

72,000 RUSSIANS JOIN ALLIES BY SEA

Czar's Legion Goes Via Scotland.

OSTEND IS OBJECTIVE POINT

Army Is Transported Stealthily From Archangel.

GERMANS CAPTURE AMIENS

Army Retires on Picquigny, Eight Miles Northwest, Cutting Off Pursuit Across River Somme.

Casualties Are Two.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A Russian army of 72,000 men, transported from Archangel, Russia, was landed at Aberdeen, Scotland, August 27, and conveyed on special trains to Harwich, Grimsby and Dover, where transports were waiting to take them to Ostend, Belgium, say officers and passengers of the Cunard liner Mauretania, arriving here tonight from England.

Every precaution was taken by the English and Russian military authorities, persons on the Mauretania said, to keep the fact that foreign soldiers were being transported to England from becoming known and the service on the coast railway lines was suspended during the 17 hours the troop trains were on their way.

Marines Expected to Join.

It was generally believed by those on the Mauretania who made these statements that the Russians would be joined at Ostend by British marines waiting there to receive them, and that the combined forces would operate with the Belgians at Antwerp.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Star from Athens says the Serbians are sending as many troops as possible to reinforce those already at the River Brina. There is no truth in the report that the Austrians are withdrawing troops from the Serbian frontier and sending them to meet the Russians. On the contrary, Austria is sending more men against Serbia to prevent the Serbians from entering Bosnia.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a message received at Berlin reports the receipt of advice from Austrian army headquarters stating that the Austrians are withdrawing troops from the Serbian frontier and sending them to meet the Russians. On the contrary, Austria is sending more men against Serbia to prevent the Serbians from entering Bosnia.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company telegraphed that last week 150,000 Austrian soldiers, belonging to the heavy siege artillery corps of Trieste, passed through Cologne on their way to the western theater of the war.

The correspondent's authority for this statement is a Hollander who has just returned to Amsterdam from Cologne. The journey of these Austrian troops lasted four days and the soldiers brought their own siege material with them.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Telegraphing from Stockholm, the correspondent of the Star says: "There is great anxiety in the Swedish capital because of the efforts Germany is making, as shown by articles in the German newspapers, to induce Sweden to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take the field as an ally of Germany. The latest suggestion is to weaken the Russian attack in East Prussia by means of a Swedish attack on Finland."

ITALY'S JOINING DESIRED

King of Montenegro Sure Russia Will Beat Austro-German Side.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The newspaper Corriere della Sera, of Milan, published an interview with King Nicholas of Montenegro, who is quoted as saying that he hopes Italy will abandon its position of neutrality and side against the Austro-Germans.

Although the Franco-Russian news is not now satisfactory, the King is sure that the Germans and Austrians will succumb under the weight of Russian arms. King Nicholas persists in his intention to occupy Scutari.

PASSES NEEDED AT PARIS

Military Adopt Precautionary Measures at French Capital.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Beginning tonight, no persons may leave or enter Paris between 8 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day, but cannot leave without permits.

Persons are permitted to pass without challenge through certain gates, while other gates are closed. Gardeners bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted to enter at half-hour intervals during the night.

BULLETINS

ROME, Sept. 3.—A telegram from Nish, Servia, says that in a battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Servians, the latter put 140,000 Austrians "hors de combat."

ROME, Sept. 3.—The Russian Embassy has been notified that the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated near Lemberg, losing more than 100,000 men and 57 cannon. The occupation of the City of Lemberg was said to be imminent.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—An immense and complicated system of intrenchments is being constructed outside the city. It is reported the engineers in charge of the work are keeping several hundred thousand men busy.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that fresh fighting is taking place near Malines, Belgium.

HARWICH, England, Sept. 3.—The boat service between this port and Antwerp was resumed tonight, after having been discontinued for a fortnight.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says: "Great numbers of wounded are arriving in Berlin daily. The trains are not unloaded until dark in order to avoid undue curiosity on the part of the public. The wounded are coming mostly from East Prussia."

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—(Via London).—The Imperial Bank has begun its first day's output of one and two-mark bank notes to satisfy the need for small change. The output of silver coin already has been augmented, notably.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first cablegram received from Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, in several days, reached the State Department today. It made no mention of any declaration of war. It was dated September 2 and said the Ambassador had succeeded in sending home all Americans who desired passage.

TOKIO, Sept. 3.—The Emperor has personally directed a special session of the Diet to convene September 9. The majority has decided formally not to oppose the government's war measures.

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AMERICAN WARSHIP BARRED BY TURKEY

Cruiser Bearing Funds Must Not Enter.

YACHT TO FULFILL MISSION

United States Acquiesces as Matter of Expediency.

RIGHT IS RECOGNIZED

North Carolina, Now at Falmouth, to Sail Today for Mediterranean.

War Declaration Expected Before She Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the American government to permit the American warship to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited here for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman empire.

The Grand Vizier has informed the American government that the waters of the Dardanelles have been mined, and that it would be unsafe for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the straits. He declared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other foreign warships, and suggested that the American naval yacht Scorpion, on duty constantly in Turkish waters, together with other light vessels that serve foreign missions, be sent to sea to meet the North Carolina.

Diplomatic Situation Strained.

This was the substance of a long cable message received at the White House and State Department today from Ambassador Morgenthau, the first message from him in several days. He made no mention of any declaration of war, but referred to the diplomatic situation as highly critical.

The Ambassador reported that all Americans who wished to leave had done so, and he thought funds aboard the North Carolina would be sufficient for immediate needs.

In view of the delicate situation the American Ambassador suggested that the plan of sending the Scorpion to meet the North Carolina outside the straits be accepted. The incident was discussed at the Navy and State Departments today and the North Carolina, now at Falmouth, England, will start tomorrow for the Mediterranean. She probably will touch at Italian ports and take aboard Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, reaching the Dardanelles in a week or 10 days.

Prudence Keeps Cruiser Away.

By the time of her arrival, officials expect Turkey will have declared war. (Concluded on Page 6.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 65 degrees Fahrenheit, 33 degrees. TODAY'S—Probably fair; westerly winds. War. Seventy-two thousand Russians reported to have joined allies by sea. Page 1. Turkey denies permission to American warship to pass Dardanelles. Page 1. French government set up in Bordeaux. Page 2. Austrians heavily defeated by Russians, St. Petersburg says. Page 5. Liege terrorized by invaders. Page 2. Fifty-three reported allied in riot on German steamer Bluecher begun by demonstration against German crew. Page 10. Correspondent from Havre, France, reports German forces in weakening. Page 6. Richard Harding Davis narrates his narrow escape from death when seized as spy by Germans. Page 1. Germans confident of victory. Page 4. Brazil hard hit by war, writes Tropicale man's brother. Page 3. Foreign. Cardinal Della Chiesa, elected Pope, chooses name of Benedict XV. Page 1. National. Reserve Board to consult bankers today on time for opening new system. Page 1. Senator Burton attacks Columbia items in harbor bill. Page 6. Domestic. Martial law strictly enforced in Butte. Page 6. Acid-burned bones found at home occupied by Innes in San Antonio. Page 7. Sports. Giants push Braves out of first place. Page 12. Contenders for golfing title narrowed to four. Page 12. Coast Line Results—Portland 6, Sacramento 2; Venice 9, Oakland 0; San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 1. Page 12. Hig tightsens at right times and wins game 5 to 2. Page 12. Pacific Northwest. Washington state primary campaign complicated. Page 6. Linings of city W. P. Ellisworth traced to royalty. Page 7. Dangerous year sees comparatively small forest fire loss. Page 7. Commercial and Marine. British tramps will load wheat for trans-Atlantic trip. Page 16. Oregon prune market not yet affected by California firmness. Page 16. Wheat at Chicago reaches new record prices on war news. Page 17. Portland and Vicinity. Civil service employes may form own union. Page 11. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 11. St. Helen's Hall damaged by fire, loss estimated at \$5,000. Page 16. Committees empowered to act on petitions for schools. Page 17. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 17. State of Oregon and Southern Oregon Company sued by 126 claimants for Coos Bay wagon road grant land. Page 16. J. W. Matthes and others accused of big bank swindle. Page 7. Republican State Central Committee accused Democrats of dodging issues. Page 13.

BOLOGNA CARDINAL BECOMES PONTIFF

Della Chiesa to Rule as Benedict XV.

PRINCES OF CHURCH KNEEL

Thousands in Square Cheer as News Is Announced.

POPE'S BLESSING GIVEN

New Head of Church Regrets War That Has Arrayed Priest as Foe of Priest and Wonders if He Can Carry Heavy Burden.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The Sacred College of Cardinals today elected Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, supreme pontiff to succeed the late Pope Pius X. His coronation as Benedict XV will take place September 6.

Immediately after his election the pontiff said he could not imagine how his frail being was capable of enduring the enormous weight of responsibility thrown upon his shoulders, especially at a moment when all the countries of Europe were stained with blood; when the wounds inflicted upon humanity also were inflicted on the church, and when countless victims of the war were being cut down.

Priest Against Priest.

The war, he said, had armed faithful against faithful, priest against priest, while each of the bishops offered prayers for the success of the army of his own nation. But victory for one side meant slaughter to the other, the destruction of children equally dear to the heart of the pontiff.

The conclave of the Sacred College had been in session since the evening of August 31, and the final vote was not taken until this morning. When the name of Cardinal Della Chiesa was cried out by the Cardinal scrutiners as having received the prescribed two-thirds vote there was much excitement among the members of the conclave.

Answer Given in Whisper.

Then followed the traditional formula, the cardinal being asked as to whether he accepted the election. Amid breathless silence he answered in the affirmative, but his reply, out of profound emotion, was scarcely audible. Immediately all the cardinals removed the canopies from above their chairs, this being the tangible sign that the leadership of the church had passed from them to the newly elected Pope.

Later, during the course of a reception of laymen, the Pope spoke of America, which he said was especially

PORTLAND ENGINEER SHOT

Tacoma Highwayman Takes \$55 and Fires as Victim Shows Fight.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 3.—(Special).—C. F. Pohlitz, a retired building contractor, and Theodore Petersen, an engineer, of Portland, were shot by a masked highwayman tonight. Pohlitz, who is probably fatally injured, was shot through the right lung. He was walking on the street with his wife and showed fight when the bandit ordered them to throw up their hands.

Less than three blocks away from the Pohlitz affray and about 15 minutes later the highwayman met Petersen and, after robbing him of \$55 in gold, the man shot Petersen in the left hand when the engineer showed fight. Mrs. Pohlitz is in the same hospital as her husband, in a state of nervous collapse.



Thursday's War Moves

ACTUAL operations in the war zone in France are still kept secret by the effective work of news censors everywhere, but it appears that the Germans are closer than ever to Paris. Amiens, 70 miles away, was surrendered last Sunday without a battle, the issue of possession having really been decided by the victory of the Germans at Moreuil, a short distance away, after three days of fighting. Germans are nearer than this to Paris at other points, but Amiens is a substantial base and is important in a strategic way. Compiègne, which is only 45 miles northeast of Paris, is reported abandoned by the British troops stationed there, and Germans are expected to occupy the place any hour. Compiègne is famous in history. It has been the home of many kings and was the city in which the British took Joan of Arc prisoner. Salines, 32 miles from Paris, is the nearest point to the metropolis that has reported the presence of Germans.

Meanwhile the French government formally transferred itself to Bordeaux. The foreign Ambassadors went, too, with the exception of Ambassador Herriot, who remains in Paris because it is at this point he feels he can be of greatest service to his fellow Americans. W. G. Sharp, who is to succeed Mr. Herriot, arrived in Paris but did not assume office. Paris citizens to the number of several hundred thousand are engaged in constructing an exceedingly elaborate series of entrenchments around the city. Naturally military secrets are well guarded, but it is assumed that the French general, Joffre, prefers to accept battle with the City of Paris, its forts and its entrenchments to support him and the enemy as far as possible from its own base of supplies. Three million Frenchmen are under arms to defend Paris.

French reports throw light on the operations other than those of the British. The French reports say the action on the right of the northern wing has resulted in checking the Germans for a time. The inference plainly is that the Germans are employing all their forces in an enveloping movement against the allied left wing. That part of the allied army is retiring to the south and west, indicating that the Germans have not yet outflanked them.

Apparently the Germans have abandoned the west of Belgium to pour all their forces toward the road for Paris. Reports that they are preparing to attack Antwerp are not believed, because there seems to be no dominating military experts agree that the Germans are unlikely to waste more than a screening body to prevent a serious Belgian sortie against their line of communication.

The occupation of Amiens probably was a demonstration for its moral effect, but an assault on Antwerp, if considered, would be a side issue, with so light effect on the main plan that it would be a useless expenditure of men.

On the eastern battlefields the Russians, who recently admitted the defeat of two assault army corps, now assert they overwhelmed the Austrians near Lemberg, causing a loss of 100,000 men and capturing 57 cannon and other munitions. Here the fighting apparently has been conducted on an enormous scale, with 600,000 Russians pitted against 600,000 Austrians. It is declared that an Austrian flanking movement failed signally, that Russian cavalry has taken a sharp offensive in East Prussia and that serious damage is being inflicted on the German means of communication in the interior.

Turkey has refused a request of the United States that the cruiser North Carolina be permitted to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver gold deposited for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman dominion. The Turkish government says the waters of the straits are sown with mines and suggests it would be highly dangerous for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to venture among them. Also it desires not to create a precedent for the passage of other foreign men-of-war. The United States Government does not recognize the right of Turkey to close the Dardanelles to its vessels, but it will not take this occasion to make an issue of a question which as long ago as 1873 it let go with a reservation of the right of protest.

The North Carolina, consequently, will go only part way. It will be met at a safe distance by the American naval yacht Scorpion, now on duty in the Near East, and the yacht will deliver the money to the officers for whom it is intended. Turkey will give the Scorpion safe conduct. The State Department believes that by the time the North Carolina arrives near those shores Turkey will be at war with one or more countries, and it desires that American warships shall be as far as possible outside the field of possible complications arising from accident or otherwise.

French aeroplanes are continually flying in the neighborhood of Paris, and others are kept in readiness, with guns, to attack any of the Germans who appear in the sky.

Another list of British losses, officially reported at London, numbers 5238, of which 479 are killed and wounded and 4759 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

TURKS SLOW NEAR PERSIA

Kurds and Christians Refusing to Join in Mobilization.

PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Sept. 3.—The Turkish mobilization on the Persian boundary is slow. Many Christians and Kurds have refused to join the movement. The Turks are forcibly enrolling all persons of military age. There has been a serious conflict between Turks and Armenians at Bitlis, in Turkish Armenia.

WAR WRITER'S LIFE IS SAVED BY BLUFF

Richard Harding Davis Tells Adventure.

BOLD LETTER MOVES CAPTOR

Germans Weaken Upon Reading Note to Ambassador.

50-MILE WALK ENFORCED

Correspondent Seized Because He Encounters Teutons in Secret March Upon British—Flight of War News Men Narrated.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—(Special).—This war has been the end of war correspondents. Of several this comes near to being true in every sense of the word. The trouble was that, unable to obtain credentials, they tried without them to see the fighting and in consequence were arrested. No prejudice or favoritism was shown.

Every army in turn arrested every correspondent. I was arrested by the Belgians, the French, the Germans and even by the Dutch. But by the time we reached Holland I was so sick for sleep that all I remember of that journey is Gerald Moran, the New York Tribune correspondent, dragging me out of the railway carriage, handing me my tickets and shaking me into wakefulness. When we reached the gangplank of the English boat at Flushing, he exclaimed: "Thank God we are now free from arrest." I asked, "Have we been arrested?"

"For two days," said Gerald, "you were taken across Holland by that gentleman who carried your valise." "Throughout my broken slumbers I had thought the gangplank was a railroad porter. It had struck me as curious that in Holland all railroad porters looked exactly alike.

Own Experience Related.

My own experience with the Germans was most disagreeable. It was dangerous without excitement. It was reported in Brussels August 23 that the night before there had been fighting at Hal, a town 10 miles from the city, and that the French were advancing from Engghien, a town 10 miles further south. With Gerald Moran, he drove to Hal, and, finding there had been no fighting there, continued on foot toward Engghien. We kept to the main road, down which the German army, commanded by General von Kluck, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Holstein, was proceeding in unbroken column. They had frequently stopped at Hal, as our papers gave us to understand, to visit the environs of Brussels, always allowed us to continue. We appreciated that the frontier could not stretch much farther than Hal, and that at any moment some officer also would appreciate the fact and order us back. Gerald very wisely decided to return before he was sent back under guard.

secret Marchers Encountered.

I continued on foot to Engghien, spent the night there, and at 6 the next morning started south, hoping when the German column finally clashed with the French to be present. I made no effort to conceal my papers, and walked with the column when asked concerning my papers, and talked freely with the soldiers, but to embarrass the Germans the Belgians had destroyed the sign posts, and by mistake I took the road to Ath. This was unfortunate, as it was down this road that a German army corps was being sent at double speed to strike the British in the rear. The success of this maneuver depended upon my presence, and as soon as I appeared I was placed in the ranks of an infantry company and told that I must remain with it until the general commanding examined my papers.

Davis Marched Double Quick.

For five hours we marched at double quick, and from that time, by obvious excitement of the officers, I saw that they were planning a surprise. About noon I was placed in an automobile and sent forward where Count De Schweiten, commanding the Seventh division, was seated by the roadside with his staff. They examined my papers and pointed out that I was far outside the limits my pass permitted me to go. From the circumstance that my passport had been issued in London and that the photograph affixed to it showed me in khaki uniform, they decided I was an English officer detailed as a spy, and that when captured I was endeavoring to get through their lines to Tournai and warn the English of the flanking movement, which it was hoped would surprise them and pull the left flank upon the French center.

Khaki Suit Explained.

I explained that our Army regulations required war correspondents to appear in khaki, and asked if they supposed that our Ambassador in London would issue passports to an English officer. They replied that it would be easy for an English officer to deceive the Ambassador. Then I urged that I had seen no more than everyone in Brussels for the last four days had seen in the streets. "You have been enough on this road," the chief of staff said, pointing to the officers of the staff. "To explain what we are trying

(Concluded on Page 5.)