law, an 8-hour day and a minimum wage. He also denounced violence, especially the kind which occurred during the Colorado mine strike.

The staff of the Japanese embassy in Berlin arrived here safely today.

## The Weather

HER BALLOON TOP JIB HAS CROSSED HER SPINNAKER.

Oregon: Fair tonight and Wednesday; north west winds.

(Continued on page 5.)