



## HARD FIGHTING MARKS RETREAT

### Roads Torn by Deadly German Artillery.

### PURSUIT MADE IMPOSSIBLE

### Countryside Through Which Armies Pass Is Picture of Desolation.

### WASTE OF WAR IS PITIFUL

### Richard Harding Davis Describes Second Day of Battle at Soissons.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.  
Copyright, 1914, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Incorporated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, by cable from Paris, dated Sunday, Sept. 13. (Delayed by Censor.)—The struggle for the possession of Soissons lasted two days. The second day's battle, which I witnessed, ended with the city in the possession of the French. It was part of the seven days of continuous fighting that began September 6 at Meaux. Then the German left wing, consisting of the army of General von Kluck, was within 10 miles of Paris. But the French and English, instead of meeting the advance with a defense, themselves attacked steadily all of last week. At the rate of 10 miles a day they have been driving the Germans back across the Aisne and the Marne and so have saved Paris.

**Artillery Fire Desolating.**  
When this retrograde movement of the Germans began those who could not see the nature of the fighting believed that the German line of communication, the one from Aix-la-Chapelle through Belgium, had proved too long and that the left wing was voluntarily retiring to meet the new line of communication through Luxembourg.

The fields of battle beyond Meaux, through which today it was necessary for me to pass to reach the fight at Soissons, showed no evidence of leisurely withdrawal, but on both sides evidence of most desperate fighting and of artillery fire that was widespread and desolating. That of the Germans, intended to destroy the road from Meaux and to cover their retreat, showed marksmanship so accurate and execution so terrible as while it lasted to make pursuit impossible.

**Road Piled With Shattered Trees.**  
The battlefield stretched from the hills three miles north of Meaux for four miles along the road and a mile to either side. The road is lined with poplars, three feet across and as high as a five-story building. For the four miles the road was piled with the branches of these trees. The trees themselves were split as by lightning or torn in half as with your hands you could tear apart a loaf of bread. Through some solid shell had passed, leaving clean holes. Others looked as though drunken woodsmen with axes from roots to topmost branches had slashed them in crazy fury. Some shells had broken solid trunks in two as a hurricane snaps a mast.

That no human being could survive such a bombardment I saw many gawsome proofs. In one place for a mile the road was lined with those wicker baskets in which the Germans carry their ammunition. These were filled with shells unexploded and behind the trenches were hundreds more of these baskets, some as large as lobster pots or umbrella stands, for the shells of the siege guns, and others, each of three compartments, for shrapnel. In gutters along the road and in the wheat fields on either side the brass shells flashed in the sunshine like tiny mirrors.

The four miles of countryside over which for four days both armies had ploughed the earth with these shells was the picture of complete desolation. The route of the German army was marked by knapsacks and accoutrements scattered over the fields on either hand as far as you could

(Continued on Page 1.)

## BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The German fight wing is now encircled by the allies, according to an Amiens dispatch to the Daily News.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The admiralty announces that submarine E-9, Lieutenant-Commander Horton, has returned safely after having torpedoed a German cruiser six miles south of Helligoland. It is believed the cruiser was the Hecla, the sinking of which by a submarine was officially reported from Berlin yesterday.

PARIS, via London, Sept. 16.—The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Berlin, via Copenhagen, saying the German Emperor will proceed to East Prussia and assume chief command against the Russians.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Despite the energetic measures by the Government, demonstrations in opposition to Italy's attitude of neutrality continued in the larger towns today. The police being insufficient, troops are being employed extensively to repress the demonstrators and protect foreign embassies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Japanese Embassy was informed today by the State Department, which inquired about 50 Japanese supposed to have been in Germany at the outbreak of the war, that 12 of those named are not now in Germany. Among them was Tamaki Mizu, greatest of the Japanese opera singers, a member of the Imperial Theater Company at Tokio.

ROME, Sept. 16, via Paris.—Dispatches received in Rome from Serbia say the occupation of Visegrad is causing extraordinary excitement throughout Bosnia, where the Serbians are being welcomed as liberators. The dispatches also say that Serbian cavalry already is approaching Rogatica, with a view to opening the way for the army to proceed to Sarajevo, 25 miles southeast of Rogatica.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says 800 French left Paris today to carry out under the direction of the army medical service such sanitary measures on the recent battlefields as will free the capital and the region roundabout from all danger of infectious diseases.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 17.—General von Hindenburg, who has been directing the German forces in East Prussia, has been urgently summoned from East Prussia to take command of a division in the western front, according to a message received here from Stockholm.

## NOTED HUNGARIANS HELD

Max Nordau, Author Detained by France, Scouts Disarmament Idea.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16.—Max Nordau, the author and physician, and Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party, are among the foreigners who are being temporarily detained here.

Nordau, although born in Budapest, has lived 34 years in France and does not disguise his sympathy with the French army. In a conversation with Paul Berthelot, the writer, Nordau said today:

"We fight expecting a happy era for Europe. Total disarmament is a chimera, but partial disarmament may be realized."

## EXPLOSIVE BULLETS FOUND

Red Cross Find Quantities Left by Austrians, Say Russians.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—The general headquarters of the Red Cross announces that it has been informed by telegraph by its representative with the First Russian regiment at the front that when Austrian fortifications have been captured quantities of explosive bullets, packed in special parcels and labeled, have been found. It is also charged that explosive missiles have been used by the Austrians.

The general headquarters of the Red Cross has been requested by its representatives to send into the field a commission to investigate the charge.

## WOUNDED FILL HOSPITALS

Number Arriving in Vienna up to Monday Estimated at 60,000.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rome says: "Sixty thousand wounded arrived in Vienna up to Monday night. Since the hospitals had all been filled last week, huts for the wounded were erected. Food, physicians and medical equipment are insufficient."

"In Dalmatia the food situation is most serious and bread is being doled out by the military authorities."

## AMBROSE BIERCE MISSING

Newspaper Writer, in Mexico Since December, Object of Search.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—Ambrose Bierce, widely known as an author and newspaper writer, has been missing in Mexico since last December and friends have requested the State Department to begin a search for him.

Mr. Bierce has lived in Washington for several years.

His secretary, Miss Carrie Christensen, an English instructor, will arrive here tomorrow from San Francisco to direct plans for conducting the search.

## Airmen Battle Viciously.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the Times at Havre, after giving a vivid description of the battle of the Aisne, says:

"While this battle was proceeding a most exciting battle of aeroplanes, German and English, occurred high in the air. It was a great struggle, the machines darting hither and thither until finally the German, wounded, fell to the ground."

## GERMANS RESISTING ON 110-MILE LINE

### Paris Says Reinforcements Have Come.

### STRONG ORGANIZATION SHOWN

### Capture of Many Prisoners on Previous Retreat Reported.

### BERLIN NOT CAST DOWN

### German General Staff Declares No Victories Have Been Won by Enemy and Decisive Result Is Improbable Soon.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—It is officially announced here that the Germans are fighting a strong defensive battle along their front from Noyon, 55 miles north-east of Paris, to a point north of Verdun.

The line thus runs nearly east and west. The battle line, according to this report, is 110 miles long.

**Germans Make Stand.**  
The official communication says: "During the days of September 14 and 15 the rear guard of the enemy was overtaken by our pursuing force and obliged to turn and face us. Reinforced by large armies, the Germans waged a defensive battle along their entire front, on which certain of their positions show strong organization. This front is bounded by the region of Noyon, the plains to the north of Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, Laon, the heights to the north and to the west of Rheims and a line which runs thence to the north of Ville-sur-Tour, to the west of the Argonne region, and which is continued thence beyond the Argonne by another line, which passes north of Varennes, a point that has been evacuated by the enemy, and reaches the River Meuse in the neighborhood of the Forest of Forges, which is north of Verdun."

**Stragglers Added to Prisoners.**  
"During the pursuit of the enemy executed by our troops after the battle of the Marne, the Germans abandoned numerous prisoners to our hands. To these men there has been added a large multitude of stragglers, who were hidden in the forests."

"No exact accounting of these prisoners, or of the war material captured by us so far has been possible. It is for this reason that the Minister of War, who does not want to give out figures which might be considered fantastic, refrains from announcing the details of these captures."

Another official communication is (Concluded on Page 2.)

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.  
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 51 degrees; minimum, 29 degrees.  
TODAY'S—Unsettled weather with occasional rain; southerly winds.

Richard Harding Davis describes desperate fighting as Germans retreat. Page 1.  
Wilson refuses to pass on Kaiser's complaint that allies use dum-dum bullets. Page 2.  
Belgian commission's report alleging atrocities by Germans submitted to President Wilson. Page 1.  
Associated Press correspondent says Germans not guilty of cruelties. Page 2.  
Germans making strong resistance on line 110 miles long. Page 1.  
Soissons again in hands of French. Page 2.  
British Ambassador to Austria says war with Russia was once almost prevented. Page 2.  
Austrians say they are preparing to return to attack on Russians. Page 4.  
John Redmond pledges Ireland's aid to Empire in war. Page 4.  
Democrats agree on special war tax list. Page 5.

National.  
Sir Lionel Garden forced to leave Mexico by Carranza. Page 4.

Domestic.  
Colorado miners accept President Wilson's peace plan. Page 6.

Sport.  
Coast League results—Los Angeles 5, Oakland 1; San Francisco 6, Missions 0. Page 8.  
Korea refuses to wear Giant uniform at salary of \$200. Page 8.  
Federals ask truce of organized ball and chance at world's championship. Page 9.  
Portland poloists defeat Lewiston players at Spokane. Page 9.

Pacific Northwest.  
C. X. Larrabee, millionaire philanthropist, drops dead in Bellingham, Wash. Page 14.

Commercial and Marine.  
Oregon hop market opens up with heavy buying. Page 15.  
Reports of German-Austrian victories send wheat up at Chicago. Page 19.  
Dock Commission to ask consignees to keep municipal dock clear, owing to need of space. Page 13.

Portland and Vicinity.  
New shows at moving-picture theaters show novelties in photography. Page 18.  
Senators at Bourne eager to see Mr. Booth elected. Page 18.  
Weather report, data and forecast. Page 18.  
Milwaukee would enter Portland. Page 13.

## CHICAGO GAINS 806,668

School Census Shows Inhabitants Number 2,437,526.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The population of Chicago is 2,437,526, according to the biennial school census made public today. This is an increase of 252,242 over the Federal census taken in 1910. Of the number 895,668 were born of American fathers, 876,288 were born of foreign parents.

The Germans lead the foreign-born citizens with 239,377; the Poles are second with 231,346, and the Russians third with 166,131.

## TURKS AT BULGARIAN LINE

Prussian Cavalry Officer Expected to Be in Command.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd says: "It is announced that the Turks have concentrated a large army on the Bulgarian frontier and that General Liman Van Sanders, a Prussian cavalry officer who trained the Turkish army, is expected to take command."

## BELGIAN REPORT REACHES WILSON

### Charges Against Germans Reiterated.

### MANY MASSACRES ALLEGED

### Commission Says Murder Was Accompanied by Torture.

### DESTRUCTION IS PICTURED

### Allegations Divided Into Groups and Are Declared Supported by Evidence—Individual Instances Enumerated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A resume of the findings of the Belgian commission of inquiry appointed by the King of the Belgians to investigate the alleged atrocities committed by German troops, by the Belgian legation here, was made public today after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

The findings were grouped under the headings of "the atrocities at Linsmeau and Orsmatel," "the massacre of Aer-schoot" and "the destruction of Louvain." The summary follows:

"German cavalry occupying the village of Linsmeau were attacked by some Belgian troops and two gentlemen. A German officer was killed by the Belgian soldiers during the fighting and subsequently buried at the request of the Belgian officer in command."

**Peasants' Skulls Fractured.**  
"None of the civilians had taken part in the fight; nevertheless, the village was invaded at dusk by a strong force of German cavalry, artillery and machine guns. In spite of the formal assurances given by the Burgomaster that none of the civilians had taken part in the fight, two farms and six outlying houses were destroyed by gunfire and reduced to ashes. All the male population were then compelled to come forward and hand over whatever arms they possessed. No recently discharged firearms were found."

"Nevertheless the invaders divided these peasants into three groups: those in one group were bound and 11 of them placed in a ditch, where they afterward were found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of rifles."

**Houses Looted in Night.**  
"In the night of August 10 German cavalry entered Veim in great numbers. The inhabitants were asleep. "Without provocation the Germans fired on Mr. Deglimmes' house and broke into it. They destroyed furniture

(Continued on Page 3.)

## Wednesday's War Moves

THE German and allied armies again are facing each other on a long, slightly curved line stretching from Noyon on the west to the Argonne Forest on the east and thence across the Meuse to the southeast, in the direction of the German fortress of Metz.

That the Germans intend to give battle on this line, with the River Aisne in front of their right, the hills of Rheims facing their center, and the mountains and forest of Argonne on their left, there seems little doubt. They went back steadily before the French and English armies, fighting only rear-guard actions until General von Kluck, got across the Aisne.

They then turned and delivered several counter attacks, which, however, according to the British official report, were repulsed. These counter attacks doubtless were delivered in the hope of giving the troops of the right wing, exhausted by the long advance followed by a retreat almost as long, the opportunity of resting and preparing positions from which they could reach attacks from the allies, and in which they could await reinforcements before taking up the offensive again.

The Germans are in the hilly country around Noyon, on the plateau north of Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons and north of Rheims, where they are holding strong entrenchments and receiving reinforcements. Even here this right wing, which has up to the present borne the brunt of the fighting in the advance and the retreat, is not altogether safe, for the French army operating from Amiens clear to its flank, while the British and French troops, by the Belgian legation here, was made public today after the report had been presented to President Wilson.

It is essential, however, that they should hold their positions, for they cover the lines of retreat to the north, which would be their only way out if defeat should be their lot. Both sides have suffered heavily.

The German center, which in the last few days has come more into line with the two wings, now stretches from the heights north of the Argonne Ridge, dipping a little into the Argonne, to a point just northeast of Camp de Chalons. It is all high, rough ground, in many places covered by forest, which may by this time have been destroyed.

The German left has been driven back a little farther than the center and holds the ground from west of the Argonne hills north of Varennes, which the French have recaptured, to the Meuse, which it crosses at Consenvoye, and thence southeastward to Metz.

The crossing of the Meuse, which the Germans have selected at Consenvoye, is just out of range of the fortifications of Verdun, so that as far as the battle now pending is concerned they have not to reckon with this stronghold, except as it offers support to the French in case the allies are compelled to retire.

The Germans on this line cover as many lines of retreat as possible, including those to Namur, Givet, Messines, Sedan and Stenay, and should soon be ready, if they have not already begun, to give battle, or, if the offensive comes from the other side, to defend their positions.

It is believed General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, retains the initiative, having received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but whether he will try again to envelop the German right, or to break up the Crown Prince's army on the left remains to be seen. It is known that the German right has been considerably reinforced, so that it would be more difficult than before to work around that wing, while the German left and center, which also have seen a lot of hard fighting and held their positions until the retirement of the right compelled them also to fall back, doubtless have been stiffened, despite the fact that many troops have been sent to the eastern frontier.

Neither side has attempted to make any estimate of the losses in killed, wounded and captured during the battle of the Marne, but they must have been enormous and will doubtless be a blow to all the countries concerned when they are disclosed. Many German prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British and so great a number of prisoners and stragglers have been taken by the French that the Minister of War refuses to make an estimate, for fear of being accused of exaggeration. It is the number of dead and wounded scattered through the field from the Marne to the Aisne that it is feared will be staggering.

"The losses in Galicia and Poland, where fighting has been going on incessantly for more than three weeks, are even greater than those in France, and, according to official reports, the Russian and German forces in the hope of striking another blow before they can re-form."

One report from Petrograd says that the Russians have severed communications between Cracow and Przemyśl, the two fortresses for which the Austrians and their German allies are heading, and have begun an advance to sever communications between Galicia and Budapest.

Meantime the Russian General, Rennenkampf, who, according to Russian reports, invaded East Prussia to compel the Germans to withdraw troops from the west and thus relieve pressure on the allies, is having some difficulty in extricating his army from a difficult position. He has been compelled to fall back to fortresses on his own frontier, where he is waiting for the Germans under General von Hindenburg, whom some reports say the German Emperor has joined.

The opinion is held that the Germans plan some bold stroke against Rennenkampf before the troops which have been engaged in Galicia can reach him. It is pointed out, however, that it would be a bold stroke indeed for the Germans to attack the Russian fortresses on the frontier or invade a country that within a few weeks will be a marsh and later a snow-covered wilderness.

## REV. W. T. SUMNER IS ELECTED BISHOP

### Chicago Man Chosen by Episcopalians.

### SESSION PASSES MIDNIGHT

### High and Low Churchmen Unite on Choice of Head.

### FOURTH CHOICE IS FINAL

### New Leader Active in Reform Work in Chicago Slums and Directs Activities of Vice Commission and City School Board.

After deliberating and balloting all day and evening the clergy and lay delegates of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon, assembled in Trinity parish house, Nineteenth street, near Washington, elected the Very Rev. Walter T. Sumner, of Chicago, to succeed the late Bishop Charles Scadding as bishop of the Diocese of Oregon. The result was reached about 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Three times the clergy delegates of the diocese of Oregon elected a bishop and three times the lay delegates refused to endorse the selection, thus nullifying the election.

At midnight no election had resulted and the delegates were still in session.

**Name Meets Hearty Favor.**  
Then the name of the Very Reverend Walter T. Sumner, who had been nominated in the afternoon, was again suggested and it met with immediate and almost universal favor.

On the first ballot following the clergy elected the Rev. Mr. Sumner by a vote of 21 out of 23, the seven votes being scattered between the field, with the Right Reverend Charles S. Burgh, of New York, receiving four.

The bishop-elect, who will be 49 years old December 5, is unmarried. He served as chairman of the Vice Commission of Chicago in forming one of its famous reports, and was a member of the Chicago School Board until the resignation of his favorite, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, from the city superintendency. He has been West several times on Chautauqua tours, lecturing on white slavery and kindred topics. The Rev. Frederick K. Howard, a former classmate, who first nominated the bishop-elect at the afternoon session, styles him as a civic and social worker of the first rank and as a man who declines to accept the title of high churchman or low churchman, being an "all-around" man. In this sense the chosen bishop was a compromise candidate.

On the fourth ballot taken in the afternoon the clergy selected the Right Rev. Sheldon Munson Griswold, bishop of Kansas, subject to the confirmation of the laity. Shortly before 6 o'clock the lay delegates reported that they stood 3 1/2 votes for confirmation of the election and eight votes against confirmation. As 11 votes were necessary for confirmation, the action of the laity, in effect, vetoed the election made by the clergy.

**Many Candidates Named.**  
On motion, the convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock, when nominations were again made and the formality of balloting was resumed.

The fourth ballot at the night session resulted in the selection of a dark horse, Rev. C. H. Young, of Chicago, but by a vote of 19 "yes" and 6 "no," returned shortly after 11 o'clock, the lay delegates again refused to confirm the election, and balloting was resumed by the clergy.

The clergy again chose Rev. Mr. Griswold, who had previously been turned down by the laity, giving him 16 votes or the necessary majority. The lay delegates again refused to accept the election by giving only eight votes out of 15 for confirmation.

Following three full votes of the required majority.

At the morning session Dr. John Henry Hopkins, of the Christ Church of the Redeemer, in Chicago, was nominated by Rector G. F. Rosenmuller, of Astoria, and Bishop Griswold, of Salina, Kan., was nominated by Dean H. M. Ramey, of St. Stephen's Pro-Cathedral, Portland.

Following the noon recess, four more candidates were nominated. Rev. W. A. Breck presented the name of the Right Reverend William C. Robertson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rev. T. F. Bowen nominated the Rev. Edward Lambé Parsons of Berkeley, Cal.; Rev. Frederick K. Howard nominated the very

(Concluded on Page 14.)

### HOW THEY HELP THE OREGON FARMER AND PRODUCER.

## A. B. C. OF DEMOCRACY

BUY OATS HAY AND PORK IN CANADA  
BUY BUTTER IN NEW ZEALAND  
BUY EGGS IN CHINA  
BUY BEEF AND CORN IN ARGENTINE  
BUY WOOL AND MUTTON IN AUSTRALIA  
BUY COTTON GOODS IN JAPAN  
BUY CHEMICALS AND TOYS IN GERMANY  
BUY PERFUMES IN FRANCE  
BUY OLIVES IN ITALY  
BUY LEMONS IN SPAIN  
BUY FISH IN NORWAY  
BUY ALL KINDS OF MANUFACTURES IN ENGLAND

WHY IS AN ASS?