

SHELLS FALLING IN TIRLEMONT

Refugees Are Seeking Asylum in Brussels.

HOUSES REPORTED ON FIRE

Richard Harding Davis Says He Has Seen Evidence Germans Are Retiring.

LONG BATTLE LINE DRAWN

German Emperor Is Said to Have Personally Issued Attack Orders.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. (Copyright, 1914, by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.) BRUSSELS, Thursday Noon, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The censor allows the newspaper La Derniere Heure this morning to say that shells are falling in Tirlemont and a dozen houses are on fire.

Refugees from Tirlemont arrived here last night on the last train from that city and this morning they are coming in by motor cars. They left so suddenly that they have not even hand baggage.

Their cars are repeatedly stopped and news of the attack near Tirlemont is demanded, but their news is as scanty as their luggage, and, like the stories all who run away tell, are exaggerated.

Germans Retiring, Says Davis.

Yesterday I was close to Tirlemont with a column of French dragoons and artillery that was the rear guard of a large body of French forces. While I am not permitted to tell what I saw, it was of a nature to convince me thoroughly that the Germans are withdrawing.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—(Via Paris.)—

An engagement is reported to have taken place in Northern Limbourg. An important Franco-German battle is expected.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—(3:20 P. M.)—

The curt announcement in a telegram from Brussels, dated last night, of fierce fighting between Belgian and German troops along an extended front is generally accepted in London today as indicating the real beginning of the first great battle of the war.

Emperor Directs Attack.

The German attack is today again reported made on the direct orders of Emperor William himself to his Generals in the field.

The exact extent of the line of fighting has not yet been revealed but presumably it stretches in a north and south line. Beyond that its definite location is virtually guess work.

Refugees from Diest, Tirlemont and other towns in that section of Belgium, who fled as the Germans appeared, are coming into Brussels in great numbers. They declare that since the inhabitants vacated Tirlemont, German shells have been dropping in the town and that subsequently the Belgians broke the German advance there at the point of the bayonet.

Battle Rages on Extended Front.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Brussels, sent at 7 o'clock last night, says:

"A fierce battle is in progress between the Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Large numbers of refugees are arriving from Tirlemont."

Another Reuter dispatch from Brussels says the German advance posts covering the regions between Gembloux and Jodoigne are being gradually pushed back before the advance of Belgian and French forces.

The Belgians and French are now in close junction and contact with the advance lines of the German army.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—(3:20 P. M.)—

A dispatch to the Paris Midi from Brussels, dated today, says cannonading was distinctly heard in Brussels at 6 o'clock this morning. The correspondent adds it is understood that a German army is marching on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne.

Retirement on Antwerp Rumored.

An official announcement this morning says the retirement of Belgian troops toward Antwerp is rumored, but not confirmed.

It is officially stated that even if this report were true, it would neither be a grave symptom nor unexpected. The defensive organization of Belgium, as conceived by General Brialmont, and presented in technical works, provides that Antwerp be considered as a last defense. It has been fortified with care and is today a vast entrenched camp on the flank of the enemy.

An official communication from Brussels, made public today, gives certain details of the transfer of the seat of the Belgian government from Brussels to Antwerp.

This transfer is not an immediate necessity, it is explained, but it is preferred to effect it now in a normal manner, rather than risk interruption to governmental business.

While Belgian officials have gone to Antwerp, their families remain in Brussels. The Queen and the Princes are at the Antwerp Palace, while the King is with the army.

BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 20.—

Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends a communication issued by the Russian general staff reporting a prolonged battle about 30 miles northwest of Kamenez, the capital of Capolia. It declares the Austrians were beaten back with heavy losses.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—

The Governor has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of sugar from Jamaica. It is explained that the product is required for imperial purposes.

BRUSSELS, via Paris, Aug. 19.—

A German monoplane was brought down by riflemen today at Sterrebeck, only a few miles to the east of Brussels. The pilot, an officer, had in his possession three revolvers, bombs and interesting military notes. His legs were broken by the fall, but notwithstanding his injuries he endeavored to discharge his weapons.

ORAN, Algeria, via Paris, Aug. 19.—

The Austrian steamer Emilia of 3507 tons, bound for Trieste, was stopped by a gun from Fort St. Gregoire and brought in here, a prize, by a tug. The captain of the Emilia was unaware that war had broken out.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Aug. 19.—

Large contingents of Austrian troops, including mountain artillery, which the German army is without, have passed points along the Rhine on their way to the front.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—

A dispatch received today by the Marconi Wireless Press Bureau from Berlin says that in an encounter near Stalluponen, East Prussia, August 17, a division of the German First Army Corps defeated a Russian force, capturing 1000 prisoners and six machine guns. Many Russian guns, which could not be taken by the Germans, were destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—

The Central News publishes a dispatch from Rome, saying that the German submarine Venterland has been forced to disgorge at Nanking, China. The Venterland is 164 feet long and has a displacement of 100 tons.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—

An official communication received here from Paris declares that confirmation is at hand of previous reports of a Serbian victory at Sabatz over 50,000 Austrians. Sabatz is in Serbia, 40 miles west of Belgrade. The Austrians suffered a severe defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—

An unsubstantiated report has been received here from St. Petersburg that a Russian warship foundered in the Black Sea after striking a mine, and that the Odessa docks are on fire. The official information bureau has no confirmation of this report.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—

According to advices received here today from St. Petersburg, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a brother of Emperor Nicholas, has left St. Petersburg to join the Russian fighting line.

BIG LIEGE FORTS STILL HOLDING OUT

Kaiser's Heavy Artillery Now Put to Use.

HOUSES MILES AWAY SHAKEN

Invasion Marked by Great Destruction of Property.

DUTCH CHURCHES BURNED

Holland Preparing to Resist Invasion With All Possible Strength—Allies Invite Germans Northward.

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Aug. 19.—

(Special.)—Germany's heavy artillery is in action at Liege, and the booming of big guns is loud in Maastricht.

Each of the Kaiser's siege guns requires 12 horses to draw it, and the discharge of these terrible weapons causes the houses in Maastricht, 19 miles from Liege, to shake to their foundations. Fugitives from the region of Liege report that some of the smaller forts have fallen, but that the principal ones are intact.

From Liege to the Dutch border the air is foul with the stench of decomposing bodies of horses and men. The dead, when buried at all, are only lightly covered with earth. Carcasses of cattle and horses lie everywhere in the fields. It also is said that there are many dead in the houses left standing on or near the scenes of conflict.

Fugitive Women Aided.

Two women fugitives with their little children, warned some German soldiers not to enter the houses lest they see gruesome sights. With these women and children the Germans shared their rations and also gave chocolate to the little ones.

"We, too," they said, "have wives and babies at home."

Most of the fugitives, however, relate frightful stories of the havoc wrought by the invaders, of the butchery of innocent men, women and children, and of the ruthless burning of buildings. Two churches close to the Dutch border were put to the torch on

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YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 81 degrees; minimum, 60 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; westerly winds.

Pope.

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Japanese cruiser reaches San Francisco day after German leaves. Page 1. Richard Harding Davis says shells are falling in Tirlemont and Germans are retiring. Page 1. Situation of Americans in Europe improving. Page 2.

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EUGENE GIRLS JOIN ARMY

Waitresses Go to Berlin to Nurse Brothers in German Troops.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—

Miss Anna Teus and Miss Marie Teus, sisters, who until this week have been waitresses in the Osburn Hotel, have left for their home in Berlin, where they expect to become nurses in the German army.

They have three brothers now at the front. They will go to New York by way of San Francisco, and from there hope to take an American ship.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 19.—

German troops today occupy the town of Mlaw, in Russian Poland, close to the German frontier, on the Warsaw railroad.

BRUSSELS ITSELF EXPECTS CAPTURE

People Await Attack in Force by Germans.

FRAGILE DEFENSES ARE BUILT

Opinion Is Foe Seeks Offset to French Advance.

POPULACE WILL SUBMIT

American Military Expert, After Visit to Belgian Capital, Tells of Situation—Effort at Repairs Not Probable.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—

An American military expert, reviewing the situation in Belgium, said tonight:

"I left Brussels today. There was a good deal of agitation there, as the people thought the Germans were near, and there had been fighting at Tirlemont. A good many refugees are coming from Tirlemont and Louvain. 'The people kept quiet, though they were filled with suspense, owing to the numerous rumors. The impression was that the Germans, after making reconnaissances in force and scouting the country to the north of Brussels with cavalry, were about to advance in force on Brussels. The population had been told by the burgomaster that if the Germans came, they should remain indoors and go on as far as possible with their usual vocations.

City Is Undefended.

'Brussels is an undefended city, but within the last three or four days every important street leading out of the town has been barricaded. Trenches have been dug in the outskirts and barbed wire entanglements have been placed in front of them. These defenses, however, are intended only for protection against a cavalry raid. They would be futile against any attack in force.

"A battle for the actual possession of Brussels will be fought outside in the direction of Wavre and Louvain. If the Germans take Brussels, it does not mean in any sense a military setback for the allies, beyond its sentimental effect, and the opinion in Brussels was that owing to French successes in Alsace-Lorraine the French turning movement through Southern Alsace

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Wednesday's War Moves

NEWS of actual happenings on the battlefield yesterday was limited as usual by the remarkably efficient censorship maintained by the combatants. Some observers, however, were permitted to inform the world as to minor details. Richard Harding Davis tells of shells dropping in Tirlemont, and adds that from what he saw (he is not permitted to tell what that was) he is convinced the Germans are withdrawing. He does not say, however, what the significance of this movement is, whether the French and Belgians have made the place untenable or whether the movement has merely served its strategic purpose from the German point of view.

German heavy artillery has been brought to bear on the forts at Liege, and the firing of these tremendous engines of destruction shakes the houses in Maastricht, Holland. It is away, to the SUPREME COURT. An American military expert who arrived in London from Brussels last night says the people of the Belgian capital, which is undefended except for a few irregularly constructed fortifications, are philosophically prepared for it. It is believed in Brussels that the taking of the city is desired by the German forces for the effect it may have at home and to offset the seeming progress of the French at the other end of the battle line. Brussels people have been told by the Burgomaster how to act in the event of capture, and they believe the allies will recapture the city in due time.

The world is in utter ignorance of the fate of the great battle, if it actually is being fought. Even officials of the United States Government know as little as the general public. Not a single message, and American diplomats are in hourly communication with all European capitals, has come in the last five days giving the slightest hint of the development of military operations. In only one dispatch was there any reference to pending hostilities. Minister Whitlock, at Belgium, reported that, although the seat of government had been moved to Antwerp, he saw no need of leaving Brussels for the present. From this it was inferred that the German forces were not yet close enough to the Belgian capital to cause alarm.

The absence of information about the movements of the big armies is accounted for by officials as due to the fact that American diplomatic officers are so absorbed in caring for stranded Americans that they are unable to make any calls at the different embassies or legations where news might be obtained. Ambassador Herrick, in one of the messages, however, spoke of the fact that even diplomats were unable to learn of what was happening in the war zone beyond what was given out by the official press bureaus, so strict was the censorship everywhere.

In Alsace-Lorraine the French turning movement through Southern Alsace

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POPE DIES IN EARLY MORNING

End Hastened by Grief Over Great War.

CRISIS COMES ON RAPIDLY

Sudden Collapse Attributed to Age and Gouty Affection, Combined With Catarrh.

OLD AFFLICTION RECURS

Exhortation to Catholics of World to Pray for Peace Almost Last Act.

ROME, Aug. 20.—

Pope Pius X died at 1:20 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

Throughout the day Dr. Marchisava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The cardinals were informed of the Pope's grave condition and some of them who entered the sick room describe the impressive scenes, especially when the pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke.

Extreme Unction Administered.

"In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent," he said once. Prayers were said by thousands and the bells of the churches sounded when the sacrament was expounded upon all the altars. When the court learned of the Pope's condition there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena and the news was communicated to the Queen mother.

Extreme unction was administered by Monsignor Zampini, sacristan to His Holiness. The sisters of the Pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val knelt by the side of his bed, where other cardinals joined in the members of the household intoning prayers.

The dying Pope, in a moment of lucidity, said:

"Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in his inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

Illness First Thought Cold.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchisava announced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial condition spread, however, and on Wednesday it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious.

A bulletin issued at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, signed by Doctors Marchisava and Amici, gave the following explanation:

"The Pope's condition grew worse during the night. This was due to the diffusion of the bronchitis to the lower lobe of the left lung. Symptoms of heart weakness became so threatening at 10:30 o'clock this morning that it was believed the Pontiff's life was endangered. At 10:30 P. M. the symptoms were slightly improved, but still grave. The temperature is now 102.1; pulse uneven at 120; respiration 50."

Physician Explains Collapse.

Dr. Marchisava was able to leave the Vatican for a time, owing to the amelioration of symptoms. He said that nothing early in the morning had indicated the grave crisis, which had come on rapidly. Shortly after he left, Dr. Amici examined the patient. He explained that the sudden collapse was due to the Pontiff's age and the gouty affection which always combine to give bronchial catarrh of an acute nature a most serious character.

Dr. Amici further explained that the Pontiff's diminished vitality, caused by old age, might render his illness fatal. The practice of living in heated rooms and breathing vitiated air, as the result of large assemblies in the papal apartments, was against him, and, he added, the people would now understand why the attending physicians were strongly opposed to the resumption by the Pope of collective audiences.

Physicians Resort to Oxygen.

At times during the day the Pope had much difficulty in breathing. He suffered much from headaches and inability to rid himself of the accumulations in the lungs. Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered.

Several times the Pontiff revived and seemed much better. He would then speak to those about him, and insist that his desires be executed. In one of these intervals with the Pope and the incident was considered significant, as owing to his present position, he would be secretary of the conclave in case of the death of the Pope. It is thought

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TOP—(LEFT), THE VATICAN, PALACE OF THE POPE; RIGHT, POPE PIUS IN VATICAN GARDEN. MIDDLE ROW (FROM LEFT), DEPARTURE OF POPE PIUS FROM VENICE TO ENTER VATICAN (THIS WAS HIS LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE); PROFILE AND FULL-FACE PORTRAITS OF POPE. LOWER ROW—(FROM LEFT), THE POPE'S THREE SISTERS, AND TWO PORTRAITS OF POPE IN PAPAL REGALIA