



## GERMAN FORCES IN FRANCE REINFORCED

### Ostend Reports 60,000 Men on Move.

## MAUBEUGE FORTRESS TAKEN

### 40,000 Prisoners Including Four Generals, Captured.

## FIERCE FIGHTING RAGING

### Battle Line Covers Wide Territory, Carnage Being Especially Severe Along Rivers Ourcq and Marne, Reports Say.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—German reinforcements estimated at 60,000 men are advancing into France in three columns, according to an Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company.

It is said that an entire German army corps seems to be marching to the south, passing between Oudenarde, East Flanders and Grammont. It is probably intended to reinforce the German right wing.

The French fortress of Maubeuge, on the Sambre River, near the Belgian frontier, has fallen, the Germans taking 40,000 prisoners, including four Generals, and seizing 400 guns.

According to a dispatch from Bordeaux, the French war office issued the following statement tonight:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq River have failed. We have taken two standards."

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about 40 kilometers (25 miles)."

"On the center and right wing there is no notable change."

The official summary of the situation issued from army headquarters at Paris in the course of the afternoon said:

"First—On the left wing, although the Germans have been reinforced, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the British army."

"Second—At the center our advance is slow but general. On the right wing there has been no action of the enemy against the great circle of Nancy. In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation remains unchanged."

Between the lines of the official announcement can be read the fact that fighting of the fiercest kind progresses and that the battle lines cover a wide territory.

BERLIN, Sept. 9. (By wireless to the Associated Press, by way of Sayville, L. I.)—Official announcement was made today at army headquarters that the French fortress of Maubeuge, on the Sambre River, had fallen. The Germans took 40,000 prisoners, including four Generals. Four hundred guns also were captured.

### RAILWAYS NOW LEFT FREE

### Fall of Maubeuge Held in Berlin to Weaken Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The German Embassy received a wireless today from Berlin, saying:

"General headquarters reports that Maubeuge has fallen; 400 guns, four Generals and 40,000 prisoners captured."

The embassy received another message saying:

"The Spanish Ambassador in Berlin strongly denies rumors of Spain's unfriendly attitude against Germany and Austria, all Spanish party leaders being for strict neutrality. All the papers speak of the importance of the capture of Maubeuge."

"The German military railway lines are now free. The papers also speak of the 40,000 captured, that meaning the weakening of the enemy."

"At Straasburg, after a court-martial session, the official statement was made."

"The French authorities two months before mobilization organized franc-tireur (snipers) bands by distributing arms to civilians."

Maubeuge is a French fortress of the first class. It is situated in the Department Du Nord, about six miles from the Belgian frontier.

The German onslaughts on this position have been determined and, judging from incomplete news reports, they have been going on for a week or more. Dispatches from London, under date of September 5, said that part of the British expeditionary force in France was at Maubeuge and assisted the French garrison in its defense.

The German General Staff announced in Berlin, September 6, that two of the Maubeuge forts had fallen and that the fire of the German artillery was on that date being directed against the town, which was in flames. On the same day an official communication given out in Paris said that Maubeuge continued its resistance.

A French official announcement, under date of September 7, referred to the French defense of Maubeuge as follows:

"The Minister of War has telegraphed to the Governor of Maubeuge expressing the government's admiration for the heroic defense and saying:

"You stop at nothing to prolong re-

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## BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 10, 4:55 A. M.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the Morning Post's correspondent says:

"The Russian armies are moving forward, driving the Germans before them on the western bank of the Vistula River. The retiring Germans have Cracow behind them on which to rally."

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 10.—William Gadecke, the German Consul at Abo, Finland, is reported to have been shot by a spy by the Russian authorities.

ROME, Sept. 9, 9:10 P. M., via Paris, Sept. 10, 6:04 A. M.—Prince Mohammed Burham-Eddin Effendi, the former and favorite son of Abdul Hamid, Turkey's former Sultan, is to be proclaimed Prince of Albania under the sovereignty of Turkey, according to the Giornale d'Italia.

This violation of the decision of the conference of London, says this newspaper, may induce Italy to intervene. Ships and troops, it says, are kept in readiness for any eventuality.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Telegraphing from Geneva, Switzerland, a correspondent of the Central News says that information has reached him from Lugano, near the Italian frontier, to the effect that all Italian belonging to the 1882 and 1888 classes of reservists have been forbidden to leave the country.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Rome says: News has reached here that the Montenegrin troops commanded by General Vucetich have occupied important points in Bosnia south of Sarajevo, the capital. The situation in North Albania continues serious.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The North German Lloyd steamer Brandenburg eluded all British warships on her way across the Atlantic from Philadelphia, from which port she left August 23, arriving last night at Drontheim, Norway, according to an embigram received by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen a correspondent of the Central News says that General Mollerath, the German military commander at Louvain, Belgium, has made an official report, in which he asserts that investigation has shown that it was Belgian soldiers who had on civilians attire over their uniforms who fired on German soldiers from houses of the city.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says a council of defense has been formed under the presidency of King Albert. Its members are Lieutenant-General Sellers de Moranville, Inspector-General of the Civic Guard; Lieutenant-General Guilleme, commander in Flanders; Major-General Bihain, Colonel Weilmann, chief of the military cabinet, and Captain Gillet.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—War material sent by Germany to Turkey still remains in Bulgarian territory. Greek reservists, subjects of Turkey residing in Crimea, have refused to return to Turkey.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—President Poincare has signed a decree calling all Frenchmen previously exempt from military service on the ground of ill health to undergo a further medical examination. Those found fit will at once be drafted into the army.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, via London.—Dispatches to the Cologne Gazette from French reports that there is a sentiment in favor of Russia through Roumania. The dispatches suggest that the popular sentiment is so strong it is likely to force the government to act. Roumania has 200,000 troops ready for war.

BERLIN (by wireless to Associated Press, by way of Sayville, L. I.), Sept. 9.—Prince Frederick William of Hesse has been wounded. Dr. Ludwig Frank, of Mannheim, a prominent Socialist member of the Reichstag, was killed September 3 in a charge against the French at Lunville.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement tonight: "The merchant cruiser Oceanic of the White Star Line was wrecked yesterday near the North Coast of Scotland and has become a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved."

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says the German troops which were waiting in East Flanders to receive the levy demanded from Ghent were urgently ordered this morning to proceed to France. They immediately took the road for Lille or Valenciennes.

PARIS, Sept. 10, via London, 5:50 A. M.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Nancy stating that it is rumored there that the Germans evacuated Lunville, 35 miles southeast of Nancy, on September 6.

Commenting on this dispatch, the Temps says that what seems certain is that the Germans had to abandon the heights surrounding Lunville.

## AUSTRIA EXPECTED TO QUIT

### Move for Peace Believed Necessary by Internal Strife

LONDON, Sept. 10, 6:20 A. M.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Petrograd says:

"In Russian and foreign diplomatic circles it is believed that Austria will sue for peace within a fortnight as the only means of avoiding a complete break-up of the empire, owing to rapidly growing internal troubles."

ROME, Sept. 9, via Paris, Sept. 10, 6:57 A. M.—The newspaper Giornale d'Italia in remarking that the Anglo-French fleet in the Adriatic never displayed energetic action, advances the supposition that England and France, whose relations with Austria are traditionally friendly, are purposely sparing the Hapsburg monarchy with the idea of inducing her to come to terms separately from Germany.

## DESIRE FOR PEACE BELIEVED MUTUAL

### O'Laughlin Says Both Sides Are Willing.

## BRITISH TERMS OUTLINED

### Sir Edward Grey Insists on Lasting Settlement.

## BELGIUM MUST BE PAID

### Reply to German Intimations, Made Through Oscar Straus, Leads to Belief Britain Earnestly Desires to End War.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. (Special.)—Two developments of the highest importance in connection with preliminary peace negotiations which have been in progress here since Sunday took place here today.

First—President Wilson received a communication direct from the Emperor of Germany protesting against the use by the allies of practices contrary to the laws of war, deploring the shedding of blood and the destruction of property through a war brought on by the German Empire and intimating a desire for peace.

Second—Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, sent a reply to the informal peace overtures made Monday on behalf of the German Ambassador to the United States, through Oscar Straus, of New York, and Secretary of State Bryan, to the representatives here of the allies' government.

Sir Edward's reply substantially is as follows:

"Great Britain is earnestly in favor of peace, but when peace is made it must be made upon a lasting basis.

"To accomplish this most desirable end many questions of grave moment to the whole world must be permanently settled.

Belgium Must Be Compensated.

Among these is the compensation of Belgium for the violation of the neutrality of that country by Germany.

The foregoing is the response of Sir Edward to the informal peace proposal made on behalf of the German Ambassador to the United States, first through Oscar Straus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, and then through Secretary of State Bryan.

The message of the German Emperor is under date of last Friday. On the same day Dr. Van Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the Empire, advised Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

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The Weather. Yesterday's—Maximum temperature, 66.8 degrees; minimum, 48.3 degrees. TODAY'S—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers during the afternoon or night. Winds shifting to southerly.

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## COLOSSAL LOSSES FELT BY GERMANY

### Every Household Concerned in War.

## MOURNING SEEN EVERYWHERE

### Industries Denuded of Men; Thousands Ruined.

## WOMEN ARE DOING WORK

### Danish Observer After Tour of Country, Says Wives and Mothers Live Lives Racked by Torture and Suspense.

(Correspondence of the London Standard by a Dane who has just made a tour of Germany.)

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and other large German cities.

In spite of difficulties of transportation and the suspicious reception of foreigners, I was able closely to observe the condition of the country and the state of the people.

At the outset, during the period of general mobilization, the whole country resembled an armed camp.

Soldiers were everywhere; ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass; there was much bustle and activity, and unbounded optimism prevailed.

The troops went singing to the front. No thought but of speedy victory entered the minds of the great mass of the German middle classes.

Mourning Seen Everywhere.

Now Germany is a land of universal mourning; black is the predominant color. I walked down the Friedrichstrasse in Berlin and counted in one section 16 women wearing deep mourning out of 19 whom I saw there.

The train which conveyed me from the capital to Hamburg was full of weeping women in black. The women of Germany are either desolate or racked by the torture of suspense.

Each knock at the front door causes panic in every household, for it may be a dreadful official message announcing the death or mutilation of husband, son or brother.

Germany has called out her last line of reserves, and every household, almost, is directly concerned in the war.

In some families all the male members are at the front. The losses have been colossal, and the suppression of the general death lists by the authorities has not concealed the extent of the toll in human lives which Germany has been forced to pay for the Kaiser's wars.

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## Wednesday's War Moves

FROM Berlin, direct by wireless.

French fortress of Maubeuge, near the Belgian frontier, said to be of great importance in the strategy of the German campaign because of its command of communications. London dispatches admit the fall of Maubeuge. It is said 40,000 prisoners, including four Generals, and 400 guns were taken.

That both sides regarded the position as highly important was manifest from the determined character of both assault and defense. Immediately on the heels of its fall comes news that 60,000 German reinforcements are marching into France in three columns.

Maubeuge, while a factor in the campaign, is only a small part of the battle line of either side and news from French and British sources is that the offensive tactics undertaken in the last day or two by the allied armies have had the effect of forcing the Germans back at various points in the battle line, which extends from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, a distance of about 200 miles.

Bordeaux reports officially that the British army has crossed the River Marne and that the Germans have fallen back 35 miles. The efforts of the Germans to break the French lines on the Ourcq River are likewise officially reported to have failed.

Reinforced German forces are striking at the allies' left and center between Montmiral and Vitry-le-Francois, along a front of 60 miles. Great persistency marks the German attack in this direction, and its vigor seems all the more remarkable when it is known that the invaders have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the allies into an attack on the high ground that lies between the Marne and the Aisne, about Rheims; and while it is believed that some of the edge has been taken off the German offensive, it is not at all probable that it has all been removed. Military critics are careful to warn the people that the battle has not yet been won and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decisive result is attained any way.

The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia. Reports from Rome indicate that the Russians are making progress against General Aulenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans. Reports from German sources declare the German position in East Prussia has improved materially.

It is denied that the Russians are making serious inroads. As to the operations in Austria doubt is now expressed as to whether the Russian enveloping movement from the south of Lemberg can be developed quickly enough to cut off the Austrians should they be defeated by the Russians.

Should the Austrians be defeated, as Rome says, this second army is likely to hasten General Aulenberg's retirement.

In England enthusiasm has been created by the King's message to India, the Dominion and colonies in which he thanks his overseas colonies for the promptitude with which they responded to the call from the mother country. India is sending 70,000 troops, "Kitchener's pets," as they have been called since Field Marshal Kitchener reorganized the Indian army. They include the army of occupation and the native forces. The latter are to be commanded by their Princes and chiefs.

Besides this India is to pay the cost of transporting her troops to Europe, and the Indian Princes are sending really fabulous gifts to the war funds being raised in their own country and England. The dominions and the colonies have placed their ships, men and money at the disposal of the home government so that the whole force of the empire have been recruited against her enemy.

The official bureau has issued a denial of the report that Dominion troops have arrived, and while no statement has been issued regarding the movements of the Indian contingent except that some of them left India several weeks ago, the opinion is general there that they either have joined General French's force or are about to do so.

The report that a great Russian force had gone to join the allies in France seems to have arisen from the fact that Russian reservists from England, the United States and other countries who could not get to their own country at the desire of Emperor Nicholas joined the French army.

A problem with which England is faced of caring for the thousands of refugees driven out of Belgium. A splendid organization, however, has the matter in hand, and as the refugees come in they are sent quickly to different parts of the country, where hospitality awaits them.

One boat brought over 1100 from Ostend yesterday. Many of these refugees landed with all their world possessions in a couple of bags or in brown paper parcels. A striking feature of the arrivals was the number of widows and little children.

## RUSSIANS REPORTED TAKEN

### Germany Sends Message to Washington Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The German Embassy today received this wireless from Berlin:

"Breslau Silesian Landwehr captured 17 officers, thousand men, all Russian Imperial Guard."

The place of the encounter was not given.

At first the Embassy believed the guard had been captured at Breslau, but a study of the dispatch convinced officials that it referred to a capture by the Landwehr from Breslau and Silesia.

## JAPAN'S DECISION NOT MADE HASTILY

### Elder Statesmen First Opposed to War.

## FLEET IS MOBILIZED EARLY

### Halt Then Comes, Due to Hitch in Negotiations.

## LIMIT OF WAR DEFINED

### Britain Said to Have Opposed Limitless Conflict in Pacific—Japanese People Themselves at First Not Unanimous.

TOKIO, Aug. 18. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Japan's decision to send an ultimatum to Germany and thus extend the theater of war from Europe to Asia, was reached only after some division among the statesmen of the empire.

It was the genro, or elder statesmen, who at first opposed Japan's participation. Extensive negotiations were necessary also between Great Britain and Japan before an accord was reached as to the sphere of Japan's action and the exact programme Japan was to carry out in the fulfillment of her alliance with England.

Early Mobilization Begins.

As soon as war was declared between England and Germany, Japan mobilized her fleet in readiness for action and soon after that several army corps were ordered in readiness for quick mobilization. The third Japanese squadron, located at Shanghai, was reinforced by several warships from the home fleet and a patrol was established in the historic straits of Tsushima.

A flying squadron of seven cruisers was organized at Yokosuka with Prince Fushimi in command, while the battleship squadron at Sasebo was increased to eight big-gun ships, including the dreadnought Kongo and the dreadnought Mutsu.

Japanese Japan began to feel heavily the results of the war. Shipping was tied up and as many as 100 steamers of different nationalities were unable to leave port. Foreign commercial exchange practically ceased between Japan and China and Europe, bringing that business to a standstill.

Activity Once halted.

All this time active negotiations were going on between Japan and England. Suddenly, on August 11, when everybody in Japan had been prepared for a communication from the government regarding her participation in the hostilities, a halt came in the general activities.

This was explained as due, first, to a hitch in the negotiations between Japan and England concerning the scope of Japan's action and being also due to Great Britain's desire to calm fears that might exist in China and America that Japan had any designs on the integrity of China. Great Britain was desirous that the world should not imagine that with the advance of Japan into the conflict a violent and limitless war was to be carried on in the Pacific Ocean.

Some discussion, it is said, also was held on the question of Japan's status in the peace congress of Europe to be held after the conclusion of the war.

Japanese Not in Harmony.

Another important factor in the situation was that the Japanese themselves were not in harmony as to Japan's attitude, but after a series of deliberations they reached unanimously. Something of a flurry was caused in Tokio by a rumor that the United States had sent a communication to Japan, either requesting some assurance as to the integrity of China or paying the way for intervention by the United States.

Officials were kept busy denying such rumors, but these reports gave an opportunity to some sensational newspapers to say things against the United States and voice anger at America's reported attitude. This has entirely passed.

As this correspondent is leaving, troops are being mobilized in different parts of the empire including four regiments of artillery at Tokio. A fleet of transports is waiting at Moji to convey Japan's army to the shores of China. It is not improbable that an army corps will move down toward Kiau-Chau from Manchuria.

Japanese do not regard the reduction of Kiau-Chau as an easy matter. They do not, of course, give it anything of the same importance as they attached to Port Arthur, but they realize that during the long delay the Germans have strongly fortified the port of Tsing-Tau. They know that the Germans have dismantled several warships and have placed several big guns on the heights of the two arms of Kiau-Chau bay. They know, too, that the harbor has been thoroughly mined and that ammunition enough has reached Kiau-Chau to enable the Germans to endure a long siege. As one man puts it:

"Each day that we delay in moving on Tsing-Tau means a sacrifice of 600 additional lives."

France Lends Nantes \$700,000.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—The government has authorized the Ministry of Finance to lend \$700,000 to the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes in order that sufficient wheat and flour may be imported to feed the population of Nantes during the hostilities.

WHEN OUR GEORGE WAS ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH.



HEYNOLDS