

## BERLIN SAYS ENEMY IS IN FULL RETREAT

### Germans Claim Everything in West

## BRITISH SAVAGELY ATTACKED

### Crown Prince's Army Advancing on River Meuse.

## LAST RESERVISTS CALLED

### Guard on Communications Strengthened—Opposing Armies Declared to Be Ringed With Victorious Invaders.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, by wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I., Aug. 28.—Headquarters has issued an official report that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after nine days' fighting.

General Von Kluck defeated the English army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack today, and threatened to surround it.

Generals Von Guelow and Von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and the Meuse in several days' battle, and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

### Enemy Attacked and Pursued.

The attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse.

The German Crown Prince is advancing toward the Meuse, and the Crown Prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

General Von Heeringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges. Four Belgian divisions, attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp, have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners. The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.

### Last Reservists Called On.

A corps of the last reservists have been called out to guard communications.

The Danish colony in Berlin has warned foreigners to beware of fictitious news.

A meeting today of all foreign colonies in Berlin was held, at which a resolution was passed thanking the German government for the kind treatment of foreigners and to express admiration for the wonderful spirit and enthusiasm shown by the German people.

Civilians of the Belgian town of Louvain made a perfidious attack on German troops while fighting. Louvain was punished by the destruction of the city.

## DEFENSE SYSTEM IN PERIL

### British Expert Emphasizes Necessity for Holding Ground.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Times' military correspondent in discussing the situation on the French frontier says: "The news that the allies have retired to the line from Leclateau to Cambrai shows that active defense of the line from Lille to Maubeuge has been abandoned, and that these two fortresses have been left temporarily to look after themselves.

"The necessity for holding the interval between the Scheidt and Cambrai and the Sambre near Leclateau is probably due to the need of holding Mezières. Once this point goes, or the Meuse between Mezières and Verdun is penetrated by the invaders, the whole system of frontier defense of Eastern France breaks down, and if the field armies are to the line, the enemy nothing remains but retreat.

"If the line there is skillfully defended it should be most difficult to penetrate Laferre, Laon and Rheims, which are provided with permanent fortifications. But we are not at that point yet.

"The line from Leclateau to Cambrai must expect an enveloping attack on the north, but this attempt will probably fail.

"We have every right to expect success today, but if we do not win a decisive victory we must abandon our bases on the coast north of the mouth of the Somme and shift farther south, either to Havre or Cherbourg.

"If we are unable to resume the offensive and beat back the German attack from the north, one consequence will be that the Germans will establish aircraft stations along the Straits of Dover and thereby be able to keep us under constant observation.

"We must meet this by a counter attack with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns. Sportsmen should make up practice parties for airship shooting.

"The Germans will also mount their heaviest guns at any port they seize and once more there will be an army encamped on the heights of Boulogne.

"Let us, however, be grateful for one mercy. The international financiers, doctrinaires and lunatics who wish to fit us out with a channel tunnel are silenced for good and all."

A dispatch to the Express from Lille announces that the advance guard of Germans is now at Pont-A-Marcq and Marchiennes.

"This represents," says the Lille correspondent (Concluded on Page 2.)

## BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Germans continued to bombard Malines today, destroying or damaging most of the monuments, according to a dispatch from the Ostend correspondent of the Reuter Company. They have not entered the town.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Russian Embassy here last night received advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russians had occupied Astenstein, East Prussia, 65 miles south of Koenigsberg, after repulsing the Germans, who had brought up the reinforcements. In Galicia, the advices say, the Russian advance continued and an Austrian regiment had been decimated.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Reuter Company, from Ostend, says that of the German war levy of \$40,000,000 on the city of Brussels, only \$200,000 has been paid thus far, and the Germans say that if the remainder is not made good, they will seize the pictures and works of art in the museums.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 28.—The first hospital ship from France arrived here last night with 200 British wounded from the first battle at Mons. Nearly all the men were wounded by shell fire.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, indicated in the House of Lords today that the Government proposed to employ native Indian troops in the war.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans.

TSING-TAU, China, Aug. 28.—Two small Japanese cruisers yesterday drew the first shots from the Tsing-Tau fortifications. Several shots dropped around one of the cruisers, whereupon the vessel fired one shot in reply and withdrew. It is reported that one German shell found its mark.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A Central News dispatch from Brindisi, Italy, says that a British destroyer sank an Austrian destroyer off Corfu after a 10-minute fight.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a dispatch from its Ghent correspondent saying that the Germans have placed several quick-firing guns in the outskirts of Brussels, principally on the north side, from which directions Belgian troops in Antwerp would arrive for an attack.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—France has submitted to the United States and other neutral governments a sworn statement that after an engagement at Moncel, a German officer fired on three Red Cross nurses, killing two and wounding the third.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that a dispatch received there from Vienna says Austria has declared war on Belgium. The American Minister in Belgium has been asked to take charge of Austrian interests there.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Havas News Agency declares today that two motorcyclists attached to the Belgian army, who arrived in Paris today from Namur, declare that the forts at Namur are still holding out and that they are not even ready to surrender.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The National Association of Importers has decided to appoint a committee to assist members whose consignments have been seized at sea by belligerents.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is announced that the British fleet has sunk two German cruisers and two German torpedo-boats and destroyers off Heligoland. A third cruiser was set off and was left sinking. No British ships were lost in the battle, it was added, and the British loss of life was not heavy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia today acknowledged President Wilson's offer of mediation. All the warring European nations have now replied, but none has indicated more than an acknowledgment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—It was reported in shipping circles here today that six more British cruisers had been ordered to the Atlantic coast to blockade American ports against the escape of German merchant ships and to clear the North Atlantic of the enemy's warships. The British Consul-General here would neither confirm nor deny the report.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch received here from Amsterdam says the Telegraph, a local newspaper, declares that the German Exchequer has taken steps to seize all Japanese balances in German banks.

## BRUSSELS DOES NOT PAY

### Burgomaster Says He Has Not \$40,000,000; Hostages Designated.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the burgomaster of Brussels has not handed over the war levy of \$40,000,000 demanded by Germany. He declares he has not the money.

The German military government, the correspondent says, has designated as hostages Ernest Solway, who has been described as the Belgian Carnegie, on whom it has imposed a tax of 30,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000), and Baron Lambert Rothschild, who has been taxed 10,000,000 francs.

## Neutrality Inquiry Urged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Reports that a Hartford, Conn., concern is furnishing rapid-fire guns to agents of European belligerents and that a manufacturing company near Philadelphia is preparing to ship armored cars to Canada caused Representative Bartholomew, of Missouri, to introduce a resolution today asking Secretary Bryan what steps have been taken to prevent the shipment of contraband of war to nations at war.

## INDIAN TROOPS TO BE SENT TO FRANCE

### Kitchener Says Forces Are Already on Way.

## TORN LINES BEING FILLED

### Reinforcements Also to Be Sent From British Isles.

## FRONTIER STILL SECURE

### Secretary Declares Keen Desire of Combatants in Far East to Enter Service Is Gratifying to Government.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Lords today that in addition to the reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government had decided that the British Army in France should be further increased. "The troops to increase the forces were now on the way, he said. He added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled. That the employment of native Indian troops was meant by Lord Kitchener was later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India.

### India Fired With Patriotism.

The Marquis of Crewe said: "It has been deeply impressed on the government that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty at the present time passing over India is largely due to the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their compatriots in the British army.

"India is aware of the employment of African troops to assist the French war and it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe.

### Keen Desire Gratifying.

"Our army will thus be reinforced by soldiers—high-souled men of first-rate training—and I am certain that they will give the best possible account of themselves. I venture to think that this keen desire of our Indian fellow subjects to co-operate with us is not less gratifying than the same desire shown in the self-governing dominions, some of whose soldiers in due course will no doubt also be found fighting side by side with British troops and Indian troops in the war.

"Of course we all know that India does not possess an inexhaustible resource."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Paris to the Reuter Company says the French War Office is beginning to publish lists of casualties among the officers engaged in fighting and that already one General had been killed. Among the deaths announced today was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Mahon, who fell fighting in Alsace. He came of old Irish stock and from the same family as the late Marshal Mackintosh, once President of France. He was a regular contributor to the Temps and an author of military works. Philippe Millet, another writer, also figured in the casualty list among the wounded.

### City Gets Coal Supply.

Fearing a rise in the price of coal because of the European war the city yesterday awarded a contract to the Willamette Fuel & Supply Company for 500 tons of first-class fuel to be delivered during the coming 12 months. The city by entering into the contract will get first-class coal at present market prices, amounting to about \$9 a ton.

A contract was awarded to the Firwood Lumber Company for 80,000 feet of road plank for use in building a road from Bull Run station to the Bull Run head works. The price paid for the lumber will be \$820.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum 80, temperature, 73 degrees; minimum, 57 degrees. TODAY'S—Saturday fair; northwest winds.

**The Weather.**  
Louvain burned, Belgians say, to cover German's own error. Page 1.  
Germany and Austria-Hungary willing to make peace on four conditions. Page 1.  
Wounded Britons tell of attack in open. Page 2.  
Aquitaine urges all Britons to help in war. Page 2.  
Canadian regiment, including many Americans, off for Europe today. Page 2.  
British native Indian troops on way to France. Page 1.  
Paris well fortified but will be strengthened. Page 2.  
British victors in North Sea battle. Page 2.  
Belgian officer in armored auto kills Germans and reports as to German troops. Page 3.  
National.  
President spends first day of summer vacation at Harlakenden House. Page 3.  
Domestic.  
Japanese slaver of Mexican woman blames law favoring marriage of races. Page 2.  
Federal inquiry into hocking riots begun. Page 11.  
Pacific Northwest.  
Recall petitions filed against four Columbia County officials. Page 11.  
Sports.  
Coast League results: San Francisco 3, Portland 1; Oakland 3, Saratoga 2; Venice 3, Los Angeles 5. Page 10.  
Western tennis men, all but Griffin, still in Newport play. Page 10.  
Great Futurity run today at Saratoga. Page 10.  
Moose Multhead, track star, to enter University of Oregon. Page 10.  
Commercial and Marine.  
Canada and California in market for North-western oats. Page 15.  
Sharo reaction in wheat at Chicago. Page 15.  
Eastern roads will issue through bills of lading on foodstuffs. Page 15.  
Eight objections filed at hearing for change of harbor lines. Page 14.  
Colombia sells as best wheat and will take chances on capture. Page 14.  
Portland and Vicinity.  
Idle to be wanted to stay away from Portland. Page 10.  
Brazing on footstuffs. Page 15.  
Free trade brings invasion of Northwest by foreign farm products. Page 11.  
Pair of shoes and flatiron cost farmer \$3000. Page 7.

## FRENCH GENERAL IS KILLED

### Two Writers Among Casualties of Officers Published in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Paris to the Reuter Company says the French War Office is beginning to publish lists of casualties among the officers engaged in fighting and that already one General had been killed. Among the deaths announced today was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Mahon, who fell fighting in Alsace. He came of old Irish stock and from the same family as the late Marshal Mackintosh, once President of France. He was a regular contributor to the Temps and an author of military works. Philippe Millet, another writer, also figured in the casualty list among the wounded.

### City Gets Coal Supply.

Fearing a rise in the price of coal because of the European war the city yesterday awarded a contract to the Willamette Fuel & Supply Company for 500 tons of first-class fuel to be delivered during the coming 12 months. The city by entering into the contract will get first-class coal at present market prices, amounting to about \$9 a ton.

A contract was awarded to the Firwood Lumber Company for 80,000 feet of road plank for use in building a road from Bull Run station to the Bull Run head works. The price paid for the lumber will be \$820.

## BURNING OF LOUVAIN AROUSES PROTEST

### Belgian Says Germans Covered Own Error.

## NOTED CITIZENS KILLED

### Splendid Church, University, Library and Scientific Buildings Among Those Destroyed—Washing-ton Formally Notified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Formal protest against the burning of Louvain by German troops as a violation of international law and the laws of humanity, was submitted today to the State Department by Belgian Minister Havelin.

The Minister was deeply moved, when he left Secretary Bryan's office, where for the last few weeks his visits have meant the record of pathetic history for his country.

### News Saddens Minister.

"I bring this knowledge to the United States," the Minister said sadly, "for it is not only Belgium who has to mourn. This thing concerns the whole world."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The War Information Bureau announces the following: "The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps after receiving a check withdrawal in disorder to the City of Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance of the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired on their countrymen, whom they mistook for Belgians.

### City's Destruction Ordered.

"In spite of all the denials from the authorities, the Germans, in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who had fired on them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before.

"Without inquiry and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on train and the destinations of which are not known and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city.

"The splendid Church of St. Peter. (Concluded on Page 2.)

## FRIDAY'S WAR MOVES

WITH absolute official silence concerning war operations in France and Belgium yesterday, interest was transferred to news of a British victory in a sea battle off Heligoland, the German naval stronghold in the North Sea. The Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and two torpedo-boats sunk, while another of their cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered in a fight with British warships. This announcement comes from British official sources and the assertion is added that the British navy did not lose a vessel and that there were few fatalities on board British ships. This engagement is regarded as important as showing the fleets to be in touch with each other, although the ships reported lost cannot be said to constitute a material proportion of the great war fleet Germany is known to have in reserve—either near Heligoland, in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal or in the Baltic, near Cuxhaven. It may indicate, however, that the British have succeeded in rendering harmless some of the mines with which German waters were protected at the outset of hostilities. The Island of Heligoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weber, always has been regarded as a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany.

Again last night there was a paucity of news concerning the land warfare in Europe. The French war office, in a statement, said laconically that the situation along its lines on Friday was the same as it was on Thursday, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march." That was all. From England there came not a word officially concerning the fighting on land.

The important announcement that native troops from India were being sent to France was made in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener said that in addition to reinforcements which would be received from Britain itself, the government had decided that the Indian army in France should be increased and that the Indian troops were chosen to increase the forces. Lord Kitchener added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled.

The Marquis of Crewe said the Indian people desired that the native soldiers should fight by the side of their comrades in the British army and it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been debarred from taking part in the war in Europe.

The Marquis asserted that in spite of heavy drafts on the Indian army, the Indian frontiers would be fully secured.

Louvain, a Belgium town of 45,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal, alleging Belgian citizens fired on German soldiers. The Belgians contended, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow countrymen. The Belgian Minister to the United States filed a formal protest yesterday with the State Department at Washington. The Belgian version is that a German army corps on Tuesday, while withdrawing to the City of Louvain, was fired on by Germans on the entrance of the city, who thereafter, to conceal their error, made charges against the citizens and burned the city in pretended reprisal. The City of Louvain was noted as a seat of learning and art, and among the buildings destroyed were the historic Hotel de St. Pierre, the famous Hotel de Ville and the structures composing the university. It was declared that several of the city's notable citizens were shot.

### British Willingness Improbable.

It is believed the German terms have not been officially communicated to this government, nor is it likely that anything of the kind will be done until Great Britain has accepted a disposition to make peace. That Great Britain will make such a move at this moment is exceedingly doubtful.

The Germans have been victorious in every encounter on land, save in the vicinity of the Russian frontier. The terrain there is flat and not easily defended and it is advisable to fall back before the Russian forces, but will make a stand at the Vistula River, where strong fortifications have been erected. By the time these fortifications are attacked the campaign in France will have been far advanced. It is the expectation of German strategists that within three weeks their troops will be beginning Paris. It then will be possible to detach several corps and hasten them to the northeast for the purpose of operating against the Russians.

## AMERICANS MADE TO ARM

### Nations Seize on Sojourning Expatriates—State Department to Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—American Consuls in Europe are being overwhelmed with appeals for aid from claimants of American citizenship who have been forced to take up arms for their land of birth.

In Germany the situation is the most complicated, for the only treaties the United States has which touch on this subject were made with separate states and principalities before the hostilities of which are not known and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city.

Many Americans by adoption, who are surgeons or physicians, mechanics or at least material for able-bodied soldiers, have been or are about to be sent to the front. In the cases of those who are bona fide citizens the State Department is making representations, but it was pointed out today diplomatic bodies move slower than recruiting sergeants.

## BORDER TROUBLE NOT SEEN

### Report of Threatened German-American-Canadian Clash Disproved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Messages predicting trouble between German-Americans and Canadians have been received by the State Department from persons in several states along the border.

Careful investigation by authorities, officials stated tonight, have in each instance proved such fears utterly groundless. No details were given, but it is known that warning messages have come from Maine, Vermont and Michigan.

## Count von Bernstorff Calls on Bryan.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had a long conference today with Secretary of State Bryan. What the Ambassador said to the Secretary only the two men know and neither will discuss the subjects they considered.

It is believed that Count von Bernstorff takes the view that Germany is prepared at any time to make peace, provided Great Britain complies with (Concluded on Page 2.)

## DUAL ALLIANCE HAS 4 PEACE CONDITIONS

### Price of Ending War Already Fixed.

## BRITISH CONSENT UNLIKELY

### Germany Asks Recognition of Commerce and Colonies.

## BUFFER STATE DESIRED

### Reconstruction of Old Kingdom in Middle Europe Proposed—France to Pay Indemnity; Servia to Cease Propaganda.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Germany and Austria-Hungary are prepared to make peace at any time on these conditions:

- 1.—That Great Britain shall respect German commerce and Germany's right to colonies abroad.
- 2.—That France shall pay an indemnity to meet the expenses incurred by Germany and Austria in connection with the war.
- 3.—That a buffer state, formed through the reconstitution of the old Polish kingdom, be created between Germany, Russia and Austria.
- 4.—That Servia shall give guarantee to Austria-Hungary under which she will cease her propaganda designed to acquire Austro-Hungarian territory.

### Sea Conceded to Britain.

Germany and Austria-Hungary on their part will agree to recognize the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

Your correspondent is in a position to affirm that this represents the German price of peace. It further can be said that Germany does not want and never has wanted additional French territory, nor has the Berlin government any desire to acquire more of Poland from Russia and thereby increase her Polish problem.

If the entente can be induced to accept the foregoing terms Germany will be ready at any moment to terminate the war. Otherwise she will continue it. It is the intention of her strategists not only to occupy Paris, but of greater importance in the war game, they are playing to seize and hold Ostend and Calais, the two ports in close proximity to England.

### British Willingness Improbable.

It is believed the German terms have not been officially communicated to this government, nor is it likely that anything of the kind will be done until Great Britain has accepted a disposition to make peace. That Great Britain will make such a move at this moment is exceedingly doubtful.

The Germans have been victorious in every encounter on land, save in the vicinity of the Russian frontier. The terrain there is flat and not easily defended and it is advisable to fall back before the Russian forces, but will make a stand at the Vistula River, where strong fortifications have been erected. By the time these fortifications are attacked the campaign in France will have been far advanced. It is the expectation of German strategists that within three weeks their troops will be beginning Paris. It then will be possible to detach several corps and hasten them to the northeast for the purpose of operating against the Russians.

## AMERICANS MADE TO ARM

### Nations Seize on Sojourning Expatriates—State Department to Act.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—American Consuls in Europe are being overwhelmed with appeals for aid from claimants of American citizenship who have been forced to take up arms for their land of birth.

In Germany the situation is the most complicated, for the only treaties the United States has which touch on this subject were made with separate states and principalities before the hostilities of which are not known and soldiers furnished with bombs set fire to all parts of the city.

Many Americans by adoption, who are surgeons or physicians, mechanics or at least material for able-bodied soldiers, have been or are about to be sent to the front. In the cases of those who are bona fide citizens the State Department is making representations, but it was pointed out today diplomatic bodies move slower than recruiting sergeants.

## BORDER TROUBLE NOT SEEN

### Report of Threatened German-American-Canadian Clash Disproved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Messages predicting trouble between German-Americans and Canadians have been received by the State Department from persons in several states along the border.

Careful investigation by authorities, officials stated tonight, have in each instance proved such fears utterly groundless. No details were given, but it is known that warning messages have come from Maine, Vermont and Michigan.

## Count von Bernstorff Calls on Bryan.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had a long conference today with Secretary of State Bryan. What the Ambassador said to the Secretary only the two men know and neither will discuss the subjects they considered.

It is believed that Count von Bernstorff takes the view that Germany is prepared at any time to make peace, provided Great Britain complies with (Concluded on Page 2.)

