

FIERCE ATTACK BY GERMANS REPULSED

Belgians' Victory at Haelen Complete.

TEUTONS RUSH IN TO DEATH

Charge After Charge Made in Face of Deadly Fire.

BATTLE LASTS ALL DAY

More Than 10,000 of Kaiser's Men and 7000 of King Albert's Engaged—Cavalry Impeded by Hedges and Hills.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 5:30 P. M.—The Germans engaged in the battle of Haelen, according to late details to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Brussels, numbered more than 10,000 men, composed of cavalry, artillery and a small force of infantry. The Belgian force numbered about 7000.

"It is believed," says the dispatch, "that the object of the Germans was to take a position north of the St. Troind road at Tirlemont, from which they would be able to execute a turning movement against the Belgian army."

German Cavalry Not Dismayed.

"Through efficient cavalry reconnaissance, the Belgians obtained accurate information of the movement of the attacking force. To reach Diest, the Germans had to cross the river at Haelen, and it was before this place that the Belgians took up their principal position, erecting barricades, building entrenchments and placing guns where they could be most effectively employed."

"The Germans came into sight about 11 o'clock in the morning and soon after that the artillery on both sides came into action. The German fire had little effect. The Belgian fire was deadly, even at a range of 2000 meters, and played havoc with the German cavalry, which, notwithstanding, continued to advance."

Belgian Fire is Deadly.

"The Belgian cavalry repeatedly charged, but owing to the conformation of the country, which is intersected with hedges and hillocks, could attack only in small groups. The Germans again and again hurled themselves at the barricades, only to be shot down by the deadly Belgian fire."

"The attack on the bridges spanning the river was equally fierce. German officers could be seen urging their men to the attack, to meet almost certain death from the Belgian guns. Men and horses fell like flies, until when almost shattered the order for retreat was given at 6 o'clock in the evening."

"The German defeat was complete and they retired in the greatest disorder. At nightfall they were making their way hastily toward Tongres."

GERMAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Belgian Report Says Three-Fifths of Those Engaged Fell.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13 (via London).—Accounts of yesterday's battle at Haelen, Belgium, say it was the first considerable battle of the war. It will be known as the battle of Haelen. Shells were still falling at 7:30 last night on the roads around Diest.

The battle centered around Haelen, in the Belgian Province of Limbourg, extending to Diest, in the north of the Province of Brabant, after passing around Zeelhem.

An official communication says the German casualties were very heavy, three-fifths of their troops engaged in the encounter being killed or wounded, while the Belgian casualties are reported as relatively small.

The German troops reformed after being repulsed and firing began again at 5 o'clock this morning, when fresh Belgian troops were sent to the front in support of their comrades, who had fought through yesterday.

The German troops in other parts of Belgium are understood to be gathering in all the railroad cars they can find. A passenger train near Warembre was halted by a German cavalry regiment and the passengers left in the open country, the train with its engineer being taken toward the German lines.

A church, a brewery and some houses in Haelen were set afire and two bridges over the Demer were destroyed by Belgian engineers.

Great quantities of booty were collected on the battlefield and this has been stacked in front of the town hall of Diest. Many horses also were captured.

The strength of the German column was about 6000 men.

When a patrol of Carabineers first signaled the approach of the German troops yesterday at Haelen, the Belgians manned the trenches and a hot fire greeted the German soldiers.

The German guns were then brought to bear and swept the trenches with such a deadly hail that the Belgians were obliged to fall back on the town of Haelen.

Reinforcements were quickly brought up, however, and the Germans, in spite of the numerical superiority, were repulsed, suffering severely.

The German troops in Belgian Luxembourg are said to be starving and

BULLETINS

PARIS, Aug. 13.—To encourage commerce during the war the French government, it is announced, will lower war risks on importations and exportations by sea vessels under the French flag will be covered to 80 per cent of their value.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13, via London, 4:50 A. M.—According to a semi-official dispatch, the German troops before Kalisz, Russian Poland, have issued a proclamation stating that every tenth inhabitant of Kalisz will be shot in the event of further resistance.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 13.—Four infantry regiments of Winnipeg, 2000 strong, were called to mobilize at Quebec by an order received from Ottawa today. They leave Monday night. The local battery will accompany the regiments.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—A mass was celebrated today at the Russian Ministry of Finance in memory of M. Nokolof, the City Treasurer of Kalisz, said to have been shot by the German troops while at his post. The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch has given the famous marble palace in St. Petersburg as a hospital.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—Paralysis of the molybdenum industry in the Southwest and Mexico is threatened by the European war. The copper industry is said virtually to have been killed by the suspension of demand for metal in Europe. Now the gold-mining industry is threatened, due to a shortage of potassium cyanide, a necessary element in the extraction of gold.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Paris to the Central News says the German troops today shot the Mayor of Igney, a village between Lunerville and Arricourt, on the Franco-German frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The first German prisoners passed through Paris today on their way to Poitiers. The men were mostly Ukrainians. The trains conveying them passed round the city on the belt railroad, so that few of the general public saw them.

DOVER, Aug. 13.—Heavy cannonading was heard early today, the reports coming from the northeast. The firing lasted an hour.

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 13.—Italy has mobilized between 200,000 and 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers, as a precautionary measure.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12:10 P. M.—A Vienna dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, received by way of Amsterdam, says the Austrian troops have advanced into Russian Poland.

ROME, via London, Aug. 13, 5:10 P. M.—The Messaggero says today it understands that the Italian Ambassador to the United States, the Marquis Casati Confalonieri, who is returning to Washington immediately, has instructions to co-operate with President Wilson in regard to the latter's offer of mediation in the European war.

ROME, Aug. 13, via Paris, 5 P. M.—The Foreign Office today summoned home the Italian Ambassadors in Paris, St. Petersburg, London and Vienna, the government desiring to consult with them concerning the war situation.

PARIS, Aug. 13, 5:30 P. M.—The correspondent of the Times at Constantine, Baden, says that battalions of Bosnia, wearing red sashes, passed through the railroad depot at Constantine going westward, according to reliable information given him.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 13, via London, 4:30 P. M.—Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier. Large areas of land have been flooded to a depth of three feet as a precautionary measure.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 5:15 P. M.—A special dispatch received here today from Rome says that Emperor William, who, it was reported, intended making a visit to Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, has been persuaded not to make the journey.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13, via London, 5:35 P. M.—Fighting in the neighborhood of the Belgian town of Tongres, to the north of Liege, was resumed today, according to the correspondent of the Telegraph at Brussels, who says that after a quiet night an artillery duel was recommenced this morning in that direction.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.—A special dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris says the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau arrived in the Dardanelles, following their purchase by Turkey, flying the Turkish flag. The dispatch adds that the German fittings of the cruisers had been dismantled.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Dutch government today officially gave the French government renewed assurance of its neutrality in the present conflict and of its firm intention to make it respected.

GIFFORD PINCHOT TO WED

Former Forester and Politician Wins New York Maiden.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The engagement of Miss Cornelia E. Bryce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, of this city, and Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, was announced today. The wedding will take place next Saturday morning at Hoosier, Long Island, the country home of the bride's parents.

The wedding was not to have taken place until the late fall, after the conclusion of Mr. Pinchot's campaign for the United States Senatorship in Pennsylvania, but because of the critical illness of Mr. Pinchot's mother and her desire to have the wedding take place at once, the date was advanced. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Pinchot will take his bride to his mother's residence in Saugatuck, Conn.

Lloyd S. Bryce, father of the bride-elect, was Minister to Holland during the administration of President Taft.

JAPAN EXPECTED TO JOIN CONFLICT

Attack on Germans in Far East Forecast.

SHANTUNG TO BE OBJECTIVE

O'Laughlin Says Washington Is Apprised of Intention.

TRADE SHIFT MOMENTOUS

Interests of United States in Orient Complicated by New Development—China's Neutrality Regarded.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Official information received by the State Department today from the American embassy in Tokio is to the effect that Japan is about to declare war on Germany and join with Great Britain, France and Russia in the reduction of the German fortress of Kiao Chou.

Such a move on the part of Japan has been expected, but nevertheless the authoritative information received causes a shock to officials here. It means the Far East will become a theater of war, that the neutrality of China undoubtedly will be violated and that many vexatious questions involving the United States and its shipping will develop.

Capture to Be Undertaken.

According to the official advice, Japan will undertake the work of capturing the German possession in Shantung province, leaving the ships of her allies, reinforced by some of her own vessels, to invest the place by sea.

Kiao Chou is not expected to be a Port Arthur. In the first place it is not defended by as large a number of men as the Russians had at the latter point and, in the second, it was not protected to any great extent from the land side prior to the outbreak of the war.

German Garrison Not Large.

The German garrison is not more than 3000 men and there are some Chinese under German officers. In addition the few German and Austrian cruisers in the Far East sought refuge in the port upon the outbreak of war. Probably these vessels will be stripped of their armament as far as possible and the guns taken from them will be mounted on shore. The crews of the ships also will be landed. Such torpedo boats and submarines as the Germans have will be used to defend the harbor from attack by the allied squadron cruising off the entrance.

To effect the capture of Kiao Chou, (Concluded on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 90 degrees; minimum, 60 degrees.
TODAY'S—Probably fair; northwesterly winds.

Secretary Houston thinks United States will be able to continue food exports during war. Page 3.
American craft off San Francisco warned not to communicate with German cruisers. Page 2.
Germans planning invasion of Russia through Finland. Page 1.
Belgians hurl back fierce attacks by Germans at Haelen. Page 1.
Higher tax on liquor and tobacco considered to offset war effect. Page 2.
Britain formally declares war on Austria. Page 4.
President orders investigation to ascertain if war is pretext for raising of prices. Page 5.
United States virtually decides to censor cables same as wireless. Page 3.
Government charters six boats for American refugees. Page 5.
O'Laughlin says Japan will declare war on Germany. Page 1.
Skirmishes increasing in severity indicate momentous battle near. Page 2.
French report says Germans were routed north of Nancy. Page 2.
Austrian Lieutenant says Austria found ready for present war. Page 6.
Smallest English cruiser battles with big and fast German warship near Bermuda. Page 1.

Foreign.
President Carbajal and cabinet leave Mexico City and triumphant entry of Carranza is prepared for. Page 6.
Pacific Northwest.
American registry of foreign ships meets opposition. Page 3.
Champ Clark permits grilling of McAdoo. Page 2.
Legislation on rural credits goes over to next session. Page 7.
Senate ratifies 15 peace treaties. Page 3.
L. W. W. cheers district session of Federal Industrial Relations Commission at Seattle. Page 7.
Addison Bennett tells of business in Topanga. Page 7.
Nine jurors selected and panel exhausted in murder trial at Dallas. Page 7.
One hundred men battle fire in woods near La Grande. Page 7.

Commercial and Marine.
Pacific Coast shippers expect navigation to be resumed soon. Page 12.
Sugar jumps 70 cents in Portland market, equalling record high price of September, 1911. Page 17.
Difficulty in financing wheat that cannot be exported causes decline in Chicago market. Page 17.
Portland and Vicinity.
"Discourtesy" of Whidden & Lewis condemned by county investigators. Page 9.
Speed limits for autos may be reduced and streetcar regulations wiped out. Page 17.
Visiting buyers continue to arrive and are entertained twice. Page 12.
Forest fire near city, once controlled, break out again when wind rises. Page 13.
Land show fund held easy to get. Page 11.

German Craft Veers.
Racing through the heavy swell at a terrific clip, the ships exchanged broadsides without inflicting much damage, conditions being very unfavorable for accuracy. Although the Bristol's consort was at least 100 miles astern, the German would not stand and fight, according to the British participants. Altering her course, she gradually drew away from the Bristol, owing to superior speed, and after half an hour was out of range of the British ship's six-inch bow chaser.

The chase was continued, but somewhere in the darkness, the German doubled and made off south to San Juan, where she put in for coal some days ago.

Details of this action, the first single sea fight in which a British man of war has engaged in these waters in 100 years, were brought to Halifax today by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Craddock, commanding the fourth cruiser squadron.

Enemy is Sighted.

"We were steaming north Thursday morning last and the crew had just been ordered to general stations, when from the foremasthead came the hail, 'Enemy on the port bow,'" said the official statement of the chase of the

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Raymond Ford saved the life of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Carroll, at the risk of his own, when their home, caught fire from a stove today. Ford was next door, at the home of his father, A. F. Ford, when he saw the smoke. As he reached the house his wife emerged with their four-week-old baby, the mother being burned slightly. Ford plunged into the house and carried Mrs. Carroll to safety.

FIRE BRAVED TO SAVE LIFE

Walla Walla Man Burned, Saving Invalid Mother-in-Law.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Raymond Ford saved the life of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Carroll, at the risk of his own, when their home, caught fire from a stove today. Ford was next door, at the home of his father, A. F. Ford, when he saw the smoke. As he reached the house his wife emerged with their four-week-old baby, the mother being burned slightly. Ford plunged into the house and carried Mrs. Carroll to safety.

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER.



TINY BRITISH SHIP FIGHTS BIG GERMAN

Battle of BroadSides Lasts Half-Hour.

CLASH OCCURS NEAR BERMUDA

Bristol, Wee Cruiser, and Karlsruhe, Teuton Giant, Engage.

CRAFT IS CAUGHT COALING

Kaiser's Fast and Mammoth Ship Is Chased First by Suffolk, Which Forces It Into Bristol's Range. Distance Shots Not Telling.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13.—For half an hour late Thursday night H. M. S. Bristol, the smallest British warship in the North Atlantic, fought a long-range battle with the Karlsruhe, the largest and fastest of the German cruisers, which have been trying to intercept British shipping on the high seas.

Fleeing from the British cruiser Suffolk, which interrupted the Karlsruhe coaling at sea from the North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted by the Bristol southwest of Bermuda, and for half an hour a long-range running fight took place in the blackness of a semi-principal night.

Racing through the heavy swell at a terrific clip, the ships exchanged broadsides without inflicting much damage, conditions being very unfavorable for accuracy. Although the Bristol's consort was at least 100 miles astern, the German would not stand and fight, according to the British participants. Altering her course, she gradually drew away from the Bristol, owing to superior speed, and after half an hour was out of range of the British ship's six-inch bow chaser.

The chase was continued, but somewhere in the darkness, the German doubled and made off south to San Juan, where she put in for coal some days ago.

Details of this action, the first single sea fight in which a British man of war has engaged in these waters in 100 years, were brought to Halifax today by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Craddock, commanding the fourth cruiser squadron.

Enemy is Sighted.

"We were steaming north Thursday morning last and the crew had just been ordered to general stations, when from the foremasthead came the hail, 'Enemy on the port bow,'" said the official statement of the chase of the

Thursday's War Moves

THAT a great battle is impending between the Germans and the British, French and Belgian allies is the news that comes out of London. For days these opposing nations have been bringing up their forces, which now stretch in two long lines in Northern Belgium and on the French frontier. That the advance guards are in contact is evidenced by the reports of serious battles at various points, perhaps the most important at Haelen. Here, it is reported from Belgian sources, the Germans were repulsed in a preliminary conflict in which both sides acquitted themselves with great bravery, but the Germans were driven back. Allowance must be made both for the Belgian source of the news and for the fact that the Germans may have been only developing the position of the enemy and may not have desired to press the fighting further at that point.

The first dispatch direct from Berlin uncensored by the authorities of the nations at war with Germany was received yesterday by the Associated Press through the medium of the Goldschmidt Wireless Company's station at Tuckerton, N. J. The message contained the important information that during the fighting at Mülhausen considerably more than 1000 French officers and soldiers were taken prisoners by the Germans, who also captured four cannon, while in another fight with the French at the border of Lorraine, further to the north, the Germans also took 100 prisoners. The dispatch adds that German soil has been cleared of French troops.

Developments in the war zone, which appear chiefly confined to Belgian territory, are made vague, owing to the strict censorship over news relating to military movements.

Positions occupied by the main French, Belgian and British forces are not permitted to be disclosed even approximately, so that their plan of campaign cannot be assumed.

As to the German forces, indications from various sources point to the concentration of the main body with its right wing in Belgium and its left wing in the Duchy of Luxembourg. The German staff is said to have gathered 25 army corps along the eastern frontier facing Belgium and France. Many of these troops probably are stationed in the great fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, and along the Rhine. One dispatch asserts the defense of Germany's Russian frontier has been left to armies made up of reserves. Although all of these are trained soldiers, it would seem natural to leave as a nucleus for their organization a considerable force from the active army.

The dispositions and strength of the French invaders in Alsace, where they are held to hold a long line within the German border, are kept rigidly secret.

The Austro-Hungarian fleet, owing to the declaration of war by Great Britain, together with that of Germany, is said to be in the Adriatic, where it was recently occupied in blockading the Montenegrin coast. The British squadron in the Mediterranean is strong and has the support here of almost the entire French fleet.

Other nations threaten to become involved. Germany is credited with a plan to reach St. Petersburg by way of Finland and to have armed Finns for uprising. Italy has mobilized 250,000 men on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers and is holding the passes of the Alps. The government of Holland has officially given the French government renewed assurances of neutrality and its intentions to make this neutrality respected. Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier and large areas of land have been flooded.

Washington has heard that Japan intends to declare war on Germany and to help capture the German possession in Shantung, China, taking the conflict into the Far East.

Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, has warned the British press against the publication of news, other than official, relating to naval and military movements, infringement of which order will mean suspension.

Wounded troops have arrived at Southampton from Belgium, and, although their nationality has not been made known, it is supposed that they are British.

The Austrian troops have entered Russian Poland, where German troops also have been engaged, and Russian forces have captured the Austrian town of Solok in Galicia by assault.

The Ambassador will take over the Austrian Embassy in London, the Austrian Ambassador having departed.

WOMAN FOILS TEUTON SPY

Agent Releasing Pigeons Is Caught, Tried and Shot.

BRUSSELS, via Paris, Aug. 13, 7:50 P. M.—A woman caught a German spy on board a train from Antwerp in the act of releasing carrier pigeons which he had concealed in a bag.

She seized and held him until other passengers came to her assistance.

The man was handed over to the military authorities. He was tried by court-martial and shot.

CITIZENS COAL CRUISERS

Patriotism of Halifax Manifested by Voluntary Work.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13.—Halifax citizens of all classes are showing their patriotism today by voluntarily coaling the British cruiser Suffolk, which arrived in port early today. It is estimated that the work will take 10 hours.

The crew of the Mauretania, 200 men from the Sixty-third Regiment and hundreds of citizens have volunteered for the job.

KAISER SEES HOPE IN FINNISH REVOLT

German Rush on St. Petersburg Intimated.

FIREARMS SHIPPED SECRETLY

Russians Said to Have Dynamited Part of Helsingfors.

DENMARK SHIPS TO BRITAIN

Refugees Crowded Into Steerage in Oscar II on Way to America—Lusitania Has Accident and 8-Day Trip Is Full of Terrors.

BY EDWARD P. BELL.—(Special.)—That Germany plans to rush St. Petersburg by way of Finland is indicated by news which has been communicated to me.

From information gained through a British source I learn that the project was incubated a long time ago and that it contemplated a rising of the Finns, to whom large quantities of firearms were secretly shipped from Switzerland. The information gains special interest from a telegram which I have just received from Hoiger II, Angelo, the correspondent of the Daily News in Copenhagen.

Finish Cities Dynamited.

"The Russians have dynamited the greater part of Helsingfors and other South Finnish cities, according to a private dispatch received here," says Mr. Angelo. "Residents of these cities were sent away and enormous masses of troops have been assembled in the expectation of an attack. It is thought that the rumors of a sea fight near the Aaland Islands originated from the dynamite explosions at Helsingfors."

"Scandinavian waters are now calm, and the export of food from Denmark to England has been resumed."

"The government will soon issue one and two kroner (27 and 54-cent) notes. The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II leaves for New York today with Russian and Scandinavian mail. The steamship is so crowded with American refugees that many first-class passengers are being accommodated in the steerage."

Lusitania's Voyage Seems Slow.

"The port low-pressure turbine of the Lusitania went to smash just as we were backing out of the pier at New York, and so did the nerves of the passengers," said Herbert Corey, on his arrival in London today en route to Paris to write war articles for the Daily News. "Every minute of the eight-day trip across of the Lusitania was the slowest we had ever lived. At night the lights were put out and the stewards spoke in whispers. One object signified a void hostile warships, according to reports received here today from steamships."

"There was some excuse for jumpiness when Captain Dow sent up a rocket from the bridge as a delegation of favored passengers mounted the esplanade structure to congratulate him on his success as a British seaman. Every one was happy when we reached the Mersey."

ICEBERGS ADDED DANGER

Vessels That Speed Through Darkness and Fog Take Chances.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Transatlantic steamers flying the flags of the warring nations are taking chances with icebergs if they speed through fog or darkness to avoid hostile warships, according to reports received here today from steamships.

The British steamer Harewood, from Narvik, July 24, and the British steamer Carthagenian, from Glasgow, July 25, via Halifax, in port today, reported having passed numerous icebergs and small ice on that part of the ocean between latitude 45.00 and 45.45 N. and longitude 47.46 and 48.54 W.

HIGH HEAT MARK REACHED

Temperature Makes Record for Year at Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 13.—(Special.)—A new temperature record for the year was set today, the mercury going to 101 degrees. The last three days have been so hot the temperature ranging from 95 Tuesday to 98 Wednesday.

Relief is promised. No suffering has been caused.

HEAT INTENSE IN FRANCE

Women Show Deep Anxiety for Men in Military Service.

PARIS, Aug. 13, 7:53 P. M.—France is sweltering under a heat wave. Several cases of sunstroke were reported today.

Long lines of women could be seen throughout the day outside of the offices where information regarding the soldiers in the field is given out, seeking to learn how the heat was affecting their husbands or sons, dressed in their thick uniforms and carrying heavy war packs.