

## BRITISH ESTIMATE LOSSES AT 15,000

### War Office Says Sacrifice Is Justified.

### WEEK IS ONE OF STRATAGEMS

### Germans Reported Neglecting Paris, Marching Southeast.

### LEFT THOUGHT ABANDONED

### Open Formation Used With Effect Against Great Numbers of Enemy, Says Official Statement at London.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The operations of the British army in France last week are reviewed in a statement issued by the official war information bureau today. The statement reads:

"It now is possible to make another general survey in continuation of that issued on August 30, of the operations of the British army during the past week.

"No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have indeed been battles in various parts of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude, but in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces caused by the initial shock on the frontier in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the western theater while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

**Seventh French Army in Field.**

"The British expeditionary army has been confirmed with the general movement of the French forces and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff. Since the battle at Cambrai, on August 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by an enormous force, the seventh French army has come into operation on the British left.

"This, in conjunction with the Fifth army on our right, has greatly reduced the strain and pressure on our left.

"The Fifth French army in particular, on August 29, advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement and a considerable battle developed to the town of Guise.

**Solid Success Asserted.**

"In this the Fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German army corps—the Tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps. It is said that the commander of the Tenth German corps was among those killed.

"In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard.

"During the whole of this period marching and fighting have been continuous and in the whole period the British casualties, according to the latest estimates, have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men.

**Some Expected to Rejoin.**

"The fighting has been in open order on a wide front with repeated retirements and has led a large number of officers and men, and even small parties to lose their way and get separated. It is known that a considerable number of those now included in the total will rejoin the colors safely.

"These losses, if heavy in so small a force, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

"Drafts of 18,000 have reached our army or are approaching the men on the line of communication and advantage has been taken of the five quiet days that have passed since the action on September 1 to fill up the gaps and rest and consolidate the units.

"The British army now is south of the Marne and is in line with the French forces on the right and left.

**Enemy Marching Southeast.**

"The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and are marching in a southeastern direction towards the Marne and towards the left and center of the French lines. The first German army is reported to be between La Ferté Sous Jouarre and Etibes Boffort.

"The second German army, after taking Rheims, is advancing on Chateau Thierry and to the east of that place.

"The fourth German army is reported to be marching south and on the west of the Argonne between Sully and Ville Jourde. All these points were reached by the Germans on September 5.

"The seventh German army has been repulsed by a French corps near Dionville. It would therefore appear that the developing movement on the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans because it was no longer practicable to continue such a

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## BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The light cruiser Pathfinder of the British navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The loss of life is not definitely known. The Paymaster, Sydney W. Finch, was killed and the commander, Captain Francis M. Leake, was wounded. Six junior officers and two petty officers are missing.

ANTWERP, via London, Sept. 6.—The French legation here officially confirmed today the previously announced success of the Anglo-French troops, who are said to have brilliantly driven the Germans back some 15 miles beyond St. Quentin, inflicting considerable loss.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A Havas agency dispatch from Petrograd says that the Novo Vremya has received a message from Tokio saying that the British destroyer Welland has sunk several German torpedo-boats.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Petit Parisien says that the new Spanish Ambassador to France, Marquis de Vallera, will hand to President Poincaré a letter which an authorized person declares will make an excellent impression in France.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—The Japanese naval commander reports that two sea-plane dirigibles reconnoitered Tsing-Tau, in the German territory of Kiau-Chow, yesterday, and dropped bombs on the wireless barracks. One of the sea planes received 15 shots in its planes, but both returned safely.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—An official communication issued this afternoon says: "The advance lines of the allies for the defense of Paris came in contact yesterday with the right wing of the Germans, who appeared in a covering movement in strong force on our right and advancing toward the southeast. A short engagement resulted to the advantage of the allies."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says: "In a fierce fight yesterday near Thibaut (Belgium) the Germans lost 3000 men. The prisoners were taken to Antwerp."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Information that reached Dover tonight says that train service between Paris and Dieppe has been stopped.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy and that Emperor William and the German general staff are present there.

ANTIVARI, Montenegro, via London, Sept. 6.—A bombardment of the fortifications in the bay of Cattaro, Austria-Hungary, from the sea was begun by a large French fleet which passed northward this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, Sept. 6.—The Minister of Marine has established a new forbidden zone of entrance to the Bosphorus. It stretches from the Rumeli Light to Meszarban, near Buyuk-Bere, 11 miles northeast of Constantinople, a distance of about seven miles. This considerably enlarges the forbidden zone.

AMSTERDAM, via Paris, Sept. 6.—The military attache of the United States here has sent to Washington a long report concerning the charges that have been made of German atrocities in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A summary of the speech of the Emperor of Japan, in which he referred to the extension of the European war to the Far East, is given in a dispatch to the Times from Tokio. The Emperor asked for wholehearted co-operation in Japan's campaign against Germany, "so that the national glory will shine throughout the world."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times' correspondent at Constantinople thinks the situation in Turkey with regard to a continuance of neutrality has not improved. The Greek population of many villages are being removed to defended places. The Turkish Minister of War, Enver Bey, is confined to his home suffering from blood poisoning.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—In order to assist the army the Admiralty has organized one marine and two naval brigades which will have a strength of 15,000 trained men fully equipped for service in the field.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer Red Cross, with its complement of doctors and nurses who are going to the European battlefield, was in readiness tonight to sail tomorrow, as had been announced, but it was decided not to send the ship to sea until Tuesday morning.

## AUSTRIAN ATTACK DISMAL FAILURE

### 5000 Captured Trying to Rush Russians.

### GERMAN AID URGENTLY ASKED

### Trainloads of Ammunition Taken at Lemburg.

### MONTENEGRIANS ALSO WIN

### Complete Rout of Austrians Is Reported and Bloody Fighting Continues in Herzegovina; War Minister Lauds Victors.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6, via London.—"Desperate fighting continues along the front from Lublin to Kholm, where the Tenth Austrian army corps made an attempt to break through the Russian lines," says an official statement issued here tonight.

"The Austrians were heavily repulsed and 5000 were made prisoners. The Russians secured various documents in which the Austrian Generals made urgent appeals for help from Germany.

**Thirty Locomotives Taken.**

"In Galicia 30 locomotives and an enormous amount of rolling stock were captured.

"The Russians entered the railway station at Lemburg and found it crowded with trains loaded with ammunition, dynamite, benzine and medical stores. The Russians captured the station so suddenly that three motorcars which were on the point of leaving fell into their hands.

**Armored Trains Beaten Off.**

"In the neighborhood of Soven a German aeroplane was brought down and the aviator captured.

"At Viotslavak a German armored train coming from Alexandrovo attempted to shell the town, but was beaten off."

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## WILSON FOREGOES SPEAKING TOUR

### President to "Stay on Job" During War.

### CONGRESS IS URGED TO HELP

### "Time Has Come for Great Things," Says Letter.

### DESTINY LOOMS AT HOME

### Period Declared Fateful for United States, as for Other Nations of World—Parties Can Fare Without Nursing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President Wilson announced today he would not make a speaking tour during the coming campaign. He declared his intention of "staying on the job" because of the "unlooked-for international situation."

The President made known his intentions in a letter to Representative Doremus of Michigan, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, who had written him asking whether he would make a speaking campaign this fall. The correspondence was made public at the White House today.

"America is greater than any party," the President wrote. "America cannot properly be served by any man who for a moment measures his interest against her advantage. The time has come for great things. These are days big with destiny for the United States as for the other nations of the world. A little wisdom, a little courage, a little self-forgetful devotion may, under God, turn that destiny this way or that. Great hearts, great natures, will respond.

"Even little men will rejoice to be stimulated and guided and set an heroic example. Parties will fare well enough without nursing if the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause and set a great people forward on the path of liberty and peace."

**Congress Asked to Remain.**

Despite his determination to make no speeches, Mr. Wilson will "take occasion as opportunity offers to state and perhaps restate to the people in the clearest and most convincing terms I can command the things which the Democratic party has attempted to do."

The President asked that Congress "remain to do their work of necessary and pressing service and bring it to a successful conclusion." He said, however, that he would not make a speaking tour.

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## RECORD DRY SPELL ENDED

### Rain Brings Relief to Portland After 74 Days Drought.

Portland's dry spell of 74 days was broken by a heavy downpour of rain last night. For the first time since the European wars were declared the bulletin board watchers were forced to seek shelter from the showers.

This period of 74 days is the longest dry spell in the history of Portland. The longest prior to this was 57 days.

Reports are that the downpour was general in Western Oregon as far south as Ashland.

## MOLINEAUX RUNS AMUCK

### Defendant in Sensational Murder Trials Again Locked Up by Police.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Roland B. Molineaux, who was acquitted in 1902 of the murder of Mrs. Katherine L. Adams after two sensational trials, was detained today by the police of Babylon, L. I.

Molineaux, who had been undergoing treatment for a nervous breakdown, dashed down the street today. It is charged, clad in a bathrobe and trousers, and knocked down several pedestrians, including two women. He was finally overpowered by a policeman and locked up.

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## THE FULL DINNER PAIL

GOOD WAGES  
FAIR PRICES  
STEADY WORK  
PROSPEROUS FARMS  
BUSY MILLS  
SOUND POLICIES  
MODERATE TARIFF  
HOME MARKETS  
FOR HOME PEOPLE  
OREGON'S SHARE OF RECLAMATION FUND

## BOOTH'S PLATFORM

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### Allies Want United States to Protect Christians.

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### Country, if It Abandons Neutrality, Will Follow Italy, and Announcement May Keep Bulgaria From Entering Strife.

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Roumania has announced officially that it abandons her position of neutrality. It will be to follow the course taken by Italy.

Great Britain has informed the United States that she would look with favor on the sending of American warships to Turkish ports to care for Christians in case there was a Mohammedan uprising against them.

**Turk Expected to Fight.**

These developments in the highly critical situation brought about by the feeling of the Triple Entente that Turkey is certain to join the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria were conveyed today in official dispatches to the United States Government.

Great Britain's expulsion of German and Austrian consular officers was taken here to mean that she had determined to put an end to the German propaganda which she says the consular officers have been circulating since the outbreak of hostilities. The affairs of Egypt, a semi-autonomous state, under the sovereignty of the Sultan, practically have been administered by Great Britain ever since the bombardment of Alexandria and the suppression of the Arabic insurrection 22 years ago.

**Religious Feeling Stirred.**

The natives have never entirely lost their aversion, however, for the intruders, and Britain believes Germany has for a decade been busy fomenting anti-English feeling. Word of the Sultan's friendliness of late to Germany and Austria is believed by British officials to have been spread to Egypt, an appeal being made not only to the Nationalist sentiment of the natives, but their religious feelings.

France openly has charged in her communication with the American Government that the German propaganda is still inciting Mohammedan uprisings, not only in Egypt, but in India and Turkey.

**Allies Look to United States.**

The intimation from Great Britain that she would be pleased to see American warships in Turkish ports is in line with what France informed the United States two weeks ago. Various nations have declared in view of the appeal that has been made to the Mohammedans they feared a general uprising against Christians. An account of the delicacy of their position they feared to send warships for the care of Christians lest the move be misinterpreted as a generally hostile measure toward Turkey.

England, France and Russia have reiterated that they wished to do nothing which might aggravate Turkey to abandon her position of neutrality. All three nations, therefore, now are looking to the United States to protect their subjects in case the expected Mohammedan uprising develops.

While the cruiser North Carolina has been sent on a mission of relief it generally is understood she will rendezvous in Eastern Mediterranean waters for salutary effect of her presence. There is even talk of sending the Tennessee with her, so as to be ready for any emergency in Egypt.

**Egypt Causes Apprehension.**

Great Britain is somewhat apprehensive, it is understood, about the possible insurrection against her rule in Egypt. Khedive Abbas, the native ruler, is said to be sympathetic with Germany and Austria, having received his education in the latter country and being related closely by blood to the reigning house of Turkey. Egypt's population of 11,000,000 is nine-tenths Moslem. England has only 3000 troops in Egypt but has trained 30,000 Sudanese. Much will depend on the attitude of the native troops.

The issue whether Turkey will join the conflict may depend finally on the attitude of the Balkan states and Italy.

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The announcement by Roumania of her intention to follow Italy was regarded as meaning that both countries would side with Great Britain, France and Russia. Roumania's position is somewhat of a surprise, for it was believed she might be swayed by her secret alliance with Austria. Her opposition to the port, however, has determined her policy.

Turkey has felt certain that Bulgaria would fight with her, but the announcement of Roumania, it is thought, may affect a change. With Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Italy and Roumania joined solidly against the Ottoman empire, Bulgaria's Slav sympathies may cause her to withhold from the conflict entirely.

## Monday's War Moves

MOVEMENTS, the strategic import of which only the future can determine, appear to be engrossing the contending armies in France and Belgium. No decisive test of strength has been brought on for four or five days, so far as has been permitted to become known, although several sharp engagements have been fought. It is made to appear, however, that the German armies, probably now four in number, have let Paris alone for a time and are moving in a general southeasterly direction. The official British report sums this move up by saying that whether the change of tactics is due to opposition encountered on the front or to some other reason of strategy cannot yet be told with certainty.

Fighting is continuing in Lorraine and the Vosges. Other engagements are seemingly more or less local in character, but bear out the news of the change of direction in the German movement.

The allied armies defending the roads to Paris again have come into contact with the German right wing on the banks of the River Grand Morin, which runs east and west, somewhat south of the Paris line.

An official statement issued by the French war office says the allied advance troops came into touch with the German forces, which seem to be covering on the River Ourcq towards the southwest the movement of the main body of the German right wing, and a small engagement resulted in an advantage to the French.

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said to be still resisting the German assault.

The Russian general staff continues to elaborate accounts of the victories in Galicia and now declares provisions for a full year were captured when Lemberg fell. An account from Cattinje by way of Rome says Montenegrins inflicted a decisive defeat on Austrians in Herzegovina, capturing munitions of war and the commissariat. Sanginary fighting continues in this section. The Montenegrins are said to be trying to occupy Grabova.

Further confirmation is received of movement of Cossacks into the western scene of war operations, by way of England. Vance Thompson, an American writer, who arrived yesterday in New York on the Kronland, says he is certain there are 15,000 of them who already have crossed the channel and already are at the rear of the German army in France. Archangel is given as the point from which they sailed. This is a port on the White Sea, and if a great army has been transported from there, as these reports have it, the movement is destined to be recorded as among the marvels of military history. Even now no word is permitted to come out of England or France that would confirm or refute the story.

The British official war information bureau has issued a general survey of the operations of the British army during the past week, and in addition a list of British casualties, which shows a total of more than 15,000 men up to September 1. The statement which is based on a report from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces at the front, speaks highly of the spirit of the British soldiers and their achievements. It declares that while the British losses are heavy they are not one-third of the losses inflicted by the British troops on the Germans. The statement closes with a call for more men.

Turkey's intention to enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria is so far confirmed in Great Britain that yesterday the Consul officers of the dual alliance were ordered to leave Egypt. Germans have been accused of trying to foment dissension against the British protectorate for months past. News has reached Egypt that the Sultan is friendly to Germany and her ally, the Egyptian natives are reported to be uneasy. The effort to foment trouble has taken a serious as well as a social and political direction.

Roumania has let it be known that in the event she decides to abandon her present position of neutrality, she will be guided by the example of Italy in taking sides in the war. This aligns her with the entente. That Spain may contemplate action of some kind is indicated by a cryptic dispatch from Madrid to a Paris newspaper, which says that the Spanish Ambassador is going to hand President Poincaré a letter "which an authorized person declares will make an excellent impression in France." The nature of this letter can only be surmised in the absence of fuller details.

Antwerp now awaits an attack which it regards as imminent judging from recent activity of German aviators over the city and its vicinity. People who can be leaving for Holland. The wealthier citizens of Ghent are fleeing to England. Amsterdam is taking further measures for defense. It is surmised by some that the German plan of menacing Antwerp does not extend further than is necessary to engage Belgian attention and prevent a diversion of forces into the greater zone of action.

The German Reichstag, represented by members of all parties, has promised its full support to whatever measures the Minister of Marine might deem necessary. Appropriations will be made for the replacement of the ships which have been lost and to carry out the programme of construction already arranged.

France is calling out the 1915 recruits, and in this way will add 250,000 men to her forces within a few months. These youths will be notified by September 20 and instead of having several months in which to prepare will be expected to report in ten days, the peace-time period of notice having been out down by decree.

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