

GERMANY SUGGESTS TERMS BE LEARNED

Chancellor Talks With Ambassador Gerard.

EMPEROR IS NOT MENTIONED

Herr von Bethmann-Holweg's Action Is Informal.

MESSAGE SENT TO WILSON

Suggestion Made That United States Take Steps to Ascertain Conditions on Which Allies Will Make Permanent Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Austria is desirous of peace, according to a Rome dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, which represents internal conditions, particularly in Bosnia, Croatia and Dalmatia, as disastrous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace. The suggestion was made by the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg, to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William was desirous of discussing peace, as Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Oscar Strauss recently had reported.

Reply Made by Chancellor. No reply was made by Emperor William himself, nor did the Imperial Chancellor who either or not he spoke on behalf of his monarch. Ambassador Gerard cabled President Wilson the Chancellor's remarks from recollection, which was substantially as follows: Germany was appreciative of the American Government's interest and offer of services in trying to make peace. Germany did not want war, but had it forced on her. Even if she defeats France, she must likewise vanquish both Great Britain and Russia. As all three have made an agreement not to make peace by common consent. Similarly England had announced through Premier Asquith and her diplomats and newspapers that she intended to fight to the limit of her endurance.

Only Lasting Peace Desired. In view of that determination on the part of Great Britain the United States sought to get proposals of peace from the allies. Germany could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against future attacks. To accept mediation now would be interpreted by the allies as a sign of weakness. Germany would not make peace, but would be misunderstood by the German people, who, having made great sacrifices, had the right to demand guarantees of security. The foregoing is all that Ambassador Gerard communicated as to his conversation. He added only the brief comment that he, himself, thought the way might possibly be opened to mediation.

Message Regarded as Incidental. President Wilson did not regard the message, however, as bringing anything laughing. He referred to the Chancellor's conversation as merely incidental and incidental to the acknowledgment of the American Government's inquiry. The President indicated that he rather expected a reply to the inquiry to be sent eventually from the Emperor himself, though he realized that the Imperial Chancellor may have consulted his monarch by telegraph before talking informally with the American Ambassador.

FLEET DISASTER REPORTED

Petrograd Says German Warships Fired on Each Other.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Telegraphing to the Times, its Petrograd correspondent says: "Reports of disaster to the German fleet in the Baltic have been confirmed by dispatches received here which declare that German warships fired upon each other. All rumors of engagements with the Russian fleet in the Baltic, however, are untrue. "The information reaching Petrograd is that numerous flotillas, attended by destroyers, while engaged in hunting down passenger steamers, mistook their own for the enemy's ships and engaged in a lively battle. The number of vessels crippled is unknown, but several cruisers entered Kiel badly mauled and riddled and carrying many wounded."

JAPAN SHOWS FRIENDSHIP

Foreign Minister Scores Sentiment Against United States.

TOKIO, Sept. 17.—A notable demonstration of friendship toward the United States was made tonight at a dinner given by the Japanese Association, which was attended by Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and George W. Guthrie, the United States Ambassador. Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, president of the association, in a speech, scored those persons who, he said, were trying to estrange the United States and Japan. "Japan not only will not attack the Philippines," said Viscount Kaneko, "but she never had any idea of disturbing the tranquillity of the territorial waters of the Philippines."

BULLETINS

ROME, via London, Sept. 17.—The Tribune states that the German headquarters staff has adopted a new plan of campaign, which consists of maintaining the defensive against the allies in the west, while undertaking an offensive movement against the Russians, in which 12 German army corps will be employed.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—According to a report from Vienna, the correspondent says, Emperor Francis Joseph has left the Austrian capital for an unannounced destination.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rennes says 1200 prisoners arrived there yesterday and were sent to Brest. Among them were 20 Alsatians, who were released on signing an agreement to join the foreign legion of the French army.

ROME, Sept. 17.—A report received here from Petrograd says many deserters are arriving at Russian headquarters, mostly Slavs and Bohemians.

ROME, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Messagero, from Trent, Austria-Hungary, says: "The authorities encourage the peasants to participate in the war by spreading reports that Austria is victorious. Large numbers of wounded are returning to their homes daily."

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The Holland-America Line steamship Rydam, which sailed from New York September 8 for Rotterdam, was seized by a British warship and brought into Cork harbor today.

TOKIO, Sept. 17.—It is reported here that the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India. The passengers of the vessels are said to have been saved.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bordeaux says: "A telegram received here from Delémont, Switzerland, reports that violent fighting is taking place in Alsace, where the French are gaining ground."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 17, via London.—Noel Bukton, chairman of the Balkan committee, has arrived at Sofia. His visit is being much commented on in Bulgaria, where it is believed he is charged with a political mission.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—The Minister of Finance has prohibited the exportation of manganese except to the allied nations.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Petrograd says the Russians have recaptured Sandomera, Russian Poland, 87 miles southeast of Radom, and continue their pursuit of the Austrians.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Before the bombardment of Termonde Wednesday night," says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, "the Germans notified the few remaining inhabitants. Several large factories were destroyed in the bombardment. The newspapers here announce the immediate call to the colors of the 1914 class of reserves."

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 17.—The Brazilian government has decided that the merchantmen of the belligerent nations which entered Brazilian ports because of the war must be detained until the conflict is over.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 4:46 A. M.—An Athens dispatch to the Times says that according to latest reports the Servians have been obliged to evacuate Semlin.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—A Marseilles dispatch to the Havas Agency says: "A French crew brought into port yesterday a cargo boat that had just been captured by the British. On the vessel flew the Roumanian flag when captured, but in reality it is a German vessel."

ROME, Sept. 17.—Dispatches received here from Montenegro declare that the cold is so intense in the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina that the Montenegrin troops march during the night at low altitudes and rest during the day. They are reported to be gradually approaching Sarajevo, Bosnia, and Mostar, capital of Herzegovina, 47 miles southwest of Sarajevo.

ARMIES BATTLING ACROSS SIX RIVERS

Briton Describes Progress of Allies.

HEAVY HOWITZERS IN ACTION

Long-Range Artillery Duel Is Fought Along Aisne.

CAVALRY TAKE BRAISNE

Movement Effected in Co-operation With Sixth French Corps—Transports Seriously Handicapped by Heavy Rains.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and of the French armies in immediate touch with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, was issued tonight by the official press bureau. The account follows: "Since Thursday, September 10, the British army made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy in co-operation with the French. The country across which it had to force its way and will have to continue to do so is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

Six Rivers Cross Territory. "Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, there is a line of six rivers running across the direction of the advance, at all of which it was possible that the Germans might make resistance. These rivers, in order from the south, the Marne, Ource, Vesle, Aisne, Allier and Oise. "The enemy held the line of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on September 9, as a pure rear-guard operation. Our passage of the Oise, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

Direction of Advance Changed. "On Friday, September 11, but little opposition was met with along any part of our front and the direction of the advance was, for the purpose of co-operating with our allies, turned slightly to the northeast. The day was spent in rushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces have reached a point which is a determined character.

German Dirigibles Safe. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following: "The official dispatch from Berlin received here says the German dirigible airships have fulfilled all expectations. None of them has been destroyed or captured by the enemy, though some of them have been damaged."

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S maximum temperature, 66 degrees; minimum, 51 degrees. TODAY'S—Unsettled weather, with rain; winds mostly southerly. War. Germans making determined resistance to allies along entire line. Page 1. Herr von Bethmann-Holweg suggests to Ambassador Gerard that United States ascertain allies' peace terms. Page 1. Kitchener says constant stream of reinforcements is wanted. Page 2. Retreating Austrians in Galicia harried by pursuit. Page 3. Brokers protest proposed special war tax on their business. Page 2. Rural Britons little interested in war. Page 8. German attack railway in South Africa. Page 4. Lemberg in panic as Russians approach. Page 4. Canada bars aircraft near principal cities. Page 4. German attack railway in South Africa. Page 4. National. Fillbuster against rivers and harbors bill temporarily shelved. Page 13. Democratic Congress extravagant, despite party pledges. Page 6. Great Britain apologizes for criticism. Page 5. Sport. Coast League results: Venice 7, Portland 2; Los Angeles 13-3, Oakland 5-1; Mission 5, San Francisco 1. Page 14. Berdick works variety circles. Page 14. Idaho football squad light and coach will rely on speed. Page 14. Pacific Northwest. Sun shines on 18,000 framers at Frontier Days show in Walla Walla. Page 1. Columbia and Snake River waterways convention at Portland. Page 1. Columbia from mouth to British Columbia. Page 7. Agricultural College held in talk at Multnomah Fair, urges farmers to organize. Page 9. Commercial and Marine. Chinese interpreter arrested and immigration schools next week. Page 15. Campaign in Alaska salmon is short and sharp. Page 15. Foreign exchange down in New York. Page 15. Portland and Vicinity. Catholics to ask for bids on \$250,000 church, school and house at Seventeenth and Council streets next week. Page 15. Two hundred business men and others appeal to Commissioners to bar use of boycott letters. Page 15. Alameda Park and Beaumont to ret temporary schools. Page 15. Scolding House, at Third and Gilliam streets, is dedicated. Page 8. Mount Scott delegation makes protest to Council against location order. Page 15. Police capture Italian bunco man, who confesses and three suspects. Page 15. Dean Sumner, Episcopal bishop-elect of Oregon, bars ideals in address. Page 15. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 15. Road river to have exhibit at Land Show. Page 9. Army of applicants seek Probate Court appointment. Page 8.

GERMANS FORTIFY AND FIGHT GOES ON

Determined Stand Made on Whole Line.

COUNTER ATTACKS ARE MADE

Battle of Aisne Rages, With Uncertain Result.

FRENCH PROGRESS SLOW

Paris Declares Enemy Has Given Way Slightly at Certain Points on French Left—Center and Right Are Unchanged.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—What promises to be known in history as the battle of the Aisne is still in progress northwest of Paris. Enough is known to indicate that the Germans have taken a strong stand. It is believed certain positions have been fortified with heavy guns, and that what began as a rear-guard action may develop into one of the most important engagements of the war.

It is also known that the German line has not been broken. There have been some counter attacks by German forces, but these could not be construed as constituting a forward movement.

French Left Wing Retested. The text of the official communication is as follows: "First—On our left wing the resistance of the enemy on the heights to the north of the River Aisne has continued in spite of the fact that the enemy gave back slightly at certain points.

"Second—In the center between Berry-au-Bac, on the Aisne and the Argonne, the situation shows no change. The enemy continues to fortify himself along the lines previously indicated. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, the Germans are entrenching themselves in the vicinity of Montfaucun. In the Woevre district, we have come in contact with several detachments of the enemy between Etain and Thiaucourt.

Allies' Progress Slow. "Third—On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there had been no change. "Summing up, the battle is being continued along the entire front between the River Oise and the River Meuse. The Germans occupy positions organized for defense and armed with heavy artillery.

"Our progress is necessarily slow, but our troops are animated by a spirit of offensive action and they are given every opportunity to advance."

Thursday's War Moves

ANOTHER great battle, even more vital for the countries concerned than those which have preceded it, is now in progress on a line extending from the region of Noyon, on the River Oise, northwest of Paris, to the River Meuse, north of Verdun.

The front is somewhat shorter than was the case in the battle of the Marne, but this will result only in a more fiercely contested battle, with masses of troops throwing themselves at each other and every available piece of artillery concentrated in the determined effort of the armies to break through the lines.

The Germans, who a fortnight ago had to abandon their first swift endeavor to destroy the armies of France and Great Britain and capture Paris, have now fortified themselves on the mountains north of the River Aisne, through the plains of Champagne and in the Argonne Mountains, through which the Meuse flows. They are in stronger positions than they were for the battle of the Marne and have been strongly reinforced with fresh troops from the north and east. They have attempted some counter attacks against the allied troops, which, dashed with victory, have been trying to prevent them from entrenching themselves.

According to British and French official reports these attacks have been repulsed and the Germans compelled to give way at certain points, but the German general staff declares just the opposite result has been attained.

It is certain, however, that the hilly country north of the Aisne offers good ground for such tactics. It would appear that these western wings of the two armies, the German right and the allies' left, are again to bear a heavy part in the fighting. On the armies of General von Kluck and General von Buelow depend the safety of the rest of the German army, should retreat be decided on or forced on them. Besides holding the front they have to be prepared to withstand another attempt on the part of the allies to outflank them. Behind them are spread the great railway running in all directions, which facilitate the movement of troops from St. Quentin, Guise and Mezieres. In this respect, therefore, they are well prepared.

The allies, on the other hand, can and it is believed they are bringing in new troops through Rouen and Amiens to threaten the German flank. In fact, nearly the whole of Northwest France now is open to the allies, the Germans having withdrawn most of their scattered troops eastward toward the Oise.

The French troops, who also occupy a valuable center of occupation at Soissons—the engineers having closely followed the army and repaired the railways—are being reinforced and on the whole, both as to position and strength of forces, the opposing armies appear evenly matched except for the advantage of the allies in having an army to threaten von Kluck's flank.

The situation along the rest of the line is about the same. In the center, between Rheims and the Argonne, the Germans continue to fortify themselves, while between Argonne and the Meuse they are entrenching themselves at Montfaucun.

The Germans are preparing for every eventuality and are maintaining a force superior to the Belgian army in Belgium to cover the retirement of the main army should that become necessary. They are reported to be strengthening the fortifications on the Rhine, where, if necessary, they could continue a long defense.

All reports both from Petrograd and such independent sources as Rome and Bucharest tend to confirm or point in gloomier colors the critical position of the Austrian armies in Galicia. These armies, which set out to arrest the advance of the main Russian army in advance of the Carpathians. In this is true, their commanders are likely to have difficulty in leading them over 200 miles to Cracow, where they might find support from newly formed German corps which have assembled there. Besides they are in danger from the Russian army coming from the north.

From East Prussia nothing new has come today except a report that the Russian General, Rennenkampf, has frustrated the attempt to outflank him and that he has taken up positions in line with the fortresses on the Russian side of the border.

In Belgium there has been a continuation of skirmishes which have been a feature of the war since the Germans advanced into France, with advances and withdrawals as daily occurrences. For example, the Germans yesterday recaptured Termonde, only to leave it this morning.

In Italy the agitation for the participation of the country in the war seems to be on the increase. Italy's position is described as one of "armed neutrality" to prevent the war from causing her damage and to shape the new nation in conformity with her interests.

Roumania is in much the same position. She does not want to go to war, but at the same time does not want to lose any share of the spoils that might fall to her.

According to announcement from Washington Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which the allies would make peace. The suggestion came through the American Ambassador at Berlin and was made by the German Imperial Chancellor in reply to the inquiry of the American Government.

FRONTIER DAYS ON IN BURST OF GLORY

Sun Shines Bright for 18,000 Merrymakers.

THRILLS ARE NOT LACKING

Indians in Gorgeous Garb Give Touch of Color.

GEORGE WEIR BEST ROPER

Walla Walla Show Described by Addison Bennett as "Best Ever" in All Departments and Specials Bring Additional Thousands.

BY ADDISON BENNETT. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Sept. 17.—(Special).—A glorious day, a glorious day's sport. Last night the wife of Jupiter Pluvius turned on the faucet of the kitchen sink, and before Mr. Pluvius could turn it off there was quite a downpour of moisture, and something of a drizzle until early this morning. Then it began to clear, and by the time the grand entry was made by the grounds where the Frontier Days is holding forth the glorious sun shone over the land in its fullest effulgence.

For the first hour, it is true, the track was a trifle heavy, but in an hour it had dried sufficiently to make the going good and there was no sign of dust, so all conditions were perfect and the actors and actresses who took part in the performances caught the spirit of the day and the acts went off under the best auspices.

Management Is Praised. It is understood that Tom Drumheller is the master mind and the guiding hand of Frontier Days. I suppose his staff also is entitled to praise. But to Tom let the credit be given for staging one of the best first days that any stunt of the kind ever enjoyed. It is true the weather conditions of last night kept a large number of people away, but in spite of that there must have been 18,000 people on the ground.

Since last year seven additional stands have been erected, so I think 20,000 people could be accommodated on the grounds without over-crowding—and every one of them with the whole arena in full view.

Star Performers Present. Some of the best riders, ropers, bulldoggers and all-round Wild West performers in the country are here, such as John and Fred Spain, Dell and Bertha Blanchet, Jason Stanley, Lucille Mulhall, Prairie Rose Henderson, Tex McLeod and the Weir brothers, with a hundred or so lesser or greater lights.

Indians, Nez Percés, Yakimas and Umatillas, nearly 200 in all, and arrayed in the most gorgeous attires I ever saw upon the red man, are here with their squaws and papooses. Indeed, the Indian show alone was more than the price of admission, their parade and dances calling lusty rounds of cheers from the multitude.

Races Furnish Thrills. Some of the best races ever pulled off at an affair of the kind took place, many close and hair-raising mishaps bringing the vast audience to its feet as one man. Perhaps the event, if it could be called such, was the appearance in the arena of a six-horse stagecoach, one of the old Concordes that long, long ago used to come across the Blue Mountains in the days of the mail, and on the box was the venerable Felix Warren, who is one of the few living stagecoach drivers of the '70s.

The coach showed the stress of years, the thoroughbreds were broken down by the weight of years, but Felix Warren sat as erect, as firm and as proud as he did 40 years ago, when the arrival of his stage was the event of the day in Walla Walla.

Fancy Riding Pleases. In the steer roping and tying contest, George Weir made the excellent time of 52 seconds. In the bucking contest for women riders, Handsome Rose Henderson sat the saddle like a sphinx, cool, calm, unafraid, though the horse cavorted as only few buckers do.

The racing of the elk herd around the track was exciting, the dozen buffalo ran and charged, charged and ran, like scared but brave wolves, the chariot race was close, the Roman race better than 15 averages and the fancy riding and roping of men and women most excellent.

Lucille Mulhall, champion cowgirl roper of the world, had hard luck with her first throw, but roped and tied in one minute and 45 seconds. Charles Weir was second, time 23 1/2 seconds.

Stagecoach Tips Over. Tex McLeod and Homer Wilson created sensation in fancy roping; M. Henderson and Bertha Blanchett rode wild horses straight up; E. D. Hale's stagecoach tipped over in the race. Braden Gerking won the first day's pony express race; John Spain made the best time in the chariot race.

In the bucking horse contest, B. E. Daniels was thrown by Monkeywrench; Ernest Brown was thrown by Dutch Jake; Clarence Plant made a great ride on Blueblazes, but his saddle-girth broke; Allan Drumheller, Jackson Sandover, Glen Harrison and Canutt all made good rides. (Concluded on Page 4.)

