



NEW BIG CLASH IS ON IN FRANCE

Allies Attack Germans Along Entire Front.

VERDUN ATTACK DENIED

Crown Prince and Duke of Wuerttemberg Are Seeking Way Home.

PARIS IS STILL FORTIFYING

Allies Rush Reinforcements While Belgians Hamper Relief From Kaiser.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—French army headquarters gave out a statement today to the effect that the Germans still held a strong position north of the River Aisne, and that the opposing armies were in conflict along the entire line. The army of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, it was declared, had been forced to retreat still further and was on the line marked by Valenciennes, Conspoye and Ornes. The allies have recaptured Rheims. The retreat of the Germans, said the report, was made more difficult by the rains, which stalled heavy guns and impeded the various kinds.

Forward Move Continues.
The official communication issued by the French government tonight says that the allied armies are in close contact with the Germans everywhere and that the forward movement continues between the Meuse and Argonne.

The text of the communication is as follows:
"On our left wing our armies are in close contact with the enemy on the whole front from the heights north of the River Aisne west and south of Rheims."

Verdun Attack Denied.
"On the center our forward movement between the Argonne district and the Meuse continues."

"It is absolutely untrue, as has been published time and again by the official Wolff Agency, that the army of the Crown Prince is besieging and bombarding Verdun. This city has never been attacked. Only the fort of Troloy, which is not a part of the defenses of Verdun, but protects the heights of Meuse, has been bombarded on several occasions."

"It is known that the violent attacks of which it has been the object have not succeeded and that since yesterday it has been relieved."

"There is nothing to report concerning the right wing."

Crown Prince Seeks Way Out.
One correspondent says:

"The relief of Fort Troloy is likely to have an important bearing on the fate of the German army. The Germans were investing Fort Troloy and the neighboring forts between Toul and Verdun, with the object of opening a way into the Argonne."

"The failure of this plan means that the French are masters of the valley from Toul to Verdun. Therefore, the armies of the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wuerttemberg will be unable to cross the Meuse and will have to go further north and attempt to pass by the Stenay Gap."

New Battle Thought Begun.

Some military critics are of the opinion that the stand now being made by the Germans along the River Aisne is the beginning of a new battle, which may develop into a combat almost if not quite as important as that on the Marne. It is pointed out, however, that the struggle must be a frontal one from the German side, while the allies occupy positions from which an enveloping movement can be effected."

The strength of the respective forces engaged, although kept secret, is believed to be almost equal. It is argued, however, that the allies possess the advantage of prestige, which has been increased since they repulsed the Germans on the east of Paris. The allies also command the railroads, which enable them to bring reinforcements."

Belgian Activity Effective.

This the Germans are not in a position to do, owing to the activity of Belgians in keeping several German army corps engaged since taking the offensive from Antwerp along the Meuse."

It was generally expected that an attempt to stem the tide of their rapid retreat would be made by the Germans after the allies had forced them to retire from the field of battle to the east of Paris, where they had fought stubbornly for seven days and had suffered enormous losses. It had been revealed that British and French aviators were daring risks following the retrograde movements of the German army and succeeded in gathering the information that the Germans had erected field guns at various places along the northern plateau beyond Rheims."

These works were intended by the Germans for the event of meeting superior forces and being obliged to retreat and re-form.
It is understood they left several

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In a dispatch from Rome dated Monday, September 14, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it has been officially reported that the German Baltic squadron, which is composed of 29 units, has had 15 vessels in action.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A reasonable estimate, says a Times Petrograd dispatch, places the Austrian losses in Galicia at 300,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, or nearly one-third of their forces. They have also lost, the dispatch says, 1000 guns, more than two-thirds of their available artillery.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Central News Agency says it is declared there that the members of the Roumanian Ministry have tendered their resignations.

MILAN, via Paris, Sept. 15.—Reports from Austria to the Corriere della Sera say the cold in Galicia is so intense, especially at night, that the soldiers suffer terribly. Many are reported to have become ill.

THE HAGUE, via London, Sept. 15.—The states-general was opened today by Queen Wilhelmina, in the speech from the throne, emphasizing the necessity for the strictest neutrality in the present war, on which, she intimated, the national existence depended.

GALATZ, Roumania, Sept. 15, via Petrograd.—Great manifestations have occurred here in favor of the Allies. An immense crowd, composed of all classes of the population, paraded today on the streets of the city acclaiming Russia, France and England. The German and Austrian consulates are guarded by forces of the police.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15, via London.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Sarajevo, Bosnia, saying that several Serbian priests have been shot as spies on charges of inciting to take arms against the dual monarchy and even leading them against the Austrian troops on the frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says it is officially admitted in Trieste, Austria, that 15,000 soldiers from France and Trent, mostly Italians, fighting in the first line, have been killed in the Galician battles.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch received here from Rome says the Tribune's Petrograd correspondent declares it is reported in the Russian capital that the Austrians have lost 70 per cent of their total effective available troops, including 250,000 men taken prisoners by the Russians and Austrians. The dispatch adds that Austria is withdrawing her forces to protect Vienna and Budapest.

ROME, Sept. 15, via Paris.—The Messagero official communication received here today gives details of reports of Russian victories over the Austrians, and asserts that about 100,000 Russian prisoners and nearly 500 cannon have been captured by the Austrians.

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 15.—The Hamburg-American steamer Staatssekretar Kraetke arrived here today from China Sea, bringing 71 Chinese passengers from the Marshall Islands. It was intimated by passengers that German war vessels were making Marshall Islands their headquarters.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—All the foreign diplomats in Antwerp, says an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, yesterday visited Malines to see for themselves the condition of that city after the German occupation. They will make reports to their respective governments.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Chronicle's Antwerp correspondent, in a dispatch dated Tuesday, says there are now 100,000 Germans ranged around Brussels, while a Belgian army of 80,000 men has taken shelter beneath the line of the Antwerp forts and will prove a constant menace to the Germans should they wish to move troops to France.

ROYALTY MAY NURSE FOES

Mother of Slain Heir to Throne and Kin Offer Services.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Vienna dispatches received here say all the women of the Austrian imperial family are acting as Red Cross nurses, having organized several hospitals, where they are attending the wounded.

The Archduchess Marie Theresa, mother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated in Bosnia just before the outbreak of the war, has requested to be permitted to nurse Slav soldiers.

"SEDAN OF EAST" IS FOUGHT IN PRUSSIA

Berlin Thinks Russians Are Driven Out.

GERMAN GENERAL HITS HARD

Conservative Von Hindenberg Casts Caution Aside.

DOUBLE BLOW IS STRUCK

Joseph Medill Patterson, in German Capital, Says Thousands of Poles Were Drowned When Germans Fell Upon Them.

BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.
(Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement with the Tribune.)
BERLIN, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Now they are calling the battle with the Russians in East Prussia "the Sedan of East." The German general staff announces "officially" 70,000 Russian prisoners and the capture or destruction of all the Russian artillery engaged, a total of 515.

They have already, too, begun to give a name to it, the battle of Tannenbergh. Whether this name will "stick" is yet uncertain. Tannenbergh is a small place not easily found on the maps. So look for the line between Allenstein and Ortelburg in the south of province of East Prussia and you have the battlefield.

Railways Play Big Part.
It is significant that the part railways have played in this fight. Allenstein and Ortelburg are both junctions on the strategic railways of East Prussia. These railways were not built for commercial purposes. Note how they start from the Russo-German frontier about 15 miles back, but how seldom they cross it or come to the boundary. When war was declared, Germany sent only about 150,000 men to the east to hold the Russians, while the main army went west to crush France.

The grand strategy of the German campaign was to crash through Belgium, turn the French fortresses on the Franco-German frontier, and thrust the sword of Germany, no matter how bloody, into Paris in the heart of France; then, if necessary, entrain the victorious army for the Russian front and attempt to stay the expected invasion.

Bliff of Russians Designed.
The 150,000 men sent to the east in the beginning were partly to bluff the Russians into a slow and cautious advance.
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REPUBLICANS SURE TO WIN IS FORECAST

Harmony Dinner Is Enthusiastic.

GENERAL VICTORY PREDICTED

Women and Men Join in Party Feast Predicting Triumph.

DEFEATED DINE VICTORS

Members of "Club," Composed of 7 Men Who Lost in Primaries, Conspicuous at Banquet Table. Candidates Are Heard.

Convinced that this is a Republican year and that the Republican party is so returned to power in state and Nation, a large party of enthusiastic Republicans gathered at the Commercial Club last night to attend the harmony dinner, at which the unsuccessful candidates for Republican nominations at the May primaries paid their compliments to their successful rivals.

The festivities were arranged under the auspices of the Republican County central committee, but candidates for both state and county offices were among the guests. Members of the "Harmony" Club, composed of the seven men who were defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor last Spring, were conspicuous among the banquets.

Mrs. Dunway Attends.
Headed by the women's advisory committee of the state Republican organization, scores of women took places at the tables.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunway collaborated with Charles B. Moore, chairman of the state committee, in presiding.

Both R. A. Booth and Dr. James Withycombe, candidates for United States Senator and Governor respectively, were among the principal speakers. But their utterances contained no more enthusiasm of expressions of confidence than did the brief speeches of the defeated candidates.

It was a good-natured, cheerful gathering that gave frequent expressions to optimistic declarations of Republican success.
Mr. Moore's opening statement that he defied a threatened illness in order to be present because he believed this to be a "Republican year," was greeted with hearty applause.

Democrats Are Scored.
"Why," he said, "this country must be periodically afflicted with a Democracy."
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Tuesday's War Moves

THE battle of the Marne has about come to an end and, although the allied armies are keeping in touch with the retreating Germans, it seems evident the latter are taking up positions to stay the northward advance of the British and French.

General von Kluck, with his army, has made a stand north of the River Aisne on a line marked by the forest of L'Aigle and Craonne, while the armies of Generals von Buelow and Von Hausen, the Duke of Wuertemberg and the Crown Prince are falling back to straighten out the front on which the next big battle is likely to be fought.

Although the Germans have been badly punished in their long retreat and have lost many guns and heavy transport, they maintain cohesion, and unless the French succeed in their attempt to get between the army of the Crown Prince and those operating to the west of him Emperor William's forces will present a solid front when the time comes for another clash, which will be fully as important as the recent battle.

If the Germans can gain the new position it offers better opportunities for defense than the ground they have passed over during the last 10 days. Their right, apparently, extends as far west as St. Quentin, through a country intersected by rivers and streams that will embarrass the attacking forces.

The main German forces under Generals Von Buelow and Von Hausen, the Duke of Wuertemberg and the Crown Prince stretch along the River Aisne to the hills behind Rheims and then south to Verdun, thus securing the roads and railways running across from Reims to the Belgian frontier and eastward to Luxembourg and Metz in Lorraine.

Thus by bringing the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria more into their own hands, the allies at last replace, however, the allies at last, reports were keeping up a keen pursuit with probably fresh troops, the French left, with large forces of cavalry, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continues to harass the German right, while British and French forces, which gained passage over the Aisne two days ago, now are somewhere between that river and the River Oise and are trying to repeat the outflanking movement which they carried out on the Oureq last week.

Rheims has been recaptured by the allies, but the reports make no mention of the neighboring fortresses of La Fere and Laon, the recapture of which should not be difficult, as they are situated to resist attack from the north, and the south front is relatively weak.

On the French right the Germans are falling back to Chateau Salins, just across the Lorraine border, which has been the scene of so many skirmishes since the beginning of the war.

In Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged, both sides reserving all their strength for the more critical contest in the west.

The Russians are said to be continuing their successes in Galicia and Poland. The armies of General Dankl, which had the support of some German divisions, have been driven back across the frontier, which they crossed while the Russians were advancing on Lemberg, and now, according to Petrograd reports, are in the angle between the Rivers San and Vistula, a trap into which Russian troops had been trying for some days to drive them. Their flanks are supported by the fortresses of Cracow and Przemyel.

Przemysl is being approached by the Russian army, which captured St. George and which now will operate against the right wing of Generals Dankl and von Auffenberg. Meanwhile, the Russian army is free to move west toward Thorn, Prussia, a town of some 27,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Vistula, near Bromberg, and General Rennenkampf can look for reinforcements for his army, which had to fall back with the German advance in East Prussia.

The Russians won their victories in Galicia and Poland not only because they had a superior force, but because, according to correspondents, their artillery was superior to that of the Austrians and the Germans.

The scattered British and German forces throughout Africa have been having skirmishes wherever their frontiers meet and the South African mounted rifles, a permanent force, many of whom fought against the British in the South African war, are reported to have won a victory over the Germans, whom they are said to have expelled from Ramansdrift. This may be the forerunner of what may develop into a serious battle. The Germans have a strong force in German West Africa and already have threatened the borders of the Union of South Africa.

Therefore before long the Germans, who sympathized with the Boers in their war with Great Britain, may be opposed by the same Boers, who are now fighting for Great Britain.

The Servians and Montenegrins, according to Rome dispatches, after the capture of Visegrad, Bosnia, by the Serbians, and of Fatcha, Bosnia, by the Montenegrins, joined forces and now are advancing along the entire front. All these troops are veterans with long fighting experience and are expected to give a good account of themselves.

From Berlin comes the report that the German cruiser Hela has been sunk by a submarine boat. The admiralty here has no confirmation of this and there is as much mystery about the case as surrounded the sinking of the British cruiser Pathfinder by a German submarine. If the report should prove correct, it would seem that the submarine of both countries are making some daring raids.

AUSTRIAN ARMY IN DIRE PERIL

Royal Heir Is With Force Cut Off in Morass.

5 GERMAN CORPS CHECKED

Artillery of Kaiser's Ally Reported Lost and Cavalry Is in Bog.

RUSSIANS NEAR PRZEMYSL

Defenders' Losses Heavy and Vienna Papers Cease to Print List of Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Express says:
"The surrender of the Austrian army led by Generals Dankl and Von Auffenberg is imminent. The heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke Charles Francis, is with General Dankl's army, which is entirely cut off from communication."
Five German Corps Checked.
"Five German army corps marching to the relief of the Austrians have been checked at Grodek by the third Russian corps."

"General Dankl's army is caught in the morass west of the River San. Further west a flanking army of 100,000 Cossacks is awaiting it. Its artillery has been lost and its cavalry is in the bog."
Tremendous Losses Prospective.
"The last hope of the Austrians is to concentrate between the triangular fortress works of Przemyel, Cracow and Jaroslaw. They can accomplish this, if at all, only by tremendous losses."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15, via London.—The general staff has issued an announcement as follows:
"Russian troops are progressing along the lower stretches of the San River without meeting resistance from the defeated enemy, who continues to retreat."

"After having occupied Grodek, 16 miles west of Lemberg, and reached Moscieka, 37 miles south by west of Lemberg, the Russians find themselves within a single day's march of Przemyel."

"Emperor Nicholas has conferred the decoration of the Order of St. George on Lieutenant-General Radke Dimitrieff for his eminent success in the field."

Battle Slickens in Prussia.
Another official statement issued today said:
"No fighting occurred in East Prussia today. Our troops extricated themselves from a difficult position and are now awaiting further movements."
"The preliminary engagements have cost the Germans dearly. They threatened to turn the Russian wings, but the covering troops drove them off."

Colonel Shumsky, the military correspondent of the Order of St. George, in a long criticism of what he terms the joint mistake of Austro-German strategy, the effects of which, he says, are now being revealed on both fronts, considers that the Galician victory was obtained at an opportune moment and that the transfer of German troops from the western to the eastern frontier has not attained its object.

He says it is fair to conclude that the Russian successes on the Austrian front and the Russian movement in East Prussia were the primary causes of the victories of the Anglo-French army. The shocks administered by the Russian army, he declares, have been so powerful that the Germans were obliged to recall a portion of their troops from France, thereby facilitating the French task.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says that after the capture of Opole and Touroline, Russian forces have hemmed the enemy into an angle formed by the junction of the River Vistula and the River San.

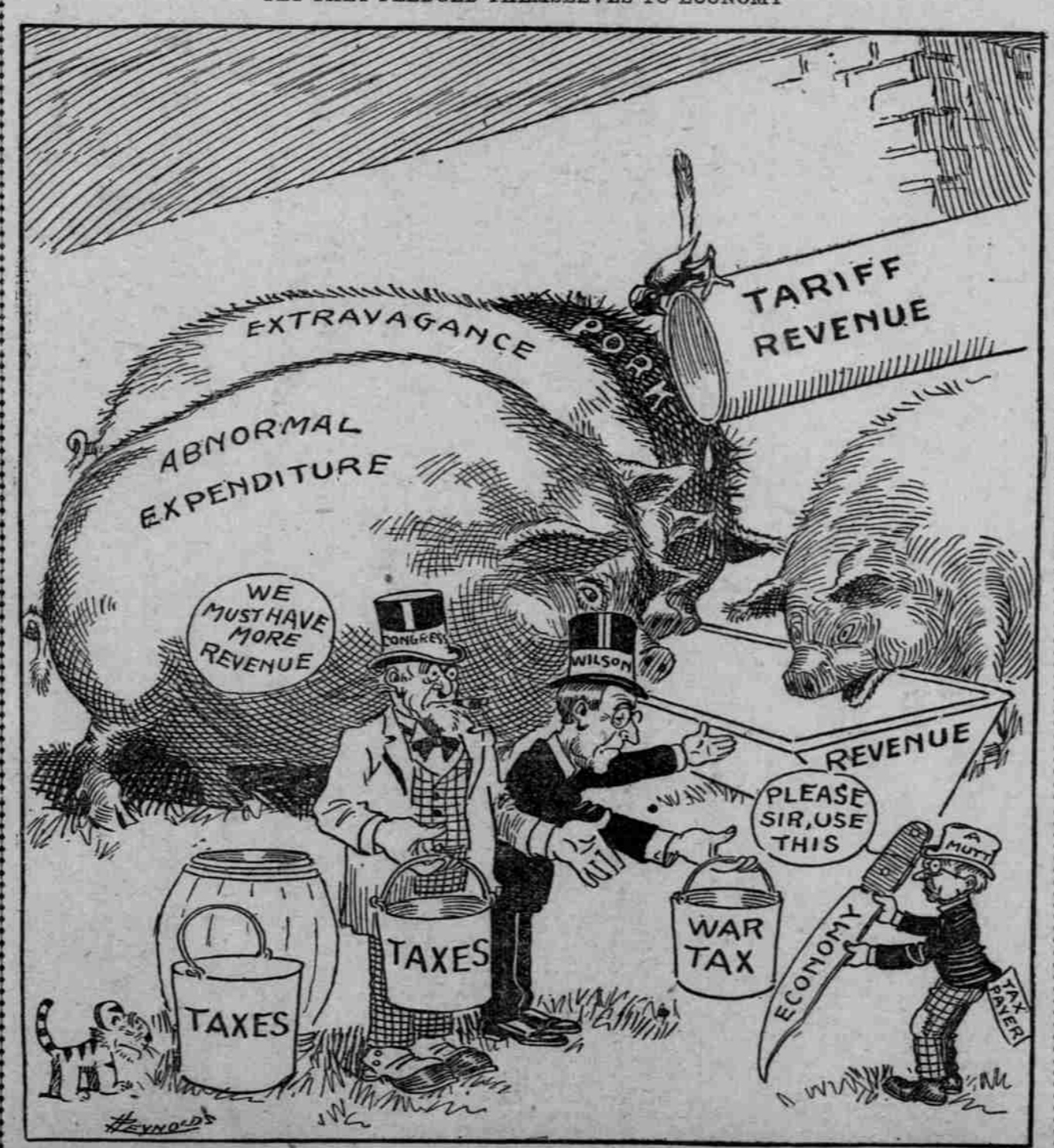
Germans Outnumbered, They Say.
In a dispatch from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Central News Agency quotes the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger as saying that the reason the Austro-German armies were defeated in Galicia was Russia's numerical superiority, the Russians exceeding the Austrians and the Germans by 350,000 men.

The Austrian losses have been enormous, some regiments losing all their officers. The Russians broke in suddenly between the armies of General Auffenberg and General Dankl, making retreating absolutely necessary.

Countless refugees from the Austrian province of Galicia are fleeing toward

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YET THEY PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO ECONOMY



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