

ALLIES DRIVING GERMANS BACK

Invading Right Wing in Danger of Envelopment.

PERIL IS CLEVERLY AVOIDED

French War Office Says Bravery of British Turned Tide of Battle.

CENTER REMAINS FIRM

General Situation Declared Transformed, Both Strategically and Tactically.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Germans continue to retreat. The British have taken 11 cannon and many prisoners.

A review of the recent fighting east of Paris from the viewpoint of the French War Office is made in an official communication issued today.

"As we have already announced, a battle has been taking place since September 6 over a front extending in a general way from Paris to Verdun.

German Right Imperiled. "From the outset of this action, the German right wing, the army commanded by General Von Klueck, which on September 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back of the danger of being enveloped.

By its clever and rapid movements this army succeeded in escaping from the allies' grip and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wing to the north of the Marne and the west of the Ourcq River.

The French troops which were operating in this region, however, powerfully aided by the bravery of our British allies, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward and at present on that side the enemy is in retreat toward Aine and the Oise.

Allies Pursue Offensive.

"He has thus fallen back more than 60 or 75 kilometers (37 to 46 miles) in four days. In the meantime, the Anglo-French forces that had been operating to the south of the Marne have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting, some of them from the district south of the forest of Cireezy, and others from the region north of Provins and south of Esternay, they opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of General Von Buelow, falling back before our troops.

"It is in the region included between the plateau to the north of the Sessanne and Vitry-le-Francois that the most desperate fighting occurred. In this region there have been operating besides the left wing of the army of General Von Buelow, the army of Saxony and a part of the army commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg.

French Center Attacked.

"The Germans have tried to break our center by repeated and violent attacks. Our success on the plateau to the north of Sessanne enabled us in our turn to take the offensive and in the course of last night the enemy stopped fighting on the front between the marsh of St. Gond and Sommasons district and fell back in the region west of Vitry-le-Francois.

"On the Ormain River, as between the Argonne forest and the river Meuse, where the armies of the Prince of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince of Germany were operating, fighting was still going on with alternate advances and retreats, but without any great change in the situation.

"Thus the first phase of the battle of the Marne is turning out in favor

BULLETINS

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs that Count Calderazi di Palzsole, the Italian military attaché at Berlin, has left his post and is returning to Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch received here from Kingston, Jamaica, says the Hamburg-American line steamer Bethania has been towed into the harbor there as a prize by a British cruiser.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (Via London).—The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, declares that before the outbreak of the war Germany and Austro-Hungary agreed to have the parties to the Triple Entente, not to make peace separately.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—President Poincaré today signed a decree admitting prisoners of duty cattle, sheep, goats and hogs from the date of September 8.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Cetinje, dated September 7, says the Serbians the day before occupied Nitrovi, in Croatia-Slavonia, on the Save.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Foreign Minister Pallas has handed in his resignation. It has not yet been decided whether it will be accepted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Four thousand Serbian soldiers captured by Austrians, passed through Budapest yesterday on their way to Esserom to join 20,000 Russian soldiers already engaged there, according to an official statement from Vienna, made public here today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Major P. L. Boyer, of the Medical Corps, United States Army, has obtained permission to act as an observer of the French field hospital service. He left London for Paris today.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Blantyre, British Central Africa, says that the steamer Gwendolen, from Lake Nyassa, on September 8, shelled and captured the German station at Laangenburg, at the head of the lake in German East Africa. No opposition was offered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The German Embassy's wireless dispatches from Berlin today contained this statement: "The action of the French and English in holding up neutral Holland steamers, taking off American and other neutral mail, is causing rising resentment in Holland."

LONDON, Sept. 11.—In a dispatch from Copenhagen to the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says General von Denekendorff and von Hindenburg has defeated the left flank of the Russian army in East Prussia with his eastern army, and thereby opened the way for an attack on the enemy's rear.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Lisbon says that reinforcements composed of 3000 Portuguese troops departed today for the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

CAIRO, Egypt, via London, Sept. 11.—By invitation of the British military authorities, the German chargé d'affaires and the Austrian diplomatic agent departed from Egypt today.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says the Russians have captured Tomaszow, Russian Poland, after a sanguinary conflict.

TURKEY'S MOVES WATCHED

Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria Ready to Block Sultan.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Telegraphing from Rome, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares he has learned from diplomatic sources that Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have signed an agreement which may be regarded as a real alliance, under the terms of which these three nations engage to interfere whenever necessary in order to prevent Turkey aiding Germany and Austria in the present war.

It is reported in Rome, the correspondent continues, that Berlin has become resigned to the idea of Italian neutrality, but she is determined that Italy shall at least remain neutral until the end.

FLEET SEEN; FIRING HEARD

Twenty-Nine German Vessels Sailing on Baltic Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 4:25 A. M.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Times says it is reported from Sandhamn, Sweden, a town 29 miles northeast of Stockholm, that a German fleet consisting of 29 vessels has been sighted between Gotska Sandoen Island in the Baltic and Koppartenarne, nine miles north. The Swedish newspaper reports that a tremendous cannonading has been heard on the line between Gotska Sandoen Island and Nymo.

BRITAIN GETS GREEK BASE

Concession Gives Port for 3 Naval Divisions at Port Mudros.

ROME, Sept. 11, 8:50 P. M., via Paris, Sept. 12, 3:50 A. M.—The Tribuna publishes a telegram from Brindisi asserting that the Greek government has conceded to Great Britain permission to establish a naval base in Port Mudros, Island of Lemnos.

Great Britain can center three naval divisions there.

TURKISH DIPLOMAT DEFENDS HIS WORDS

Authenticity of Criticism Admitted.

WILSON ASKS EXPLANATION

Incident, Due to Stress of War, Will Go No Farther.

RECALL IS NOT DEMANDED

A. Rüstem Bey Says He Took Only Course Open to Him to Impress Press With Sense of Justice to His Nation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Wilson early today wrote Secretary Bryan to inquire of A. Rüstem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, whether a recent published statement attributed to him was authentic.

The Ambassador, whether a recent published statement attributed to him was authentic. The Ambassador had a long conference with Mr. Bryan at the State Department, after which the Secretary conferred with the President.

The Ambassador, it is understood, explained that the statement as published was accurate, but was intended in no way to reflect on the United States Government. It was understood that with this explanation the incident will be closed.

Move for Recall Denied.

In the course of the day there had been published reports to the effect that the recall of the Ambassador might be sought by the Washington Government, but Secretary Bryan said such reports were entirely without authority.

Late tonight the Ambassador authorized the following statement: "In the presence of the importance given to the statement made by me a few days back, and arising out of the rumors sedulously disseminated in the United States that a general massacre of Christians was in preparation in Turkey, it may serve a good purpose to explain that, according to me, a great responsibility rests at the present moment on the press of the United States, especially in regard to Turkey, where the situation is naturally a strained one."

Newspaper Unfairness Charged.

"For years past the newspapers of this country have indulged in blind hostility toward Turkey. This was comparatively unimportant so far. But today the unfairness of this attitude may cause serious mischief. In the absence of all restrictive clauses in the press laws of the United States in regard to the treatment of foreign countries I adopted the only course

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INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 61 degrees; minimum, 50 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair and warmer; northwesterly winds. War. Semlin, opposite Belgrade, captured by Serbians. Page 1. Paris siege scouted and Germans declared to have admitted disaster. Page 1. Winston Spencer Churchill says it is war to death with Germany. Page 1. Battle of Marne, after week of fighting, undecided. Page 2. Belgians continue tactics of offense. Page 4. Germans show no mercy to snipers. Page 5. German army in France retiring. Page 1. German torpedoes harassed by artillery on coast. Page 5. War tax bill completed. Page 2. Conquest of German Samoa by New Zealand troops bloodless. Page 4. British stragglers expected soon to rejoin troops on the coast. Page 2. Turkish ambassador admits he criticized United States. Page 1. Foreign nations, including Germany, oppose Turkish abolition bill. Page 2. National. President vetoes postal savings amendment and suggests amendment. Page 6. Mouth of Columbia suffers in re-drafted harbor bill. Page 6. Domestic. Los Angeles employers say trouble with their year. Page 11. Pacific Northwest. Thousands of children guests at Vancouver Fair. Page 7. Sport. Coast League results: Portland 5, Los Angeles 1; San Francisco 5, Oakland 0; Venice 5, Mission 2. Page 12. National records established in meet which New York Athletic Club wins at Baltimore. Page 12. Oregon football squad begins rigorous training. Page 12. Commercial and Marine. American and English hop markets affected by cessation of Continental exports. Page 11. Large stock of wheat in Liverpool causes wheat Chicago market. Page 17. Success of New York City's big bond issue is assured. Page 17. Port of Portland wants pilots to act independently. Page 16. Tentative schedule provided for Hill service to San Francisco in Spring. Page 13. Portland and vicinity. Text book changes for pupils to be extensive under way. Page 16. Money men calm and American industry promising, says H. D. Ramsdell. Page 7. Public shows willingness to aid visiting nurse association. Page 17. Misses Edith and Lenora Gregory home from war zone. Page 7. Copy of British White Book received by Consul Erskine. Page 5. First unit of new Methodist church soon under way. Page 16. Fight on light bill discounts to be carried to State Commission. Page 9. Physicians attack little girl blinder. Page 7. Grant H. Dimick to manage R. A. Booth's campaign. Page 12. Portland physician says war is end of kings. Page 4. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 13.

NO TRUCE, DECLARES LORD OF ADMIRALTY

"Our Life Against Germany's" Is Slogan.

BRITON APPEALS FOR MEN

Army of Million Wanted for Service on Continent.

NAVY'S PART IS PRAISED

Winston Spencer Churchill Says Number of Warships to Be Completed in Next Year Far Exceeds That of Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Under the auspices of the National Liberal and Constitutional Clubs, two great rival political organizations of the metropolis, an enthusiastic meeting was held tonight in support of the Prime Minister's call for recruits.

The chief speaker was Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; F. E. Smith, director of the official press bureau, and Will Crooks, labor leader in the House of Commons. "It is too soon to speculate on the result of the great battle which is now being waged in France," said Mr. Churchill, "but everything we have heard during four long days of anxiety seems to point to a marked and substantial turning of the tide."

Hopes Built Cautiously.

"In a battle taking place on a front of over 100 or 150 miles one must be careful not to build too high hopes. But when every allowance has been made, the situation tonight is better, far better, than calculations could lead us to expect in this early stage of the campaign. But had this battle been as disastrous as, thank God, it appears to be triumphant, I should have confidence that we have only to continue our efforts to bring this war to the conclusion which we intend."

"The war has now been in progress five or six weeks. In that time we have swept German commerce from the seas; all our ships, with inconsiderable exceptions, are arriving safely and punctually at their destinations and carrying the commerce upon which the wealth and industries and power to make war of this country depend. We have transported safely and successfully great numbers of soldiers across the sea from all quarters of the world. We have swept the so-called German Ocean without discovering a German flag."

"The number of battleships that will

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Friday's War Moves

WHAT seems destined to go down in history as the battle of Marne, and which has been in progress for a week without final result, was marked yesterday by a retiring movement on the part of the German forces. The German right was threatened with a flanking movement by superior numbers and withdrew toward Belgium.

The German right is meeting with varied success around Verdun, which they seem to have passed despite opposition, and the center, according to British and French reports, is also retiring.

The hardest fighting seems to have taken place between Vitry-de-Francois and Sessanne. Here the French were drawn up on a road over which they could move rapidly. They were repeatedly attacked by Von Buelow's right Saxon army and the Prince of Wurtemberg's right. These attacks, which continued until Thursday night, were of a most violent character, according to the French report, and were stopped only when General Pau got possession of the hills north of Sessanne, from which his artillery could command the valley down which the Germans would necessarily advance on their way from Chalons.

It was for the possession of these hills that the French fought hard early in the battle, and it was here that only a fight occurred which first went in favor of one side and then the other. It is believed here that this retirement into the hills of Vitry-le-Francois was made to enable General Von Moltke and the German general staff to plan some other means or way of breaking through the French line.

The British public seems well satisfied with the result of the battle as far as it has gone, but the military experts warn them that it is not over yet. It is suggested by some of the military men as being possible that the French are only holding the line of the Marne on sufficiency while the Germans are making some changes in their line of communications. Among the experts it is considered there is no reason to suppose the German army has been fought to a standstill.

The distress of the German right wing has given the little Belgian army another opportunity to do something, and it is taking advantage of it by harassing the German reinforcements, which are hurrying south to General von Klueck's assistance and also to attack the Germans' left in Belgium. As only a few troops of the German line are left there the Belgians have only to cope with the Landsturm.

Petrograd lays claim to another victory in Russian Poland, and it is said Tomaszow has been taken after a desperate fight, as well as Opole and Tourbaine, two fortified towns in the rear of Tomaszow. The Austrians here are routed and fleeing in the utmost disorder. Driving in between the two wings, the Russians have cut off this Austro-German army and completely surrounded it on the front and flank. The Russians have summoned this right wing to surrender.

Defenders Have Supply Trains. "The Russian cavalry has got behind the retreating army with guns and the situation of the Austro-Germans now is desperate. To cross marshes and rivers with cavalry and artillery hampering it from the rear is more than any beaten army ever accomplished since Napoleon's time. Moreover, the Austro-Germans have lost the bulk of their supply trains and the men must be starving."

"The Opole-Tourbaine line of 40 miles, which the Austro-Germans had strongly fortified in order to secure to them a chance of retreat, has been taken, thus removing the last obstacle to Russia's pursuit southward.

"The climax to this operation has nearly been reached, for the Russian cavalry on Thursday covered 25 miles, engaged all the way with the enemy's rear guard."

Prisoners Sent Toward Siberia. "The Austrian army, resting on the fortified center at Grodek, still maintains the stubborn fight, but the end must be near for this force also, for the arrival of fugitives from the rout of the Tomaszow army and the knowledge that the Russians have now got between them and the retreating left wing of the original line of battle cannot fail to complete the demoralization of the forces which have now been for ten days fighting a defensive action against an ever-increasing number of Russians."

"The number of prisoners now in Russia is so enormous that it is becoming necessary to send them further afield. A large number are being sent towards Siberia."

The taking of Semlin was reported in a Reuter dispatch from Rome transmitting a message received from Nish, the temporary capital of Serbia. The dispatch said: "The taking of Semlin has caused great enthusiasm throughout Serbia. The people are proud that their army, after seven weeks of war, not only has prevented a powerful enemy capturing Belgrade, but has inflicted humiliation upon them by forcing them to evacuate their base of operations against Serbia. The victory has had a most wonderful moral effect upon the army and people."

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS FLEE

Battalions Annihilated After Deser-tion and Torpedo-Boat Blown Up.

ROME, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 11.—According to the Tribuna an Austrian torpedo-boat has been blown up near Fazzana, 52 miles south of Trieste, in Istria, after striking a mine.

Several wounded Austrians, who arrived in Trieste, state that during the battle of Lemberg, all the Austrian officers of three battalions fled, leaving the battalions in the woods, where they were annihilated. Only 50 men escaped.

RUSSIA AND SERVA REPORT VICTORIES

Semlin Falls, Austrians in Poland Divided.

SIEGE OF BELGRADE ENDED

Germany's Ally Turns on Czar's Force at Lemberg.

RUSSIA ADMITS RETREAT

Kaiser's Troops Reported Pursuing Invader From East—Accounts of Austrian Extremities in Galicia Exaggerated.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—News from Nish, Serbia, that the Serbians had captured Semlin and an official announcement from Petrograd that Russian troops had succeeded in dividing the Austrian army in Poland, dominated the situation today concerning the Eastern scene of war. The Petrograd dispatch said:

"Tomaszow has been taken after a desperate fight.

"The German troops near Mysinec and Chorzow, Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

"The Russian forces have taken by assault the fortified positions of Opole and Tourbaine, Russian Poland, and pursued the enemy a distance of 25 miles. Russian cavalry is still driving in the rearward of the enemy."

Austrian Wing Separated.

"It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops which were operating around Tomaszow and Hava, in Russian Poland."

Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"The Austrian retirement on the Vistula is being conducted with a semblance of order, but the case is different with the right wing operating near Tomaszow. The Austrians here are routed and fleeing in the utmost disorder. Driving in between the two wings, the Russians have cut off this Austro-German army and completely surrounded it on the front and flank. The Russians have summoned this right wing to surrender."

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Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia. It is located on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save, opposite Belgrade, Serbia, with which it was connected by a railway bridge across the Save.

Long Bombardment Ended.

It was from Semlin that the Austrian infantry and artillery, in conjunction with the monitors on the river, began their fighting on July 29 against the Serbians. The Serbians early that morning blew up the bridge connecting Semlin with Belgrade. An intermittent bombardment, according to reports, has since been kept up by the Austrians in Semlin on Belgrade.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The capture of Semlin by the Serbians had long been planned, and the operations were conducted with great ability, according to

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