

RIVER AISNE HALTS GERMANS' RETREAT

French Troops Have Reoccupied Amiens.

GUNS DESERTED IN FLIGHT

Ammunition and War Stores Left Behind by Kaiser.

HORSES OUTFRAN BY MEN

Correspondent of London Times Says German Army Was Lured Into Trap and Full Extent of Rout Is Not Appreciated.

PARIS, Sept. 14, 11:09 P. M.—The French official statement issued tonight says that French troops have re-occupied Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but that the Germans are making a stand on the River Aisne. The statement is as follows:

"On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy. Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces. The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the River Aisne.

"On the center, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse, he continues to retreat. On our right wing we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon, which has been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is 15 miles south-southeast of Verdun.)

"In Lorraine our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans. The morale and sanitary condition of our armies continue excellent."

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Unrelenting pursuit of the rapidly retreating German armies by the British and French forces continued today with extraordinary vigor, according to the French view.

Despite the great numbers composing their various armies which operated together against the allies, the German withdrawing movement is being carried out with great rapidity and cleverness. The main body appears to be approaching the Belgian frontier, while the German left wing seemingly is gaining shelter in German Lorraine.

Ammunition Is Abandoned.

So far as known the fleeing invaders, who after wonderful forced marches into France made such a stern attempt to break through the solid lines of the allies defending Paris, have abandoned more than 90 cannon of various calibers and 20 machine guns because their exhausted horses were unable to drag them fast enough to keep up even with the foot-weary infantry.

Enormous amounts of ammunition and war stores also were left on the route of the Germans, which is through a difficult country, rendered almost impassable in some places by the heavy rains of the last few days and which threaten to continue.

Allies Appear Fresh.

The allies, on the other hand, it is asserted, display no sign of fatigue. They are represented as stirred by unexpectedly great victories to such a state of elation that they are able to keep close on the heels of the retreating enemy, harassing them day and night, cutting off detachments and attempting to interpose between them and the frontier.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the Germans are still retreating everywhere. They are abandoning all the positions which they erected to cover a possible retreat.

German Land to See Warfare.

It is generally believed here that the next phase of the gigantic war, in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged on the western field alone, will take place in German territory.

The allies, according to the military experts, doubtless will endeavor to prevent the German armies, should they succeed in eluding capture, from taking strong defensive positions near the frontier.

Large bodies of fresh troops are understood to have been sent forward to assist in the pursuit, and many more are ready to share the chase, it is said. Some portions of the allied armies who through the hot and sunny days, interspersed with deluges of rain, bore the brunt of the fighting, are taking a brief rest in preparation for future movements which may call for equally great efforts.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Times correspondent, who wires from five miles south of Provins in the department of Seine-et-Marne, says:

"I have traveled to this point practically along the whole line of the allied army, though of course always in the rear. General von Kluck's host, in coming down over the Marne and Grand Morin rivers to Sezanne, 25 miles southwest of Epernay, met little opposition and I believe little opposition was intended. The allies, in fact, their opponents straight into a trap. The English cleverly led the

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BULLETINS

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 15, via London.—A special to the Rotterdamische Courant announces that Colonel Von Reuter, widely known through the part he played in the Zabra, was recently killed in action. The Russian General Kaulbars, according to the Sofia newspaper Outro, has been executed at Odessa on a charge of espionage.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 11:25 P. M.—The official press bureau issued tonight a denial of the report that Russian troops have been landed in Belgium. "There is no truth whatever," says the bureau, "in the rumors that Russian troops have landed or passed through Great Britain on their way to France or Belgium. The statements that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discredited."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Bryan announced today, on receipt of a message from President Wilson, that the Belgian Commission, which has come to this country to protest against alleged German atrocities, will be received at the White House Wednesday afternoon.

NISH, Servia, Sept. 14, via Paris.—The Serbian offensive movement continues successfully on the left bank of the Save. No important developments along the Lower Drina have been reported since the Serbian victory on September 9.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 2:28 P. M.—Great Britain today put in force the regulation that no foreigner is to be permitted to land in England without a passport. Hereafter no naturalized American citizen will be granted a passport unless he submits his naturalization papers or unless the State Department investigates his naturalization through court records.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 14, via London.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the German General Staff announced on September 12 its plan of campaign in the western theater of the war, of which no detail had been known, had led to a new engagement, which, so far, is favorable to the Germans.

PERKIN, Sept. 14.—It is believed here that 25,000 Japanese troops have now been landed on the Shantung Peninsula. The Chinese are sending 25 Red Cross men to serve among both combatants at Kiau-Chau. This is the first time the Chinese Red Cross members have worked among foreigners. A dispatch from Lai-Chow today says that Japanese troops are passing toward Shiao and P'ing-Tu. (P'ing-Tu is about 40 miles north of Kiau-Chau.)

BERLIN, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 14.—Commercial Locomotive, of Berlin, has promised 500 marks (\$125) to the first Zeppelin which throws successfully eight bombs on English soil.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 4:05 A. M.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome quotes the Giornale d'Italia as saying: "Austria has removed its first line of troops from the Italian frontier, especially the frontier riflemen. The Alpine sharpshooters are needed against the Russians, but the Austrians have prepared a defense of the frontier with gendarmes, reservists and members of the Landsturm and Landwehr. A possible landing of Italians at Trieste, which is unfortified, has been provided against by entrenchments on the Campo Mareo Hill, which overlooks the town, and by blockhouses around the Gulf of Trieste. The remainder of the coast of Istria and Dalmatia has been mined."

PRESIDENT NEARLY LEFT

Aided by Secret Service Man Executive Leaps Aboard Moving Train.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—President Wilson was forced to jump aboard a moving train to keep from being left at Greenfield tonight on his return trip from Cornish, N. H., to Washington. He left his car to walk on the station platform and the train started before he climbed aboard. His catch hold of the handrail and jumped on the observation platform aided by a secret service operative.

The President's return trip was turned into an almost continuous ovation by large crowds which gathered at all stops.

CORNISH, N. H., Sept. 14.—President Wilson left here at 3:30 P. M. today for Washington, where he will arrive tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

TORPEDO SINKS BRITON

Cruiser Hela Hit by Explosive From Submarine of Enemy.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 15, 8:55 A. M.—It is officially announced that on the morning of September 13 the small cruiser Hela was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine.

Almost the whole of the crew were saved.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 3:05 A. M.—The Scotsman today states that the German submarine which sank the cruiser Pathfinder has itself been sunk by the gunfire from seven British ships.

RECOGNITION SEEMS NEAR

France, Spain, Italy and Portugal About to Accept Carranza.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Madrid says the new Mexican Minister to Spain, Sanchez Arizona, after having conferred at San Sebastian with Foreign Minister de Lema, arrived in Madrid today and received the archives of the Mexican legations of Madrid, Lisbon, Rome and Paris.

This, the correspondent says, is considered as a preliminary to the recognition of the New Mexican government by Spain, Italy, Portugal and France.

CZAR ADMINISTERS CRUSHING DEFEAT

Austro-German Prisoners Total 180,000.

RUSSIA CROSSING SAN RIVER

Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Now Threatened.

GUNS IN TREES DEADLY

Physicians Declare No Evidence of Expanding Bullets Found—Burn- ing Houses Used as Signals. Lemberg Is in Danger.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 10:12 P. M.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages received in Copenhagen admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but asserts it is retreating in good order.

"General von Auffenberg's army," the correspondent continues, "is said to be in a dangerous position, being cut off from the main army. The Austrians have had terrible losses."

It is said the prisoners taken by Russia in the 17 days' fighting total 180,000.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On the Austrian frontier the Russian troops are crossing the San River. On taking position near Kawa Ruska, the Russian troops captured 30 cannon and 8000 prisoners, and also enormous stores of war material and provisions."

"The results of the pursuit of the enemy in that territory are still unknown."

Austrians Leave Belorussia.

"In the marshes of Belorussia the Russians found more Austrian batteries sunk in the mud, abandoned during retreat."

The general army, while repulsing the last desperate Austrian attack, captured the moment our troops took the offensive, a great number of prisoners and guns, the total number of which has not as yet been determined.

"General Brussloff declares his troops gave proof of great energy, determination and bravery. The commanders of the corps, he says, led their units with imperturbable coolness."

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Treaties Making War With America Impossible for Year Are to Be Signed Today by France, Britain, Spain and China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Although no reply had been received tonight from the German government to the inquiry of the United States concerning the attitude of the former toward peace in Europe, Administration officials were hopeful that from the informal effort something tangible might soon develop.

That many influential German-Americans are working to bring about some exchange of peace terms has been admitted in official quarters. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are keeping in close touch with all the efforts. The feeling prevails among Administration officials that as the casualty lists grow and the enormity of the struggle is brought home to the masses in each country, the movement for peace correspondingly will gain momentum.

PRINCE PROUD OF WOUND

"God Has Allowed Me to Be Wounded, Bless Him," Says Kaiser's Son.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—According to the Exchange Telegraph's Hague correspondent, Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, recently sent to the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden the following telegram:

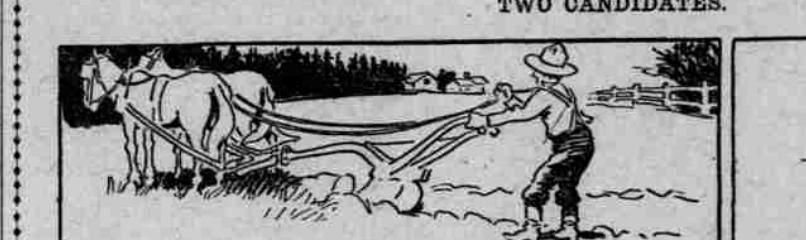
"God has allowed me to be wounded. Bless Him, I am proud of the day I fell. It was the finest day I have lived."

Berlin Posts 4000 Dead.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 14.—The most extended list of German casualties yet published has been made public here. It comprises 784 killed, 2190 wounded and 814 missing.

The total of all published losses up to date are now as follows: 4184 killed, 15,985 wounded and 5070 missing.

TWO CANDIDATES.



WHEN BOOTH WAS A FARM HAND, CHAMBERLAIN WAS RUNNING FOR OFFICE



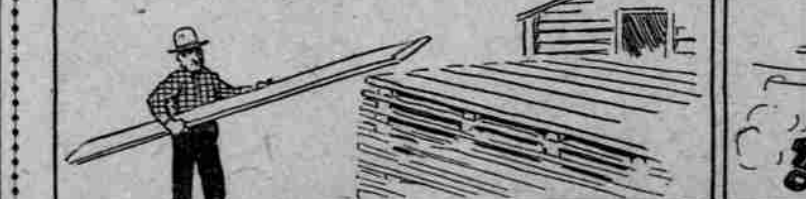
WHEN BOOTH WAS A SCHOOL TEACHER, CHAMBERLAIN WAS RUNNING FOR OFFICE



WHEN BOOTH WAS A CLERK, CHAMBERLAIN WAS RUNNING FOR OFFICE



WHEN BOOTH WAS A TRAVELING SALESMAN, CHAMBERLAIN WAS RUNNING FOR OFFICE



WHEN BOOTH WAS A LUMBERMAN, CHAMBERLAIN WAS RUNNING FOR OFFICE



NOW MR. BOOTH IS A CANDIDATE, HE FINDS CHAMBERLAIN STILL RUNNING FOR OFFICE

PEACE MOVE GAINS, WASHINGTON BELIEF

Kaiser, However, Silent on Subject.

LOSSES EXPECTED TO FIGURE

Many Influential German- Americans Aid Movement.

UNITED STATES PACTS DUE

Treaties Making War With America Impossible for Year Are to Be Signed Today by France, Britain, Spain and China.

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Peace Pacts to Be Signed.

In the midst of the conflict the United States will tomorrow sign treaties of peace with Great Britain, France, Spain and China, countries whose combined population is more than two-thirds that of the earth. The Senate, as regarded by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan as practically a guarantee against war, as they provide that all disputes be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation during a period of a year before any nation is free to engage in hostilities.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Jules Jusserand, Juan Riano, the British, French and Spanish Ambassadors respectively, and Kai Fu Shih, the Chinese Minister, have received instructions from

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Monday's War Moves

EXCEPT for the army which has begun attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to the French official report issued yesterday. From Nancy to Vosges they have withdrawn from French territory, while on the extreme right General Von Kluck and General Von Buelow continue to retreat to the north, before the French and British, even giving up their defensive position on the River Aisne between Compiègne and Soissons.

Further west, the German detachments that held Amiens have moved northward to try to rejoin the German army of the right at St. Quentin. It is possible that all the Germans in Northwest France have done likewise; otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the center. Another defensive position, behind Rheims, has been given up and in the Argonne region a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Belouze and Triancourt.

The allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into a disaster by a stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war. On the right they are in good position to continue the offensive, if the men and horses are not too tired for further effort. They are based on a strong line running from the Marne to the fortresses through the hilly country south of Argonne.

While the allies' left, composed largely of fresh troops with a heavy force of cavalry under General Pau, is wheeling around so as to drive General Von Kluck and Von Buelow toward Arras and Valenciennes, General Pau's army by a few more marches by La Fere and Laon might cut communications between the retreating Germans and Belgium.

The British who Sunday took nearly all the crossings on the River Aisne and captured many prisoners, are now north of that river and are pushing the attack that would assist in forcing the Germans to evacuate Rheims. The center, somewhere between Chaumont and Rheims, is making an effort to recapture the latter city, which would be one of the most popular victories that could be announced to Frenchmen.

The British War Office issued a long dispatch yesterday from Marshal Sir John French covering more completely than the previous summaries the fighting from September 4 to September 10, inclusive, a period of seven days. According to this report the German swerve to the southeast of Paris is accounted for by General Von Kluck's decision that the British who had been so heavily engaged in the retreat from the Belgian frontier could be ignored and that he could proceed with his plans of enveloping the main French army.

The new army which came out from Paris, however, upset this calculation and, with his flank threatened, the German General had to withdraw—a movement which has been continued up to the present.

General French paid high compliment to the latest addition to the British army—the flying corps—and he also quotes a letter from the French commander, General Joffre, who congratulated him on the accuracy of the information supplied by the aviators. These men have done little or no bomb-throwing, but have confined themselves to gathering information about the enemy for the general staff. This is the work that military men always have said would prove of the greatest service in connection with the use of the aeroplane. In what conflicts they have had with German aviators, the British flying men, according to Field Marshal French, "have established individual ascendancy," and he adds, "something in the direction of mastery of the air has already been established. This is particularly gratifying to Britons as England was one of the last to go seriously into the development of aviation and the government has been severely criticized for not giving it more encouragement."

The Belgians, who have received new big guns and reinforcements from somewhere, by a sortie from Antwerp, have prevented the Germans from sending more of their troops out of Belgium to the south.

It is reported that the Germans had another army corps ready to dispatch to the assistance of their right wing, north of Paris, but quickly stopped its departure when the Belgians showed their strength and ability to cut communications between Brussels and Louvain. Although the Belgians had to retire to the protection of the Antwerp forts when the Germans discovered them, they proved themselves capable of at least annoying the army of occupation.

All the news seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians, who on the right were supported by some German divisions. By the capture of Tomaszow, the Russian army, which had invaded Poland as far as Opole, Kranastax and Zamoce, and the army which they defeated at Lemberg and which, although it lost heavily in killed, wounded, prisoners and guns, managed to reform to some extent and undertake the offensive. The Germans, who reinforced the Austrians, according to latest advice, shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortresses at Przemyel, and the rear guard is endeavoring to keep off the Russian cavalry, which is pursuing them.

Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,900,000 men, with 2500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000, and that 450 field guns were taken, besides the guns in the captured forts, and an immense amount of war material.

Another Squad of Correspondents Courteously Escorted Out of War Zone by French Army—Being Detained by Allies.

Bombs Mutilate Victims.

In buildings of historic value and galleries of art Paris is so rich that to throw a bomb without destroying something of value to the whole world would require careful aim. These bombs that did fall were of an especially vicious nature. I saw a photograph taken by the authorities of the body of a young woman struck by a bomb. It showed 15 wounds. The mutilations of other bodies could not be described.

During the withdrawal of the Germans the question was raised if it were not voluntary and part of a pre-conceived plan to strengthen the army in the center. Evidence now revealed on the battlefield, over which General von Kluck's army retreated, shows that the positions that the Germans attempted to hold were rendered untenable. On the hills where their guns were entrenched Normandy poplars of enormous width and height were uprooted by the English artillery as by a cyclone, and where trees cannot stand neither can man. Further evidence was the amount of ammunition that was abandoned by the Germans. Apparently no effort had been made to save.

Forced Flight Indicated.

This and the number of dead still lying in the fields and in trenches indicates that it was not a withdrawal according to a preconceived plan, but rather a forced flight.

Still further proof of this is in the prisoners taken by the British. The prisoners they captured are said to have been lost through an error of their own people, who too soon blew up the bridge across the Marne, thinking all their men already had crossed. About 1500 who had not crossed were cut off by the river and were swiftly surrounded by the British.

The rules against permitting correspondents to accompany the Allied armies was today again illustrated by the return to Paris under arrest of John Reed, of the Metropolitan Magazine; Boone, of the London Times; Jeffrey, of the London Daily Mail; Robert Dunn, of the New York Evening Post, and two others of the London Daily Mirror and Times.

Writers Put Under Guard.

Two days ago they six walked from Crecoy to Coulommiers and asked permission of General Smith Dorton to accompany his column. They were by him turned over to the French, who explained that they were not under arrest, but he sent them, guarded by gendarmes, to Paris with orders to report at 5 today at the military headquarters and then proceed to the city of Tours, where they are to be released. On their papers they are described as "not dangerous."

Whether the trip to Tours is intended as punishment or is meant to keep them well away from the field of operation, they departed for that city this evening.

SERBS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS

Beaten Forces Shoot Own Men to Prevent Retreat.

NISH, Servia, Sept. 11 (Delayed in transmission).—A great battle was fought September 9 and 10 on the whole of the northwestern frontier of Serbia. The Austrians, who were trying to invade the country at different points, were everywhere repulsed and suffered heavy casualties. It is estimated that they lost more than 10,000 men in dead or wounded. Military authorities consider the victory decisive.

Brilliant bayonet charges were made which, it is said, the Austrians nowhere could resist.

The Austrians are said to have directed machine gun fire against their own troops in order to prevent their retreat.