

GERMANS SINK THREE BRITONS

Swift Submarine Attack in North Sea Wins.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

AN but 700 of More Than 2000 on Board Are Believed to Have Been Killed.

DUTCH AID IN RESCUES

British Declare Navy Is Being Stung Into Action That Will Be Decisive.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, of identical tonnage and armament, were sunk at 7:30 A. M. on the North Sea by five German submarines, according to an official announcement today. First the Aboukir was torpedoed; as the other vessels drew in to rescue the crew, they in turn were sunk.

This was the severest loss the British navy has suffered during the war.

Two Attackers Reported Sunk.

British cruisers and torpedo boats came quickly to the assistance of the doomed vessels, and it is reported sank two of the German submarines, while three others escaped.

The three cruisers carried more than 2000 men, but no estimate has yet been made of the number of saved or lost. The fate of the cruiser Pathfinder, sunk recently in the North Sea by a torpedo, proved how quickly a ship may be sent to the bottom by an underwater attack and it is therefore believed that the loss of life is bound to be heavy.

Survivors Are Picked Up.

The steamer Flores took 287 survivors of the sunken ships into the Dutch port of Ymuiden last night. The steamer Titan picked up 114 men, one of whom afterward died. Twenty of the wounded were kept on board the vessel, while the others of the wounded were transferred to British men-of-war. The Lowestoff, another British craft, rescued a good number.

The German policy of keeping the German battle fleet in harbor and attempting to pick off British ships one by one thus far has resulted in the loss of three 12,000-ton cruisers, the Pathfinder of 3000 tons and two small craft destroyed by mines.

Submarine Is Vindicated.

Admiral Percy Scott's recent declaration that the submarine is the most important weapon in modern naval warfare, which caused much controversy, seems likely to be vindicated.

The Globe's naval expert, dealing with the sinking of the three cruisers by submarines, says:

"Our fleet is necessarily exposed to these dangers. It has to wait on the pleasure of the enemy. It dare not wait too far away, because the North Sea is small and could be quickly traversed by hostile fleets. The risks must be run and we need not fear that our men will shrink before them. Nevertheless, death dealt by an unseen hand is the most detestable of all.

Fleet Roused to Action.

"This disaster will rouse the British fleet to action as nothing else could have done and the success of this submarine attack may yet prove the death knell of the German navy."

A German submarine recently made a reconnaissance cruise to the Scottish coast, according to a letter written by a German sailor and published in the German newspapers. She was 10 days absent from her base and went all along the English coast at times under water, and passed under a British squadron.

"It was the prettiest picture I ever saw," the sailor wrote. "Up there, like a peaceful lamb, lay the English

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The German steamer Professor Weormann, of the Weormann line, with 300 German recruits on board has been taken captive and brought into Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, according to information which has reached London.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Central News says that reports from Liege declare that the Germans have brought the fortresses of Liege into such condition that they may again be used for defense.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Rome dispatch to the Central News says that the Pope has telegraphed to the German Emperor protesting against the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Admiralty has issued an official list of the casualties on the Carmara, which sank an armed German merchant steamship off the South American coast. It shows that nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. No officers' names appear among the dead or seriously wounded.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.—An aeroplane of unidentified nationality dropped a bomb in Maestricht today, near the Brussels gate, according to a dispatch received here. No lives were lost, but a big hole was torn in the ground.

NISH, Sept. 22.—Prince George of Serbia has again been wounded, this time while leading a charge of a Serbian battalion. A rifle bullet penetrated the trunk of his body, but his physicians believe his life is not in danger. He was first wounded at Belgrade early in August by a fragment of shell when that city was being bombarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Daniels said today he would give the Marconi Company until tomorrow to give assurance that it would observe the naval neutrality regulations in the operation of the Siascoast, Mass., wireless station.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 22, via London.—The battle which has been progressing for several days near Krupina, on the Drina River has, according to official announcement, ended in complete disaster for the Austrian army.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, has approved Chancellor Lloyd George's proposal for the formation of a Welsh army corps. Plans are now being prepared for recruiting throughout all Wales and Glamorgan.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, via London.—Every member of the crew of the German dirigible balloon Schuessler II has been decorated with the iron cross for a brilliant reconnaissance.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 22.—The bombardment of Cattaro, the Austrian seaport at the southeastern extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, by the Austrians is reported as being from Patras, Greece, to the Messagero.

CETTINJE, Sept. 22, via Rome.—Reports from Serbian headquarters at Visegrad declare the Austrians have court-martialed many Slavs, some of whom have been shot. Large numbers of Slav women and children are employed by the Austrians digging and transporting supplies.

ROME, Sept. 22, via Paris.—In spite of denials of the Austrian government, newspapers here published detailed descriptions purporting to show that Austrian armaments are being placed on the Italian frontier and declaring preparations are being made by Austrians to invade Italy.

LOWESTOFF, England, Sept. 22.—It is reported that a vessel of 12,000 tons has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Another large vessel is standing by. No official confirmation of the report can be obtained.

ROME, Sept. 22.—A Vienna dispatch to the Globe states that according to the Zeit, Prince William of Wied is about to abdicate the Albanian throne and is preparing a proclamation to the Albanian nation. Later, says the Zeit, he will enter the German army.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 22.—Dispatches from Vienna say the Austrian capital is crowded with wounded and soldiers returning from the war with infectious diseases. This has made necessary the construction of large camp hospitals outside the city.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, via London, Sept. 22.—A German force, the strength of which is not known, attacked a fort 20 miles from the border in the Voi district September 19. After an hour's sharp fighting the Germans retired.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The official press bureau tonight issued a casualty list under date of September 17, which shows 28 officers killed, 46 wounded and 14 missing. Three officers previously reported as missing have returned to their commands. Of other ranks 150 wounded and 202 missing are reported.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—General Louis Botha, Minister of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, will take supreme command of the British operations against German Southwest Africa.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS OFF

Men Under Garibaldi Don Red Shirts; May Attack Germans.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 22.—A dispatch received here from Lyons, France, says that 5000 Italian volunteers under General Giuseppe Garibaldi, son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, have received their red shirt uniforms and are leaving for an unknown destination to attack the Germans.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi has received a message from his son saying that he had learned that the Canadian Italians intended to raise a regiment to aid the allies and declaring that he would be delighted to incorporate this body into his own red shirts.

CHINESE COMPLAIN OF ILL TREATMENT

Japanese Soldiers Lawless on March.

INNOCENT PEOPLE SUFFERING

Homes Are Invaded, Furniture Is Used for Fuel.

WOMEN KEPT IN TERROR

Requisition Made for Supplies Needed, but Investigator Is Unable to Learn of Case of Payment Made.

PEKIN, Sept. 22.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received a letter from Charles A. Leonard, of the American Southern Baptist Mission at Lai-Chow, Shan-Tung Province, in which Chinese reports of ill-treatment of the local inhabitants by Japanese troops in the country are repeated. Mr. Leonard relates the passage of the western section of the Japanese army, which he says was about 5000 strong, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and which went through Lai-Chow. The advance guard of the cavalry did not molest the Chinese population and compensated them for what provender they took, but when the larger detachments arrived torrential rains were falling. For this reason the Japanese did not pitch their tents, but entered the best Chinese homes and compelled local merchants and other Chinese to work for them.

Furniture Used for Fires.

In many cases they dried their wet clothes by making fires of the furniture in the middle of the room. The men fed their horses on the ripening crops and the soldiers killed chickens and cattle for their own use, frequently with inadequate or no compensation. Mr. Leonard says the Chinese women, terrified, deserted their homes. Five, he said, committed suicide, either to escape attack by the Japanese or after they had been attacked.

The various Japanese proclamations posted in the war zone, declaring friendship to the Chinese people and republic, explain the necessity of terminating Germany's military and naval activities in the Orient and exhort the people to continue their occupations unalarmed.

Supplies Are Demanded.

"Any one daring to interfere with our troops will immediately be arrested and punished without mercy," says these proclamations continued. "All boats

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DRYS SWEEP VIRGINIA

"Wets" Lose in Districts Thought to Favor Local Option.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The statewide prohibition forces won a sweeping victory at the polls in Virginia today, returns at midnight showing a majority of 22,835.

With complete returns from all the cities and 44 of the 100 counties and with scattering returns from other counties, the total vote is 121,763. Of this vote the drys received 77,453 against 44,310 for the local optionists. The cities which were expected to roll up a majority for the local optionists gave 1315 for the drys.

Only four cities, Norfolk, Alexandria, Williamsburg and Richmond, returned majorities for the wets.

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NIGHT ADVANCE IS ESSAYED BY ALLIES

Long Line Makes Surprise Attack.

ARTILLERY FIRE IS INCESANT

Germans at East End Develop Strong Aggressive.

GROUND HOTLY CONTESTED

French War Office Says Foe Has Fallen Back on French Left Wing, but Has Passed Frontier in Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily Mail's correspondent reports that the German right has been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. He says that during all Sunday night wounded have been arriving at an unnamed place. They report there are nine miles of dead in trenches between those two towns.

AT THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 22.

Not a moment's respite was given last night to the German forces entrenched along the 90-mile front running along the Rivers Aisne and Oise and extending into the Wever district.

The batteries of the allied forces never entirely ceased firing all night, although their activity diminished somewhat after sundown.

The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert, but until 2 o'clock this morning no aggressive move was started from the allied lines facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together and every point along the front became active.

Surprise Tactics Adopted.

At the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously at various points crept out and advanced cautiously in wide-open lines toward the German positions.

The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after most stubborn fighting and after heavy losses on both sides. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Farther east the Germans themselves developed a strong attack, and though beaten back by the bayonet, returned again and again. Finally, they were driven off to their original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been occupying the advance firing line a welcome rest, pushing to the front fresh brigades.

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Tuesday's War Moves

THE opposing armies on the great battlefield of France appeared to gain a little here and lose a little there on both sides, but that was all. The issue remained indecisive.

The French official report again lays some stress on the announcement that an advance is being made by the allied left wing on the right bank of the River Oise, from which point both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end.

Although the official reports do not go beyond saying that the Germans have been forced to give ground before the French attacks, and speak of Noyon and the district around that city as the center of the operations, some correspondents describe the allies' left as extending from just west of Noyon to as far north as Leclatote, from which point, or Peronne, the new army, of which there have been many reports but no confirmation, is supposed to be operating to threaten the German right wing.

If this is true, the German right is in a dangerous position for it cannot extend much further north or west of St. Quentin. Its position runs thence by way of Chauny and south of Laon to north of Rheims.

On the plateau of Craonne severe fighting has been going on for days but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the German official report declares it has been retaken, together with the village of Betheny.

In the center between Rheims and Soaux, which the French occupied early in the week, there has been more desperate fighting, the Germans taking the offensive and according to the French reports, being repulsed. The Germans also have made some attacks in the Wever district without success, but they have succeeded in again crossing the Lorraine frontier and occupying Donestre, to the South of Bismont.

The French say they have captured additional prisoners and supply trains. Dividing interest with the great land battle, the daring raid of German submarines across the North Sea, resulting in the sinking of the three British cruisers, claimed attention.

This was one of the things the British navy has been led to expect, for the Germans have quite frankly avowed that their plan was to reduce British superiority by submarine raids and the sinking of the three British cruisers, claimed attention.

Nevertheless it came as a shock to Britons that big ships such as those sunk could be so easily attacked and that the German fleet has been able to remain in the North Sea harbor protected by mines and fortresses. However, the British fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply and in doing so must run great risks.

The ships sunk, while obsolete, still were useful vessels, and it is little satisfaction to England to know that her cruiser fleet is still double in number that of the Germans, and that as Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, has said, she will be able to bulk during the war three to Germany's one.

Meantime there have been no important changes on the battle fronts in Northern France. The opposing armies continue to gain a little here and lose a little there. These gains may tell in the long run, but have brought no decisive result for either side.

The Russians have followed up their successes in Galicia, where a third great battle is about to begin, if it has not already begun, by capturing the important fortress of Jaroslau on the River San, just north of Przemysl, which they are surrounding.

Jaroslau commands the passage of the San River, and its possession will greatly aid the Russian advance in their operations against Przemysl, where a strong Austro-German force is prepared to offer stubborn resistance in the hope at least of detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Servians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides. This engagement occurred near Kroupani on the Drina, where the Austrians attempted to invade Serbia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Servian evacuation of Semlin, as the troops were needed to stem the Austrian offensive movement.

The Servians feel they now can proceed with the invasion of Bosnia and the troops at Visegrad have been ordered to march on Sarajevo, which town is the birthplace of the present war, for there occurred the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The Servians and Montenegrins report they have taken Sarajevo and the Austrians have made one sortie from the town, according to a Rome dispatch, but quickly turned back in the face of the opposing forces.

There is a rumor, too, that Essad Pasha, the former Albanian minister of war, as a result of an agreement with the Servian government, will lead an Albanian army into Herzegovina by way of Cattaro.

BRITONS SHELLED FROM EVERY ANGLE

Gains By Degrees, However, Are Reported.

GERMAN STRATEGY IS PUZZLE

Heavy Losses Admitted by Sir John French, Commander.

DEAD FILL TOWN STREETS

Fighting Is at Close Quarters and Much Ground Is Gained, Soon to Be Retaken by Struggling Armies After Slaughter.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following descriptive account from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to September 18 was issued tonight:

"General Headquarters, 18th September, 1914.—At the date of the last narrative, September 14, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the River Aisne. Opposition, which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rearguard nature, not entailing material delay to our progress, has developed and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

Battle Is Extensive.

"The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true, have been undertaken in order to gain time for some strategic operation or move and may not be their main stand. But if this is so, the fighting is naturally on a scale which, as to the extent of ground covered and duration of resistance, makes it undistinguishable in its progress from that known as a 'pitched battle,' though the enemy certainly showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.

"Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up so strenuously, or whether the delay gained for them during the 12th and 13th by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and force their line to an extent not originally contemplated, cannot yet be said.

Alone Action Still On.

"So far as we are concerned, the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne. The foe we are fighting is just across that river along the whole of our front to the east and west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

"On Monday the 14th, those of our troops which had on the previous day crossed the Aisne, after driving in the German rear guards on that evening, found portions of the enemy's forces in prepared defensive position on the right bank and could do little more than secure a footing on the left bank of the river. This, however, they maintained in spite of two counter attacks delivered at dusk and at 10 P. M. in which the fighting was severe.

Vigorous Defense Overcome.

"During the 14th strong reinforcements of our troops were passed to the north bank, the troops crossing by ferries, by pontoon bridges and by the remains of permanent bridges. Close cooperation with the French forces was maintained and the general progress made was good, although the opposition was vigorous and the state of the roads after the heavy rain made movements slow. One division alone failed to secure the ground it expected to.

"The first army corps, after repulsing repeated attacks, captured 600 prisoners and 12 guns. The cavalry also took a number of prisoners. Many of the Germans taken belong to the reserve and Landwehr formations, which fact appears to indicate that the enemy is compelled to draw on other classes of soldiers to fill the gaps in her ranks.

Counter Attacks Beaten Off.

"Further counter attacks made during the night were beaten off. Rain came on towards evening and continued intermittently until 9 A. M. on the 16th. Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers holding the line, the wet weather to some extent hampered the motor transport service, which was also hindered by broken bridges.

"On Wednesday, the 16th, there was little change in the situation opposite the British. The efforts made by the enemy were less active than on the previous day, though their bombardment continued throughout the morning and evening. Forty prisoners were taken by the third division.

"On Thursday, the 17th, the situation still remained unchanged in its essentials. The German heavy artillery fire was more active than on the previous day. The only infantry attacks made by the enemy were on the extreme right of our position as, as had happened before were repulsed with heavy loss, chiefly on this occasion by our field artillery."

Foe's Infantry Strongly Placed.

"In order to convey some idea of the nature of the fighting it may be said that along the greater part of our front the Germans have been driven back from the forward slopes on the north of the river. Their infantry are holding strong lines of trenches amongst and along the edges of the numerous woods which crown the slopes. These

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ANOTHER GRAND CIRCUIT RAID UPON THE STATE CAPITOL



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