

GERMANS CAPTURE STRONG POSITIONS

Forts South of Verdun Are Attacked.

FRENCH SURPRISED AT NANCY

Kaiser's West Wing Reported Forced Back 7 Miles.

ALLIES' FRESH TROOPS WIN

Tentons Cross Eastern Border Toward Lorraine, Where Eight of Foe's Corps Are Operating. Bayonets Adaptly Used.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, via London, Sept. 21.—An official communication issued Monday night regarding the course of the battles around Rheims says:

"The strong, hilly positions at Craonne have been captured. Advancing on Rheims our troops occupied the village of Bethany.

"We are attacking the strong forts on the line south of Verdun and the Germans have crossed the east border in the direction of Lorraine, which is defended by eight French army corps. A sortie from the northeast of Verdun has been repulsed.

Artillery Surprises French.

"The French troops camping to the north of Toul (near Nancy) have been surprised by our artillery.

"In the rest of the French war theater there have been no engagements.

"In the Belgian and eastern battlefields the situation is unchanged."

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 21, via Paris.

The western wing of the German line has been thrust back about seven miles during the last 48 hours as a sequel to continuous fighting night and day.

Fatigued Men Struggle On.

Both armies, despite almost superhuman fatigue, show the utmost determination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the fresher troops at the disposal of the allies have gradually forced the Germans to recede.

The Turks are adding daily to their record of daring achievements. The last night they broke through the German lines without firing more than a few shots and recaptured and brought back four field guns which the French troops had abandoned the previous day. They seemed to dislodge the machine guns and machine gunners in the trench, refusing to listen to the officers who tried to keep them under cover.

Cold steel again played a considerable part in the battle of enormous hosts fighting along the Aisne, the Oise and Woevre. The most remarkable point about the encounters is that the troops scarcely see each other before they actually come hand to hand.

Recklessness Is Gone.

The recklessness displayed at the beginning of the hostilities, with the resultant carnage through the machine guns, almost has disappeared, and every movement of the attacking and defending troops is carried out with the utmost caution until the moment of actual contact.

The Germans have suffered most in these engagements, for the French troops from Africa and the British were adepts with the bayonet, and they wait in the trenches until their adversaries are so close that a quick dash brings them together.

Cheerful Feeling Created.

General Joffre, who is in robust health, holds in his hands every phase of the battle. Behind the firing line, the commander of the allies confers daily with the Generalissimo in charge of the varied allied forces. He has created a feeling of greatest cheerfulness and confidence among the officers and men by his absolute indifference to political and other influences and by his desire to spare them sacrifices.

The country behind the French army is being rapidly repopulated. Herds of cattle and sheep mingle with supply trains along the roads leading to the north. They are being homeward driven by peasants, women, old men and boys.

REPORTERS GO ON STRIKE

London Newspaper Men Refuse to Use Back Door of Press Bureau.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 12:01 A. M.—Because one of their number was refused entrance at the front door of the official press bureau and was told to go to the back door, the newspapermen on duty there went on strike tonight.

A committee was appointed to interview the official in charge, but was told that the order that newspapermen must use the back door was irrevocable.

PARIS LOSES POPULATION

Official Figures Show 362,454 Fewer Families Than in 1911.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Official figures on the census of Paris within the city walls show that there are today in the capital 362,454 fewer families than there were in 1911. The number of households now in the city is 761,200. The population shows a reduction of 1,026,507, as compared to 1911. This is equal to 65 per cent of the population in normal times.

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German Emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Thousands of troops are stationed around the location where he resides. To guard against possible raids by French aviators a squadron of aeroplanes is in constant readiness to beat off attacks.

ROME, Sept. 21, via London.—A dispatch from Vienna says that General Radko Dimitrieff, Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, who resigned from the diplomatic corps of his country to join the Russian field forces, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomaszow.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—In a message from Petrograd the Havas correspondent says that during the last three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians including 150 officers. Many cannon, quick-fire guns and supplies also have been taken. Austrian aeroplanes which flew over the Russian army were destroyed, and on the body of a dead aviator were found notes of the Austrians retreating, which were to their positions, which greatly aided the Russians.

GIBRALTAR, via London, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced from Zanzibar that the British cruiser Pegasus, which was recently attacked and disabled by the German cruiser Koenicigsberg, has been beached.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21, 7:15 P. M.—The insignificant set of ancient inscriptions which hang in the Cathedral of Rheims was removed before the bombardment by officials from the office of the under secretary of the fine arts, and is now in a place of safety.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The bombardment of Termonde by the Germans continues, presumably to prevent a further Belgian sortie from Antwerp, according to a dispatch today to the Central News from Antwerp. The Germans have entrenched themselves between Hofstade, 18 miles east of Ghent, and Sempt. The fort of Waelhelm on several occasions bombarded these positions. The Germans have also taken up fortified positions at Gembloux and between Wavre and Louvain.

PARIS, Sept. 21, 11:10 P. M.—The official communication, issued tonight, says: "The engagements today have been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, notably between Rheims and the Argonne."

LONDON, Sept. 22.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuters Telegraph Company says the staff of General Von Kluck, commander of the German right wing, was transferred to Mons Monday evening, according to an unconfirmed report.

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 22.—According to late advices there were riots yesterday at Vienna, the people demanding war news. Several persons were killed and many arrests were made.

German papers received here seem to be adopting a more sober tone, some of them even mentioning a possible retreat "for strategic reasons," from France for the purpose of "punishing the Russians."

OREGON APPLE BOX LOSES

South Dakota Kills Plan for House Action This Session.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 21.—Effort was made today to secure unanimous consent for the passage through the House of a bill adopting the Oregon apple box as a standard apple container and requiring the labeling of each box as to the exact contents, but objection was made by Representative Dillon, South Dakota, and the bill was stricken from the unanimous consent calendar.

It probably cannot be considered again by the House at this session.

SHELLS DEFIED BY BEGGAR

Alms Sought From Rheims Cathedral During Bombardment.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rheims, in describing the destruction of the historic cathedral, says:

"In the doorway still stands the crippled beggar who has sought alms there for many years. He maintained his life throughout the bombardment and like a statue he stands, covered with dust, pebbles and glass. The man was unharmed. He was crippled in the war of 1870."

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250,000 AUSTRIANS ROUTED, SAY SERBS

Army In Panic Fleeing From River Drina.

VICTORY ON SAVE CLAIMED TOO

Russians Report Dank's Retreating Force Surrounded.

CZAR INVESTS PRZEMYSL

Jaroslaw Is Being Bombarded and Onward Rush of Cossacks Being Seriously Felt in Galicia. Betrayal Is Reported.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, says: "After several days of battle near Krapan, 10 miles from the Bosnian border, in which 250,000 Austrians were engaged, the Austrians suffered complete defeat and are flying in panic from the banks of the river Drina.

"The Servians, who called back their troops in Syria for this battle are now advancing toward Storkin.

Austrian Attack Fails.

"On the River Save an Austrian detachment tried to capture the town of Shabatz, 40 miles West of Belgrade, but was thrown back with great losses."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.—The onward rush of the Cossack is being felt seriously throughout Galicia, by news reaching here from the front tonight. Jaroslaw is being bombarded, and, according to reports, the czar's army has invested Przemysl.

It is said General Dank's army, retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded.

VIENNA, Sept. 21, via Paris, 11:30 P. M.—The belief is growing in official circles here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia were to a large extent brought about by exact knowledge held by the Russian War Office of Austria's mobilization and campaign plans, which had been obtained through an elaborate system of espionage.

Colonel Is Traitor.

The military authorities, it is claimed, two years ago discovered that Colonel Alfred Redl, chief of the general staff of the Eighth Austrian Army Corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable the Austrian general staff later made changes in their plans, the military experts believe the modifications would not have greatly affected (Concluded on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 70 degrees; minimum, 54 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; slightly windy.

War. Belgians lose all, but show no bitterness. Page 4. Serbia reports rout of 250,000 Austrians. Page 1. Germans seek to impress on Belgians futility of resistance. Page 6. Germans report capture of strong positions. Page 12. German position at Aisne strong and evidently prepared ahead of retreat. Page 2. German writer accuses Belgian non-combatants of terrible atrocities. Page 2. German western wing thrust back seven miles in 48 hours. Page 1. Crews of captured British merchantmen make light of German marksmanship. Page 2. British General resigns rather than lead African war. Page 4. Japanese armymen destroy two important German forts. Page 5. Rheims practically destroyed by German shells. Page 6. German Majors order friendly treatment of Americans. Page 6. Richard Harding Davis describes bombardment of Rheims. Page 7.

National. Filibuster wins on river and harbor bill and out to \$20,000,000 appropriation ordered. Page 1.

Mexico. War clouds again hang over Northern Mexico. Page 7.

Domestic. Railroad rates, East and West, to be increased in immediate future. Page 7. Oregon's home at San Francisco Fair probably most talked about State building. Page 16.

Sports. Multnomah's captain fears defeat by Aggies. Page 12. Wilmington football team promises to be stronger than ever. Page 12.

Pacific Northwest. Bodies of nine victims of Logans disaster are found. Page 10. Revenue cutter Tahama strikes reef off Aleutian Islands with 72 men on board. Page 10.

Commercial and Marine. Large part of Canada's apple crop will not be washed. Page 17. Active market and higher prices at Portland stockyards. Page 17. Big increase in visible supply causes dip in Chicago wheat market. Page 17. Steps are taken to obtain Carnegie medal for quartermaster who dived into sea to save a ship's survivor. Page 17.

Portland and Vicinity. British Red Cross workers buy Hellig Theatre for Monday night. Page 11. Oregon's home at San Francisco Fair probably most talked about State building. Page 16. Twinkle hesitation favorite of new dances that have roused "rage." Page 9. Edinburgh's Scandinavian home from Europe. Page 11. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 13.

RHEIMS MADE GORY WASTE BY SHELLS

Streets Ripped Open By Howitzers.

GERMANS KILL OWN WOUNDED

Missile Crashing Into Church Ends Life of Two Injured.

CATHEDRAL IS SHAMBLES

Richard Harding Davis Pictures Bombardment of Historic City. Rich and Poor Flee; Some Women Pray, Others Knit.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. (Copyright, 1914, by Wheeler syndicate, Inc.) PARIS, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—(Delayed.)—On September 4 the Germans entered Rheims and occupied it until September 17, when they retreated to the hills north of the city without fighting. But day before yesterday, the French forces having entered Rheims, the Germans bombarded the city with field guns and howitzers. Rheims is 56 miles from Paris, and, though I started at an early hour, so many bridges had been blown up that I did not reach Rheims until 3 in the afternoon. At that hour the French artillery to the east, at Nogent, and immediately outside the northern edge of the town, were firing on the Germans' positions and the Germans were replying, many of their shells falling in the heart of the city.

Citizens Flee City.

Many of the citizens of Rheims were abandoning their homes and running through the streets leading west, trembling, weeping, incoherent with terror, carrying nothing with them. Others were continuing the routine of their life with anxious, nervous face, but making no other sign. The great majority had moved to the west of the city to the Paris gate and lined the road for miles, but had taken the time or nothing with them, apparently intending to return at nightfall. They were all of the poorer classes.

German Use Howitzers.

The houses of the rich were closed as were the shops except a few cafes, and these offered for sale bread, meat and medicine. During yesterday morning and on the fourth, when the Germans entered the city, the bombardment had destroyed many houses. One to each block was the average, except around the cathedral, where the two hotels that face it and the Palace of Justice had been pounded but not destroyed.

(Concluded on Page 3.)

Monday's War Moves

THE unparalleled struggle on the River Aisne, which commenced about a week ago Saturday has developed into siege operations. The two armies, strongly entrenched, are carrying on an artillery duel while the infantry make attacks and counter attacks, which are in the nature of sorties from a besieged fortress.

Occasionally one or the other gains a little ground, but it is so little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new entrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

It is now becoming the conviction of military men that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effect on either army.

The Germans, according to their own official report, have been strongly reinforced both on their right, where General Von Kluck is making such a stubborn stand in almost impregnable positions on the hills north of Aisne, and in the center, where the Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recapture Rheims.

It is probably the desire to recapture this town at all costs, because of its importance as the key to important communications that will improve all their connections for attack or retreat, that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment which has resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

This bombardment has been of the most severe kind and is being directed from Brimont, which the French recaptured but lost again, and from other hills around the town, and is of deadly character. The French have brought up additional heavy artillery in an attempt to drive the Germans out of these hills, for until this is done, the situation in the town must be difficult.

On the allies' left the French report claims another advance on the right bank of the River Oise as far as the heights of Lassigny, West of Noyon, which has been the center of heavy fighting for a week past.

Severe fighting also continues north of the Aisne and in the Craonne district, where the Germans, the French official communication says, have been repulsed at all points with considerable losses.

This is an extremely difficult country over which to make an advance. The plateau of Craonne is of limestone formation, with the sides almost perpendicular as walls; the valleys in wet weather become quagmires.

It was on this plateau just a century ago that Blucher failed to check Napoleon.

The allies apparently have scaled the heights, but ahead of them they found Von Kluck in great strength and are now awaiting the outcome of the attempt to turn his flank, which would clear the road for them. The French army, which is trying to work around the German right, is pushing its way slowly along. Starting from Compiègne, it reached Noyon and today is on the Heights of Lassigny.

Its next objective point is Tergnier, 19 miles from Laon, an important railway junction, which the Germans are using for provisioning their troops.

The French have made some headway in Champagne and on the western slope of the Argonne and have reoccupied Meunil-la-Hurlus and Messiges, but elsewhere the situation remains as it was. One thing is certain, neither front has been broken, all attempts to do this having been repulsed, and, while the German right may be bending back a little, it is not yet outflanked.

All this fighting has been carried on in most execrable weather, a continuous downpour, which so often accompanies battles, filling the trenches with water and putting a brake on the movements of men and horses.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding relentlessly. According to Petrograd advices, the fortress of Jaroslaw is being bombarded; Przemysl has been invested and General Dank's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Dublecko, on the River San, by the Russians has cut Przemysl off from the western armies, so that it must now rely for defense upon the Austrian and German army corps which is there.

General Dank is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of South Poland and separated from the main body of the Austrian army, he has been compelled to make a race for Cracow, in which he was, according to Russian accounts, beaten by the Russian army coming southward from the Vistula to Baranow.

The Russians are now so sure of Galicia that they are organizing a civil government for that region, as well as for Bukowina, the Austrian crownland, of which they are complete masters.

The Germans have retaliated to some extent by penetrating the territory of Suwalki in Russian Poland, and farther to the North. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their fortresses until their work in Galicia is completed.

The Montenegrins and Servians are reported to be meeting with success, and the Montenegrins now are approaching Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The exploit of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal has caused quite a stir in England. Everybody is asking where was the British fleet to allow the capture of six steamers, or, in the first place, to allow the Emden to get away from the China coast.

It appears that it was only due to the warning of an Italian captain that more British steamers did not fall into the hands of the Emden.

It is supposed that British warships now are engaged in searching for her, but thus far German cruisers which have been free in the different oceans have succeeded in keeping out of the way of their enemies.

FILIBUSTER WINS ON HARBORS BILL

Democrats Jump Party Leadership Traces

\$20,000,000 IS FIGURE FIXED

Vote Cast in Upper House Is 27 to 22 to Re-Refer.

FIGHT COLLAPSE SUDDEN

Desperate Attempt to Wear Down Republican Opposition Is Made Without Avail—Victory Great for Senator Burton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Revolting against party leadership tonight, 18 Democratic Senators accomplished the overthrow of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill and crowned with victory a filibuster against the measure directed by Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.

The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 22, ended the determined struggle over the \$34,000,000 bill by adopting a motion by a Democrat, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, to recommit the bill to the commerce committee with instructions that it substitute a measure appropriating a lump sum of \$20,000,000 to be expended on existing waterway projects in the discretion of the Secretary of War and board of Army engineers.

Collapse Comes Suddenly.

The collapse of the fight for the bill came suddenly after a desperate attempt to wear down the Republican opposition led by the Senator from Ohio, aided by Senator Kenyon, of Ohio, which began last Friday morning and included a 39-hour session, ending Saturday night.

Senator Burton, whose achievement will go down as a valdictory effort in a Congressional career of 23 years, was warmly congratulated by many of his colleagues as the clerk announced the vote which sealed the fate of the big appropriation bill.

Senator Bankhead's motion was interjected in the proceedings tonight at a moment when it became apparent that a substantial majority of the Democratic vote was being gathered around Senator Burton for the committee bill, championed by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, was to receive the support of Democrats who had been fighting for the original bill.

Burton Not Satisfied Fully.

Senator Burton himself had expressed dissatisfaction over his own substitute, because it did not cut deep enough and had given notice that he would re-submit later his motion to recommit the bill. It was then that Senator Bankhead surprised the Senate by presenting the same resolution to recommit Senator Simmons' original bill, made a grand stand, but it was apparent at once that the fight was lost and the rollcall was quickly ordered.

Tomorrow the commerce committee will meet to carry out the instructions of the Senate.

Several Democrats tonight expressed the opinion that the outcome would be satisfactory to President Wilson, who had conferred with Senator Simmons earlier in the day, and urged that the bill be cut. They also believed the action would aid in overcoming opposition to the war revenue bill.

Democrats who voted to recommit the bill were:

How Senators Voted Is Told.

Sensors Ashurst, Bankhead, Chilton, Gore, Hollis, Johnson, Lane, Lee of Maryland, Lewis, Martine, Pittman, Pomorene, Shafroth, Smith of Arizona, Thompson and White. Minority Senators who voted with supporters of the Democratic bill against the Bankhead proposal were: Jones, Penrose, Perkins, Poindexter and Townsend. Democrats who stood by the bill until the end were: Bryan, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Kern, Lea, McPherson, Overman, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Thornton and Williams.

The bill, rejected when originally reported to the commerce committee, carried \$34,000,000, but as a result of the long fight which was begun by Senator Burton early in the Summer, had been reduced to about \$20,000,000 by committee action two weeks ago.

Senator Bankhead delivered an impassioned speech, appealing to his Democratic colleagues to recommit the bill.

"It is the duty of the Senate to have some regard for the condition of the treasury," he said. "Through no fault of Congress conditions have arisen which make retrenchment imperative. We are now preparing to go out into the highways and byways and designate items upon which to levy additional revenue of \$100,000,000. No one knows how long it will be before we are forced to make another levy."

In rapid succession Senators Martine, Pomorene and Kenyon announced the support of the Bankhead motion, each declaring that the condition of the country's business and of the treasury resulting from the European war made it necessary to cut expenditures to a minimum.

Senator Simmons made a spirited effort to rally his forces, denouncing the Bankhead motion as an attempt to take (Concluded on Page 2.)

