

### BRITAIN SETS OUT CAUSES FOR WAR

Copy of Book Published by Order of King George Received by Consul Erskine.

### BLAME LAID ON GERMANY

Intimation Given That Sir Edward Grey Could Have Preserved Peace if Kaiser's Government Had Not Interfered.

A copy of the famous White Book, containing the British official version of the diplomatic events that led up to the outbreak of the present European war, has been received by Thomas Erskine, British Consul in Portland, accompanying it is a pamphlet containing statements made by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the House of Commons, August 3, together with brief extracts from Parliamentary debates of August 4 and 6.

Both documents resemble the Congressional Record in form. The White Book was presented to both houses of Parliament by command of the King, so that the members would know exactly what had been the nature of the correspondence between their Foreign Office and the representatives of the other governments. The book gives this correspondence from July 20 to August 4, inclusive. On the nature of the correspondence based on the British assertion that the German government is responsible for the precipitance of general hostilities.

The correspondence discloses that on July 20 Sir Edward Grey, communicating with the German Ambassador at London, suggested, concerning forthcoming Austrian demarche to Serbia, that the more reasonable the Austrian demand could be made, and the stronger the justification she could show for making the demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over.

**War Evaded Desired.**  
"I hated the idea of a war between any of the great powers," said Sir Edward, "and that one of them should be dragged into a war by Serbia would be detestable."

"The German Ambassador agreed wholeheartedly in this sentiment," he added.

The correspondence is given until July 25, Sir Edward having urged on Germany in the meantime that Germany, Italy, France and England should work together in St. Petersburg and Vienna in favor of moderation, and on that date the German Secretary of State told the British Ambassador at Berlin that if the relations between Austria and Russia should become threatening he was quite ready to concur in Sir Edward's suggestion.

It was reported to Sir Edward on the same day that the press of Berlin had not seemed to be in favor of Serbia backing down under the Austrian demands, which involved the virtual surrender of Serbian sovereignty, and that a telegram from the British representative in Serbia, who said: "I think it highly probable that Russia has already urged the utmost moderation on Serbia."

**Austria Is Upheld.**  
On the same day, July 25, Sir Edward was read a telegram from the German Ambassador from his government which said that while the German government had not known of the severity of the Austrian demands in advance, yet, "when Austria had once launched that note she could not draw back."

Russia and England, with Italy approving, asked that the time limit set by Austria for Serbia's reply be extended to give the powers time to examine the data to be presented by both Austria and Serbia.

Sir Edward again proposed his four-power mediation conference July 26, Italy and France at once agreeing, but Germany saying that while she agreed in principle, the plan was "not practicable."

The next day Austria expressed her position to the British Ambassador at Vienna, declaring that "Austria-Hungary cannot delay warlike proceedings against Serbia," that suggestions of negotiations on Serbia's reply would have to be rejected, and that "the prestige of the dual monarchy being engaged, nothing could now prevent conflict."

**Mediation Again Suggested.**  
Here intrude discussions of the Russian policy. It was a menace to Germany if conducted in the north instead of wholly in the south, where it could be construed as against Austria.

Sir Edward has set forth that on July 25, talking to the German Ambassador, he revived his four-power plan.

"I urged that the German government should suggest any method," he said, "by which the influence of the four powers could be exerted to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed, Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediating influence was ready to be set on foot in any method that Germany could suggest if time was not acceptable. In fact, mediation was ready to be set on foot by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would 'press the button' in the interests of peace."

**Germany Blamed Wholly.**  
With a general European conflagration in prospect July 29, Austria having declared war, Germany proposed a neutrality agreement with England, whereby England was to stay out of the neutrality of Holland and Belgium should be respected, the latter, however, depending on the action of France.

This was rejected, and on the same day the Austrian Ambassador told Sir Edward that the war against Serbia must proceed, as "Austria could not be expected to the necessity of mobilizing again and again."

The correspondence may be construed from this on to show what Germany was resolutely determined to do, and that even Austria's knees began to weaken before the crash came which involved all the powers.

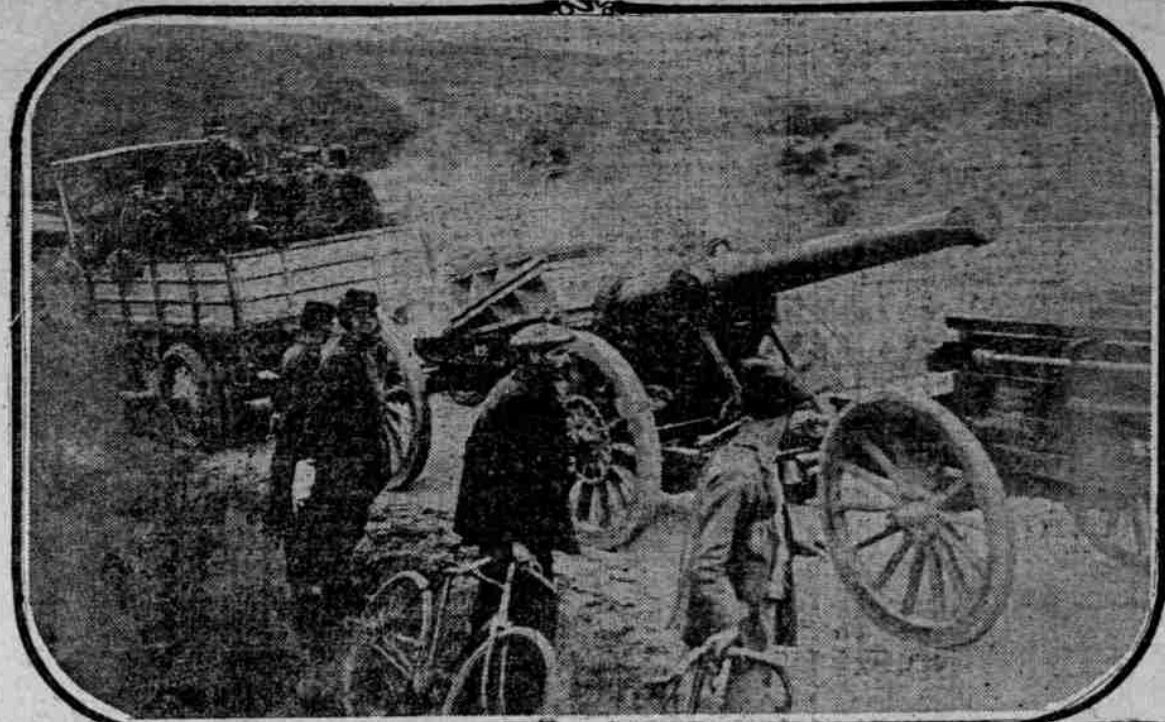
As late as August 1, Sir Edward telegraphed the British representative in Berlin, telling him to request that the German government allow British ships detainee in German ports to proceed without delay.

The same day he sent another message to his representative in Berlin, saying that "things ought not to be hopeless so long as Austria and Russia are ready to converse."

The communications toward the close became briefer and briefer, until, finally, August 4, Sir Edward told Sir E. Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, that should Germany not agree to respect Belgian neutrality, he should ask for his passports.

"His Majesty's government," he said, "feels bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves."

PHOTOGRAPH OF FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.



TOP—SIEGE GUN EN ROUTE. MIDDLE—PEASANT WOMAN GIVING WATER TO SOLDIERS. BELOW—FRENCH TROOPS ON MARCH.

### BATTLE NOT DECIDED

Germans Further South Than Credited When Checked.

### THREE ARMIES IN RETREAT

London Intimates Allies' Advantage Due to Failure of All Invading Forces to Keep Pace With Von Kluck's Fast Advance.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The battle of Marne, as the French have christened the great struggle which now has been in progress for a week in the territory between Paris and Verdun, with the allied armies of France and England on one side and the Germans on the other, has not yet reached a decisive result.

The German right, however, in the face of superior forces and threatened with an outflanking movement, continues to retire to the north along the route over which General Von Kluck made his famous dash toward Paris from the Belgian border after having defeated the allies at Mons and again at Cambrai and St. Quentin.

**Three German Armies Retire.**  
With General Von Kluck, also, according to French official reports, the right wing of General Von Buelow's army, which supported his left, is falling back toward the Rivers Aisne and Oise. On Von Buelow's left the army of the Princes of Wurtemberg, which had been trying for weeks to break through the French line, has also stopped fighting and retired north. The German left wing, however, composed of other sections of the Princes of Wurtemberg's army and the army commanded by the German Crown Prince, still is fighting with varying success.

The armies, however, appear to have passed Verdun, as Berlin reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that fortress. A comprehensive French official report issued tonight indicates that General von Kluck is farther south and east of Paris than had hitherto been disclosed, so that his advance was even faster than he was given credit for making.

**Both Armies Report Retreat.**  
It seems that the German armies on his left moved anywhere near as quickly as he did, the battle of the Marne might never have been fought.

However, faced by a strong British-French force, and with another French force advancing from Paris, threatening his flank and his communications, General von Kluck was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the River Ourcq. In this fighting, according to the British-French reports, a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German transport were taken.

The German report, on the other hand, says: "The war booty was represented by 50 guns and some thousands of prisoners."

As at first received this report said the Germans admitted defeat and the loss of men and guns, but it later was explained that this was a telegraphic error. The English newspapers decline to accept this explanation and insist that the admission was really made to be withdrawn later by some superior officer.

### DARING SOLDIER RISES

WOUNDED FRENCH YOUTH DECORATED ON BATTLEFIELD.  
Rescue of Superior in Face of Fire and Capture of Flag While Injured Bring Rewards.

LIMOGES, France, Sept. 11.—On a train loaded with wounded which passed here today was a young French officer, Albert Palaphy, whose unusual bravery on the field of battle won for him the Legion of Honor.

### STRAGGLERS IN SOON

4000 or More British Are Expected to Return.

### ELEVENTH HUSSARS MISSED

To Say That Regiment Met Annihilation Is Stretching Imagination, Says Correspondent of London Daily Mail at Rouen.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rouen has great hope that many of the British numbered in General Sir John French's list of casualties will turn up again. He has every ground for expecting, he says, to see 4000 or more of these men soon back on the firing line.

"For the past two days," he says, "I have been informed, while on a journey towards Paris, that the Eleventh Hussars no longer exist, yet it is certain that half of their 700 soon will appear."

"At nightfall of September 7 the Eleventh Hussars, exhausted after four days' fighting, slackened rein near Compiègne. They had experienced ill-luck early in the day when taking 50 Germans prisoner. Through this they had expected to get some remounts, but the Germans were worse off than they.

"The Eleventh were to have a night's rest, screened by 10,000 fresher troops, but at 5 o'clock in the morning, without warning, shells burst over them and their horses stampeded; but to assist that the regiment was annihilated is to stretch the imagination. The same applies to the Dorset regiment."

"Meanwhile, many hundreds of stragglers are giving good accounts of themselves. At Chantilly 60 of them, of all regiments, laid a quick-firing trap for a patrol of Germans. The enemy was allowed to pass one Maxim concealed in a hedge and to ride on to the muzzles of two others ahead. They were caught between two fires and the British mowed them down. The survivors were taken prisoners."

The correspondent quotes other incidents to prove that stragglers are a force to be reckoned with. Ontario has an Indian population of 22,000.

### Buy School Suits Today



Boys' \$6 Norfolk Suits

\$4.95

Extra Trousers Free

New chevviots, tweeds and novelty weaves in Fall patterns. Trousers are full-lined and have taped seams. Every suit silk-stitched. A special price on the best school suit you can buy

### BEN SELLING

Morrison Street at Fourth

The store will remain open this evening until 10 o'clock

### NO MERCY SHOWN SNIPERS IN WAR

Playwright in German Army Tells of Youth With Gun Being Shot.

### FATHERS IN FIRING SQUAD

Stern Men Do Not Flinch From Duty, Though Family of Doomed Violator of War's Stern Rules Plead in Vain.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One of the most vivid accounts of an episode of the war comes from the Lokal Anzeiger of August 24. It is a letter from Paul Hoecker, a Berlin playwright, now serving as captain of the reserve. His play, "A Nation in Arms," is being given at the Berlin Opera-house.

He describes a mission on which he was dispatched to search for arms in Belgian villages in which shots had been fired by civilians on German troops. His instructions were to summon the villagers to deliver up their arms and those in whose possession arms were found after they declared that they had none were to be instantly shot.

Execution of Youth Described.  
Describing a visit to Jungbusch, he says that at one house were found an elderly man and a woman and a girl of 13. He added:

"Then a terrible thing happened. A sergeant and a private dragged the woman from the house. She had found him hiding among the straw in the loft. He had in his hand a Belgian rifle loaded with five cartridges. From the opening of the roof he may have aimed at many as honest German. The youth had to put his hands up. Stammering and deadly pale, he stood."

"Who is this youth?" I asked the old man. As if struck by lightning, all three fell on their knees, waiting for the moon groans. "He is my son. For God's sake, you are not going to kill him? And the little girl sobbed as if her heart would break. The private tried to escape, but was put up against the wall by the men."

No Compassion Shown.  
"I had to picture to myself by force the German patrols riding through the night with the bullets of treacherous snipers whistling round their helmets and their fall figures and bright eyes of our good German fellows, in order to master my nerves in face of this sorrow and fulfill my duty."

Three men! Ready?  
"The three men commissioned, who were fathers of families, two from Berlin and one a farmer, did not turn their heads. This is just business. We had got a ruffian who merited no compassion. The volley rang out. The trembling body collapsed to the ground and did not move again. Three holes were visible in the blue blouse. The boy's eyes were closed. His face had not changed its expression. Death by our rifle is painless. Death by our rifle is painless."

"We ought to burn the old man's house over his head," said one of my men.

"Quick march!" I ordered.

"The three peasants are still kneeling on the ground; the corpse lies up against 'a' wall."

### FRENCH DENY SNIPER STORY

"Demonstrably False," Is Embassy's Reply to German Charge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—German statements that snipers had been organized by the French two months before the war were denounced tonight at the French Embassy as "demonstrably false." Several other German statements were denied in the statement, which said:

"The news from Berlin announced yesterday that Mausegott had been taken, with four Generals, 400 guns and 40,000 men."

those corps would have been made of "the statement is demonstrably false."

### PHARMACY STUDY PLANNED

Y. M. C. A. Course to Open September 21, With Work in Evenings.

The College of Pharmacy at the Y. M. C. A. will open on September 21. The classes will be held during the evening hours only, to enable the students to work while attending school. The course covers four years. The textbooks necessary for the course are the Remington Practice of Pharmacy, Coherent Volumetric Analysis, the United States Pharmacopoeia, and Culbreth's Materia Medica.

The officers of the school are: Robert C. French, educational director; W. S. Ladd, president; H. W. Stone, general secretary; Murray Levy, dean of pharmacy; and chemist, Dr. A. G. Bettman, materia medica and botany; Dr. John M. Connolly, of the University of Oregon medical department, professor of toxicology and jurisprudence, and W. V. Green, professor of mathematics.

### AMERICAN JOINS FRENCH

Wife Also Offers Service as Red Cross Nurse During War.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 5.—A message received today by F. W. Anderson, a banker, from his sister, Mrs. Julia Williams, wife of Henry Williams, both of whom have been in Paris for several months and where Mr. Williams is engaged in business, said that Williams had left his wife in Paris and had gone to the front in the European war as a private in the French infantry, and that Mrs. Williams had enlisted as a Red Cross nurse and been assigned to duty in the regiment of which her husband is a member. Mrs. Williams' message adds, "Mr. Williams welcomed the opportunity to fight for France."

Before Williams went to the front he worked night and day with his automobile in the commissary department of the army.

### Redmond Banks May Unite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—(Special.)—State Superintendent of Banks Sargent announced today that a movement was on foot looking to the consolidation of the State Bank of Redmond and the Redmond Bank of Commerce. He said that he had outlined a plan for the consolidation and that he had submitted it to the officials of the two institutions for ratification. The business of the town does not justify the existence of two banking institutions.

### Yukon Closed to Allies' Foes.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Sept. 11.—Officials of the White Pass & Yukon Railroad have notified Germans and Austrians in Alaska not to attempt to pass through the Yukon on steamers of the company. The Canadian government, according to the warning, is taking as prisoners of war all Austrians and Germans passing through the territory.

### BOODIES LITTER ROAD

Germans Terribly Harassed by Artillery on Retreat.

### DISTANT FIRE IS DEADLY

Clumps of Wood Intervene Between Gunners and Their Targets, but Officer Mile Distant Gives Range by Telephone.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Some idea of how the Germans were harassed by artillery fire during their retreat was obtained on a visit to the fields near Meaux, the scene of a severe fight yesterday. The German infantry had taken a position in a sunken road on either side of which were stretched in extended lines hummocks, some of them natural and some the work of spades in the hands of German soldiers.

Besides many bottles were 40 or 50 empty cartridge shells, while fragments of clothing, caps and knapsacks were scattered about. This destruction was wrought by batteries a little more than three miles distant. Scattering clumps of wood intervened between the batteries and their mark but the range had been determined by an officer on an elevation a mile from the gunners. He telephoned directions for the firing and through glasses watched the bursting shells.

The sunken road was littered with bodies today. The road is lined with poplars, the branches of which, severed by fragments of shells, were strewn along the road. In places whole tops of trees had been torn away by the artillery fire.

### TALK ON WAR IS TONIGHT

Colorado Society Also to Launch Campaign for Visitors.

The meeting of the Colorado Society which will be held at Library Hall in the Public Library building tonight at 8 o'clock will not only be important as affording the people of Portland a first opportunity to listen to the full text of the address by William D. Wheelwright on the European war, but will launch an active campaign for routing Panama-Pacific visitors by way of Oregon in 1915.

The lecture to be given by Mr. Wheelwright will be: "The Situation With Some Personal Reminiscences, and the Duty of the Hour." The occasion will mark the beginning of a series of entertainments by the Colorado Society.

If you would avoid the evils of constipation, take an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and most agreeable in effect. They only cost a quarter.

### Nature Never Intended Woman to be Sickly

As a matter of fact it is her right and her duty to enjoy perfect health and strength—to be just as strong and healthy as man—perhaps more so—in view of the fact that it is she who brings into the world the offspring. Every woman can be strong and healthy. Don't resign life!

If you suffer from headaches, backaches, nervousness, low spirits, lack of ambition, or have lost all hope of being well again—it's more than an even chance that you will speedily regain your health if you will try

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

This famous remedy is the result of years of patient research by a physician who has made women's peculiar ailments a life study.

Since its introduction—more than forty years ago—thousands of women in every part of the globe have testified to its wonderful merits. You, too, will find it beneficial. Try it now. Your dealer in medicines will supply you or you can send 10-cent stamps for a trial box. Address V. M. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels.