

## GERMANS CLAIM ALL OF FORTS AT NAMUR

### Lille, Roubaix, Valenciennes Taken.

## PARIS PREPARING FOR SIEGE

### Wounded Are Sent to Southern and Western France.

## CAPTURED CITIES RICH

### Lille Most Important From Strategic Viewpoint—All Are Manufacturing Centers and One Has Fortress of First-Class.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Contradictory reports of the situation near the border of Belgium Luxembourg reached London today. A dispatch by wireless from Berlin contained the assertion that all the forts of Namur had fallen and that Longwy, near the Luxembourg border, had fallen. A Belgian report said that only two of the Namur forts had been lost, they being destroyed by the bombardment.

A dispatch from Ostend said, however, that the Germans had occupied Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, all in France. Lille and Valenciennes are 10 miles from the line and Roubaix five. Roubaix is five miles northeast of Lille and Valenciennes is 30 miles southeast of the same city.

### Lille Has Important Fortress.

Lille is the most important from a military point of view. It has a fortress of the first class and the circle of its forts is 30 miles. Recent dispatches from Paris said Lille was held by French reservists. Roubaix would appear not to be fortified. It is a manufacturing center.

### Valenciennes Also Is a Manufacturing City, and Is an Important Point.

It has an arsenal and extensive barracks.

## Paris Taking Precautions.

It was officially announced that Paris is preparing for siege. The government is taking precautions to send most of the wounded to Southern and Western France. Refugees from Belgium and Northern France will not be permitted to remain there. Paris is simply a way station toward Southern and Western towns. American and other foreigners in the capital are beginning to understand that their presence in the city would not be desirable.

The subject was discussed by the new Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, with the subordinates of his department, and steps were taken to determine the exact measures necessary to place the city in a state to withstand an attack and invasion.

## Lille Is Not Defended.

The Ostend correspondent of the London Daily Express quotes a Belgian officer to the effect that it was decided last Monday not to defend Lille, and that on Tuesday the Mayor issued a proclamation announcing the evacuation of the French troops from the town into an undefended place.

"All the gendarmes were disarmed and steps were taken to deliver the city, with all its rich factories, up to the Germans," this officer declared.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris announces that President Poincaré has signed a decree permitting the nomination of officers to a superior grade for the duration of the war without any conditions as to seniority.

Under this decree it will be possible to replace immediately on the field officers killed or wounded, by young officers who by their bravery and zeal prove themselves worthy of high commands.

The order will not cause future difficulties, as all such nominations will be subject to obligatory revision after the war.

## GERMAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

### French Report Tells of Finding of 7000 Bodies.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In the Vosges district our troops today resumed the offensive and drove back the Germans, who yesterday had forced them to retire on the Saint Die side. The Germans yesterday bombarded Saint Die, which is an unfortunate town.

"In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive movement has continued uninterruptedly for five days. The German losses have been considerable: 2500 bodies were found on a front of three kilometers southeast of Nancy and 4500 bodies on a front of four kilometers in the region of Virmonot.

"Longwy, a very old fortress, the garrison of which consisted of only one battalion, which had been bombarded August 3, capitulated today, after holding out for more than 24 days. More than half the garrison were killed or wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Daréche, Governor of Longwy, has been nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor for heroic conduct in the defense of Longwy.

"On the Metz our troops have repulsed with great vigor several German attacks. A German flag was taken.

"The Belgian field army attached to

## BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It is said that British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Bryan today cabled all American embassies and legations in Europe to urge Americans to leave Europe without delay.

ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Aug. 27.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tilsit, a town 60 miles northeast of Königsberg, East Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A merchant who arrived yesterday from Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Chronicle, says trains from Königsberg reaching Berlin are crowded with fugitives, who say civilians have been strongly advised to leave.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Refugees from the scene of the fighting around Metz report that almanac took a prominent part in directing the German artillery, says the Times correspondent in Paris. Aeroplanes hovered over the British positions and their pilots signalled the German batteries by means of a disc swung at the end of a line.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The United States has informed the powers of Europe of its intention to send the armored cruiser North Carolina to Turkey to carry gold for the relief of Americans, according to an announcement today by the State Department.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Home Secretary McKenna said today that no spies had been shot in England. There have been rumors that many persons in the secret employ of Germany had been executed.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Xavier de Castellanos, the 12-year-old son of General Castellanos, chief of staff, was among the killed in the recent action.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris says numbers of French wounded have arrived there. Many of them are maimed, but few have really serious wounds. The spirits of the men are excellent and many of them express a desire to recover speedily in order to return to the firing line.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The new Cabinet for national defense met today and decided to make a declaration to the people of France, Parliament not being in session. Premier Viviani was writing the declaration and it was expected he would submit it to his colleagues tonight.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The legislature of Barbadoes having voted an appropriation of \$100,000 to the expenses of "righteous war being waged by the mother country," the colonial government has suggested that the gift would be most appreciated in the form of sugar.

## BURLINGTON HEAD NAMED

### Hale Holden, Recently Practicing Attorney, Succeeds Darius Miller.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Hale Holden was elected today president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to succeed the late Darius Miller.

Seven years ago Mr. Holden was a practicing attorney in Kansas City, when he was chosen to represent the railroad in fighting the Minnesota rate case. His brief attracted the attention of James J. Hill, and on July 1, 1907, at the suggestion of Mr. Hill, Holden became general attorney for the Burlington in 1910 he was made assistant to the president, and in 1912 vice-president.

Mr. Holden was born in Kansas City in 1869 and was graduated from Harvard law school. He is a resident of Chicago.

## KAISER IS CONGRATULATED

### Austrian Emperor Exuberant Over German Victories.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A German official wireless dispatch was received tonight by the Marconi Company. It reads as follows:

"Emperor William has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Austria:

"Victory after victory, God is with you. He will be with us also. I must sincerely congratulate you, dear friend; also the young heroes, your dear son, the Crown Prince, and the Prince Dubrecht, as well as the incomparably brave German army. Words fail to express what moves me and with me my army. In these days of world's history."

## BOAT SCHEDULE RESUMED

### Canadian Pacific Will Begin Regular Service October 15.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.—The Canadian Pacific will resume trans-Pacific service on regular schedule October 15, when the Empress of India will sail from Vancouver for the Orient. The Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia are in the Orient, held by the British government for transports.

The Harrison line steamers will begin regular service between the Pacific Coast and England through the Panama Canal the latter part of September, making the voyage between Liverpool and Seattle in 47 days.

## WAR KILLS GRAND OPERA

### Fourteen Members of Boston Company Enlisted in Various Armies.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—There probably will be no grand opera here this Winter, according to a cablegram received from Eben D. Jordan, managing director of the Boston Opera Company, today.

Most of the singers are Europeans, and at least 14 male members of the company are known to have enlisted in the armies of their native countries.

## BRITISH PROTEST TO BERLIN RELATED

### Plea Made for Belgium, Says Ambassador.

## TREATY ALREADY VIOLATED

### Germans Declared Determined on Quick, Hard Blow.

## TIME CONSIDERED FIRST

### Report Published by Foreign Office Gives Version of Breach With Germany When Ultimatum Is Rejected.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British Foreign Office issued in the form of a white paper tonight the report of Sir William Goheen, the former Ambassador at Berlin, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. The report is dated August 8, and says that in accordance with instructions of August 4 from Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Ambassador called on the German secretary, Gottlieb Von Jagow. He inquired whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality.

### Neutrality Already Violated.

"Herr Von Jagow," the report continues, "at once replied that he was sorry to say his answer must be 'no,' as the troops, having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had been violated. Herr Von Jagow again went into the reasons why the Imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible."

"It was a matter of life or death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route, they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have gone through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time.

### Germans Rely on Rapidity.

"This loss of time would mean time gained by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops."

"I pointed out to Herr Von Jagow that this violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave."

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France counting heavily on Russia. Page 2.

House of Commons adopts address praising Belgian heroism and promising support to end. Page 2.

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### Pacific Northwest.

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## WAR STOPS APPLE SALES

### Northwest Crop to Go Into Cold Storage at Eastern Ports.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The vital bearing of the war on the Northwest apple crop, necessitating the most conservative action by growers and creating the need for extensive storage at Eastern markets, was brought out forcibly by the meeting of the board of trustees of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, which concluded today.

Estimates indicate that the crop amounts to only 13,610 cars, more than 50 per cent of which is controlled by the distributors.

## AMERICAN WARSHIP ORDERED TO TURKEY

### Primary Mission Is to Carry Gold.

## SALUTARY EFFECT IS DESIRED

### Better Treatment of Foreigners Hoped For as Result.

## WAR EXTENSION EXPECTED

### Washington Advised Turkey Will Strike When Russia Penetrates East Prussia—Other Balkan States to Be Drawn In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The United States has informed the powers of Europe of its intention to send the armored cruiser North Carolina to Turkey to carry gold for the relief of Americans, according to an announcement today by the State Department.

While the North Carolina goes on a mission of financial relief, her presence in Turkish waters is intended to have a salutary effect with respect to the treatment of Christians and foreigners generally resident in the Ottoman Empire.

### Precautionary Step Taken.

Before taking this step the United States took precautions to sound the powers of Europe as to whether they would object to the sending of an American warship to Turkey. In view of the extreme tension which prevails at Copenhagen and the probability that Turkey soon will be drawn into the war, the American Government desired to make plain that its purpose in sending the ship is in no way political.

France took occasion in her reply to the American Government's inquiry incidentally to accuse Germany of trying to stir up anti-Christian sentiment in Turkey by provoking the Mussulmans against the English and French. Diplomats and officials generally are expecting a declaration of war by Turkey on the allies.

### Declaration of War Expected.

Reliable advices are to the effect that just as soon as the big Russian army has penetrated a considerable distance into Eastern Prussia, Turkey will strike. That both Bulgaria and Roumania will align themselves with Turkey against Greece and the rest of the Balkan states is also indicated by authentic information reaching here.

European diplomats admit the situation is daily approaching a crisis and a declaration of war is imminent.

Great Britain, France and Russia are

(Concluded on Page 2.)

## Thursday's War Moves

### ALTHOUGH details were lacking, the fact in the European war that dwarfed all others in public interest was the conflict on the French border, where it seemed as if the clash of the great armies, if not actually in progress at all points of the line, was imminent. The allies apparently are fighting to block the road to Paris, which on its part is being prepared against the possibility of a siege. The French have stopped trying to gain ground in Alsace, which has given more troops for defensive operations and has put the veteran strategist, General Pau, free for more important work.

The French and British armies on a battle line 250 miles across are still strenuously opposing the advance of the German forces across the French frontier. The British troops are reported to be occupying a strong position and are supported by the French on both flanks.

The Germans have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, but in the face of all this, the official report from the War Office described hopefully, from the viewpoint of the allies, operations to the east. Apparently the French troops in the Vosges district have resumed the offensive, and have forced the Germans to retire on the Saint Die side.

On the eastern frontier of Germany and the northern frontier of Austria Russian sources of information reported that the Czar's army was proceeding with "irresistible force, although a Berlin dispatch declares Austrians won a victory at Krasnik in Russian Poland, where it is said the defeated Russian force numbered 200,000, or four or five army corps. In East Prussia, however, the capture of Tilsit was announced by St. Petersburg. Tilsit is only 60 miles from Königsberg. One writer describes the war situation as a hammer and anvil affair. Just how the allies are the anvil. They are trying to hold the Germans solidly in the west, while the Russians strike with great weight from the east. Russia is believed to have added to her mobilized strength, making up for early delays caused by lack of transportation, and she is counted on to accomplish her part by putting an overwhelming army in the field.

The report of the former British Ambassador to Berlin on the scenes attending the final rupture with Germany was published yesterday by the British Foreign Office. The Ambassador, Sir William Goheen, declares that he conveyed the protest of Great Britain against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, to protest which, he declares, he reminded the German Secretary, both Germany and Great Britain stood equally committed. An interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, is described in detail, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is quoted as saying that "just for a word—neutrality—which in war had so often been disregarded," it was terrible to a degree that England should make war on a kindred nation that desired nothing better than to be friends.

The Ambassador tells of the stoning of the embassy at Berlin, but says the German officials proffered due apologies, and he speaks highly of the courtesy shown by the Foreign Office and the efforts made to obtain safe conduct for the British staff from the country.

The United States has ordered the cruiser North Carolina to Turkey, both to carry gold to stranded Americans and for the salutary effect this move may have in procuring respect for Americans and foreigners generally in that country. It is said the United States is consulted by the United States to avoid misunderstanding. It is regarded in Washington as virtually certain that Turkey will declare war when the Russians have penetrated East Prussia, and that this will be followed by similar declarations by Bulgaria and Roumania on the same side as Turkey and by Greece against her.

In Oriental waters, the Japanese began the bombardment of the concession of Kiau-Chau, by firing on an unoccupied island. It is said the Japanese are experiencing difficulty in their land operations, owing to muddy roads following recent rains, and that the investment of the German possession may require several days.

Whether Austria and Japan are at war was settled yesterday, so far as the United States is concerned, by President Wilson's action in issuing a declaration of neutrality. This was in spite of the fact that, so far as Washington knows, there has been no formal declaration of war on either side, and Tokio describes the situation as merely a rupture of diplomatic relations, not a state of war. President Wilson bases his attitude on Austria's instructions to the crew of its war vessel in eastern waters to join with the Germans in the defense of Kiau-Chau.

### Salmon Catches Are Big

Trollers Off Astoria Average 500 Pounds to Boat.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Fully 20 boats were outside the mouth of the river yesterday trolling for salmon and all did well. The average catch is reported to be about 500 pounds to the boat and comprised chinooks, silverides and sockeyes. The fish appear to be waiting outside in vast schools and probably will not enter the river in any considerable quantities until after the first good rain.

As the demand for canned salmon is strong and increasing, quite a number of the canning plants will operate during the fall season, which will open September 15.

### Cable Rules Modified.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Acting on advice from Paris, the French Cable Company announced today that messages for Switzerland may now be written in English as well as in French and that messages addressed to points in Sweden must not contain information concerning military matters of any kind.

## MUELHAUSEN MORE DEADLY THAN 1870

### Havoc Wrought by Modern Guns Terrible.

## UNIVERSAL BRAVERY AMAZES

### War 44 Years Ago Child's Play Compared With Now.

## GORY RELICS EVERYWHERE

### Common Grave Outside One Village Contains Bodies of Both French and German Soldiers, Buried in Their Uniforms.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Standard's correspondent at Basel, under date of August 19, gives the following description of what he has observed in Southern Alsace, where the French and Germans have been fighting vigorously for the last ten days:

"I have just returned from an inspection of the scene of the recent fighting between the French and German armies in the southern districts of Alsace. The dispatches from Paris and Berlin all describe the engagements that have taken place between the French frontier and Muelhausen as insignificant encounters between advance guards. If this be true in a military sense, and the preliminaries of war produce the terrible results that I have just witnessed, then the disastrous effects of the entire war itself will exceed the possibilities of human comprehension.

### Aged and Children Work Fields.

"I started out equipped with identification papers as a Swiss citizen, and was accompanied by four other Swiss, all of us mounted on bicycles. At the outset of our expedition the sight of the peasants, men and women, working unconcernedly in the fields, gathering the harvest, struck me as unusually strange. The men were well advanced in life, and everywhere we saw women, from girls to aged and infirm grandmothers, working side by side with these old men and the little boys.

"The first sign of the war that caught our attention was the demolished home of a Roman Catholic priest in a village near Hansbach.

"This priest had lived there for many years, and was engaged in literary pursuits and religious work. On the outbreak of the war the German authorities jumped at the conclusion that the old priest was a French secret agent, and that he had been sending regularly to Berlin information concerning the German military movements and the preparations for defending Alsace against a French invasion. They declared that he had often used carrier pigeons as a means of communication in this work.

### Priest Is Shot as Spy.

"The Alsatian residents declared that these accusations were unjust, but last week a military party raided the priest's house, dragged him from his study, stood him up against his own garden wall and shot him down summarily as a traitor and a spy.

"Then the whole house was searched from top to bottom, and numerous books and papers removed from it, whereupon the building was set afire and destroyed with dynamite. The priest himself was buried, coffined, at the end of his cherished little garden plot, where some of his grieving parishioners since have placed a rough wooden cross to mark his mound.

"On our next stop, at a little village, we were told that it had been successively occupied by the French and the Germans, and had been the scene of much stiff infantry fighting. Every day, in the brilliant sun, we were told, the opposing forces fought for 10 or 12 hours.

### Wounded Hide in Fields.

"A little farther we came to where a number of German soldiers were beating about in the standing crops in the fields, on both sides of the main road. They were searching for their dead and wounded, and told us that a number of their wounded had crawled in among the high corn to escape being trodden down by the troops that were marching along the road, and to gain some shelter from the pitiless sun.

"On the outskirts of another large village we were shown a garden bounded by a thick hedge behind which a company of French infantry had taken a stand against the advancing German troops. Among the crushed and trodden flowers there were still lying many fragments of French equipment, such as two French soldiers' caps, stained with blood; three torn French tunics, likewise dyed red. The walls of a cottage bore the marks of rifle bullets and its roof had been partially burned.

"Passing through other villages we saw on all sides terrible signs of the devastation of war; houses burned down, the uncut corn trodden down and rendered useless, gardens trampled underfoot and everywhere distress.

### Nations Mingle in Common Grave.

"At a small village, locally known as Napoleon's Island, we found the railway station demolished and a line of trucks which the French had used as a barricade. These trucks were almost shot to pieces and many were stained with blood. Outside the station the roof of a small restaurant had been

(Concluded on Page 3.)

