

ALLIES TRY TO ENVELOP FOE

Long Forward Movement to North Accomplished.

DAY'S FIGHTING IS SEVERE

French Say Their Left Wing Gains, Berlin Says Enemy's Center Falls Back.

SOISSONS IS BOMBARDED

Noyon Also Suffers Heavily From German Fire, but Cathedral Has Escaped.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—General Joffre, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, is devoting much attention to the western wing on the battle line, where the fighting has been incessant night and day.

The allies since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne have pushed back the Germans a distance of nearly 11 miles, forcing them to seek a further defensive position on the plateaus and in the rough country, which, however, offers excellent opportunities for entrenchment.

Soissons Long Bombarded.

The headquarters staff has been enabled to make a long movement forward to the north. The town of Soissons has been subjected to a furious German bombardment for nine days. The cannonade starts each day at dawn and again at 4 o'clock, continuing until 7 in the evening. The cathedral and other buildings have been greatly damaged.

The German artillery is posted northeast of the town, while the French guns occupy an emplacement to the southeast. There appears no necessity for the shells to fall on the town itself, as the French troops are stationed a considerable distance from it.

Noyon Also Suffers.

Noyon is also suffering from the German gun fire, but the fine cathedral up to the present has escaped. Today's advance of the allied troops entailed severe fighting, in which the artillery played a large part. The combat had lasted for 24 hours, but eventually the Germans yielded ground after losing heavily. Many ambulance trains have left the front for provincial cities, carrying German and French wounded. Large numbers of seriously wounded British officers and men have been transported to the American and other hospitals in Paris.

Among the killed today was General Dupuis, commander of the 67th infantry brigade.

Battle of Aisne Prolonged.

The French official communication issued tonight, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battle front since the issuance of the previous communication, makes some comments on the battle of Aisne. The text of the announcement is as follows:

"There has been no change in the situation since the last communication.

"The battle which is in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the Russo-Japanese War.

Battle Like That in Manchuria.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field, which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy, who did not expect it and had not had time seriously to organize defensive positions. The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took positions which, by the nature of the ground, are substantial in themselves in many places and which he has been

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1:05 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says the German Consul there has been advised by his government that submarine U-9, which is credited with blowing up the three British cruisers in the North Sea early Tuesday morning, has returned to a German port uninjured.

TOKYO, Sept. 24.—The War Office makes the official announcement that British troops, under Brigadier-General Nathaniel W. Barrardiston, commander of the North China forces, landed on September 23 in the neighborhood of Looshan Bay to participate in the movements against the Germans at Tsing-Tau.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—General Von Deimling, commanding the German army in Alsace, has been dismissed, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Daily Chronicle.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that Belgian gendarmes have arrested 40 nuns in a German convent at Horskbeck because one of the nuns addressed the villagers in favor of Germany and denounced King Albert. The villagers would have demolished the convent had not the authorities interfered.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Rome, the Giornale d'Italia publishes a report from Antwerp that the Montenegros on Wednesday opened an assault on Sastayo and engaged the Austrians in a sanguinary battle which continues.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—A son of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke has been killed in the fighting at Esternay.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A semi-official statement from Berlin, telegraphed to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam, declares there is no truth in the report that the Russian General, Martos, was taken to Halle in chains. He is now at Neisse. The government, however, intends to hold an inquiry into the conduct of captured Russian officers suspected of having ordered or tolerated atrocities.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to a message from Paris to the Central News, a Russian cruiser has sunk a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic.

ROME, via London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Giornale d'Italia tells of serious illness in the Austrian army. The Municipal Council at Vienna has voted 1,000,000 crowns (approximately \$250,000) for the construction of a barracks for the treatment of contagious diseases.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 23.—News received here from Cetinje says that within a week the Montenegros expect to have on top of Mount Lovchen long-range cannon capable of dismantling the forts at Cattaro and with which they can bombard the Austrian ships, thus allowing the Anglo-French fleet to capture the stronghold.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Central News says travelers who have arrived in the Italian capital from Sebenico, in Delmatia, declare the Austrian cruisers Marie Theresa and Admiral Staan have put into that port badly damaged.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 23.—The correspondent at Maastricht of the Telegram says that during the past few days about 50,000 Germans, wounded on French battlefields, have passed through Liege on the way to Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Telegraph's correspondent with the Belgian army says the Belgian army emerged from the ramparts of Antwerp Tuesday in a sortie against the German army based on Brussels. The advance guard exchanged shots with the German outposts on the road, 13 miles from the capital.

INDIA LOYAL TO BRITAIN

Leader of 60,000,000 Mohammedans Says Hope Groundless.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Special.)—"Germany made a mistake about India, as it did about Ireland. And anybody who counts on India to be false to England will come a cropper."

In these words his highness Aga Khan, recognized temporal leader of 60,000,000 Indian Mohammedans, summed up the Indian Empire's status in the world war.

Aga Khan has directed the Khoja Moslems, who alone number several millions, and over whom he is spiritual as well as temporal head, to place their personal services and resources at the disposal of the government and to volunteer to serve himself as a private in any regiment of infantry of an Indian expeditionary force.

VENEZUELAN IN REVOLT

Government Forces Surprised and City Is Captured.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 23.—It is reported here that Venezuelan revolutionists under Horatio de Charmo surprised the Venezuelan government forces at Cano, Colorado, a port of entry in the former State of Bermudez, inflicting a defeat, after which they captured Guanoaco. Du Charmo later repulsed the government troops sent against him.

The rising against the government, according to advices received here, appears to be well supported in the region where the hostilities have occurred.

Japanese Barely Escape Fire.

Fire started this morning in the rear of the H. J. Schmitt harness shop, 351 Burnside street, badly damaging the entire frame building at that number. Nine Japanese who were sleeping in a room on the second floor were roused by Patrolman Harms and escaped without their clothes. The building is next to the H. L. Keats garage.

BURNING OF TEUTON WOUNDED MOB'S AIM

Priest Saves Men in Flaming Cathedral.

13 INJURED DIE IN RHEIMS FIRE

Vengeful French Soldiers Try to Drive Others Back In.

MANY SEVERELY BEATEN

Works of Art at Louvain Now Said to Have Been Saved—Pictures Taken From St. Peter's Church While It Is Burning.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 3:41 A. M.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rheims, under date of Monday, gives a story by the Abbe Camu of the terrible scenes in the cathedral when it was set on fire. He said:

"It was all over in an hour. There were two separate fires. We put the first out with four buckets of water. All we had in the place, but soon another shell struck the roof and the wind drove the flames along the rafters inside of the nave. We rushed up again, but it was flaming all along and as we could do nothing we hurried down.

Wounded Germans Fight Fire.

"There were holes in the ceiling of the nave and sparks began to fall through them into a great heap of straw, ten feet high and 30 yards long. The Germans had piled along the north aisle. We tried to catch the sparks in our hands as they fell and such of the German wounded as were able to walk helped us. But the first spark that fell on the pile set it blazing.

"There was no time to think of anything but getting out the wounded. They screamed horribly. We carried many of those that could not walk, while others dragged themselves painfully along to the side door in the north aisle. Those who had only hand and arm wounds helped their comrades. We got out all except 13, whose bodies lie there now.

"All Should Burn" Is Cry.

"When at last I came out of the flaming building I found the whole body of wounded huddled together around the doors. Opposite to them was a furiously hostile crowd of civilians of the town and a number of

(Concluded on Page 3.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 84 degrees; minimum, 55 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair; clear; variable winds, becoming westerly.

AIMER left wing making long movement to north in effort to envelop German right.

German wounded die in flames in Cathedral of Rheims. Page 1.

Russians report they are pursuing Austrians. Page 4.

Worldwide misery, due to war, revealed by Presbyterian missions. Page 4.

1400 British believed lost on cruisers sunk by submarines. Page 5.

Sturdy legs one of four factors enabling council's German advance. Page 5.

Kitchener said to have caused French Cabinet crisis by protest against failure to delay in Digne-Cambes white slave and foul fraud cases. (Forbidden). Page 5.

Belgian citizens ordered to doff hats to German officers. Page 2.

Villa declares independence; repudiates Carranza. Page 1.

National. President Wilson firm with Colorado mine operator on terms of truce. Page 6.

McAdoo refuses Government funds to banks that board money. Page 3.

Delay in Digne-Cambes white slave and foul fraud cases. (Forbidden). Page 5.

Sports. Coast League results: Portland 6, Missions 2; Venico 5, Oakland 2; San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1. Page 12.

Girls out of National League pennant race. Page 12.

Case of Missions not yet decided by Pacific Coast League managers. Page 12.

Baker to vote on proposal to abolish commission form of government. Page 7.

Oregon Agricultural College enrolls 1274. Page 7.

Many Oregon counties holding fair. Page 6.

Commercial and Marine. Fifty-cent decline in all American sugar markets. Page 10.

Wheat jumps at Chicago on news of heavy trading in Pacific Northwest. Page 11.

"Mystery ship" to head in Portland today. Page 15.

Portland and Vicinity. Fifty-second Oregon conference of Methodist Episcopal Church opens. Page 16.

Thomas F. Bradshaw, head of Ford factory, to visit Portland. Page 16.

New shows at moving-picture theaters are hits. Page 11.

Council authorizes City Attorney to fight Judge McGinn's school ruling. Page 11.

Europe buys great quantities of Pacific wheat and wheat stock. Page 11.

Clubs compiling data of area available for settlers in Oregon. Page 13.

Weather report, date and forecast. Page 15.

Six weeks' race now for Congress promises without campaign. Page 16.

Questions put by Portland women to Mrs. Stubbs start lively debate. Page 7.

SOCIALIST ORGAN QUILTS

Berlin Newspaper Pays for Criticism of Prisoners' Treatment.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that the Berlin Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, announced that the Commander-in-Chief had ordered the paper to suspend publication for three days.

The action, the Vorwaerts says, was due to its free criticism of the alleged bad treatment of prisoners of war by Germany in comparison with the good treatment accorded German prisoners in France and England.

All Indorse Federal Suffrage.

DENVER, Sept. 23.—The platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties of Colorado were made public today, following a two days' session by the candidates of each party. All favor the enactment of a Federal equal suffrage amendment.

VILLA DECLARES WAR ON CARRANZA

Chihuahua and Sonora in Open Revolt.

GRAVE CRISIS PRECIPITATED

First Chief Orders Closing of Railway as Precaution.

REBELS GET MUNITIONS

General Obregon, Adherent of Carranza, Declared to Be Prisoner in Villa's House—Washington Is Concerned.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 23.—General Francisco Villa, dominant leader in Northern Mexico, denounced tonight the central government headed by Venustiano Carranza and announced his independence in a statement sent to the Associated Press.

This placed the State of Chihuahua in open revolt against the party in power at Mexico City as well as Sonora, the next border state to the west, where Governor Maytorena previously has proclaimed his independence of the constitutional party as represented by Carranza.

Munitions Sent to Sonora.

Villa agents sent several carloads of munitions as well as troops today to assist Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, who is in open revolt against Carranza. This was followed later in the day, according to reports received here, by the sending of 500,000 pesos in Villa paper currency to Maytorena officials.

This money, it was said, was being placed in circulation in that part of Sonora dominated by the Maytorena forces to absorb the constitutionalist or Carranza issue.

General Obregon Made Prisoner.

General Obregon, one of the Carranza adherents, who heads the Northwestern military zone of which Sonora is a part, remained at Chihuahua City, said persons arriving from the south. He was reported last week to have been arrested by Villa.

Telegrams received here several days ago signed with Obregon's name had said that he was returning at once to the national capital. It was declared today officially that Obregon was held a prisoner at Villa's house in Chihuahua.

All available troops under Villa's command were rushed tonight to meet

(Concluded on Page 4.)

Wednesday's War Moves

THE battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allied forces to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies' left in the region of Lassigny, and unofficial reports say that this advance was one of 18 kilometers (about 12 miles), simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged.

Military experts, however, warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its more assailable points.

An event of the day was the flight of British naval aeroplanes from Antwerp to Dusseldorf, approximately a distance of 500 miles, in the course of which they dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds of the German aerial fleet which would co-operate with the German navy in case of a raid on England.

The British official press intimated that the flight was undertaken as a warning to the Germans that if any more bombs are dropped on any unfortified towns in Belgium or France, the allies can retaliate. It is likely that the warning is also intended to include London, which has been looking for a visit from the Zeppelins for some days. The flight of the British aeroplanes was one, so far as distance is concerned, that they were quite used to, as for some time the British flying men have been put to the test. They have made flights from Montrose, Scotland, to Salisbury, which is about the same distance as the round trip between Antwerp and the Rhine fortress.

It was given out in Berlin that the destruction of the three British cruisers in the North Sea was the work of a single submarine, the U-9, not a fleet of them, as had been reported. It has not been possible to make up a roll of the dead, but it is thought close to 1400 lost their lives. It is possible trawlers and other vessels will bring in more survivors.

The landing of some of the survivors in Hand has raised the interesting question whether they must be interned until after the war. It has been taken for granted that this would be the case, but the point is now brought forward that they are really shipwrecked sailors and are entitled to the hospitality of a neutral country as such until they are ready to return home.

A similar case rose at Che-Pu in Japan's attack on Port Arthur. Several Japanese ships were sunk at Port Arthur, and the crews were taken to the port and the Russians demanded that they be interned. They were finally allowed, however, to return to Japan.

The losses through the sinking of the British cruisers, while heavy, are small compared with those on the Baltic front. It was reported from Holland that 50,000 German wounded had passed through Liege from France, and it is known that the losses on both sides are exceedingly large.

In Galicia the Russians seem to be pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, following the capture of Jaroslavl, they announce the occupation of Wislok, a town on the Hungarian border southwest of Przemysl, and an important station on the railway which runs from Sanok through one of the passes of the Carpathian Mountains to Zemplyn and thence to Budapest.

Wislok probably was taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Austrian army through the Carpathians to Hungary. It is also another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemysl and Cracow. On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces according to their report, but no fighting has occurred in retreat in this district, and this probably is true, for the best Petrograd has to say is that the army is withdrawing "in perfect order." This indicates that General Von Hindenburg is going at his work vigorously.

A press dispatch says the Servians have retaken Linbovia from the Austrians and that the losses were heavy.

A news agency dispatch has authority for the statement that the Germans have entrenched and mined the approaches to Brussels and also are fortifying the region around Ath, north-west of Mons, to prevent the Belgians falling on the Germans should a retreat from France be forced.

A German official report says the Russians lost in the battles near Tannenber, 150,000 men killed and 80,000 captured. Another batch of German prisoners arrived in England yesterday. The Austrian losses are even heavier than those of the Germans and the allies. Up to September 14, according to Russian papers, the Russians have captured seven Austrian flags, 635 guns, 44 machine guns and 64,000 prisoners, including 625 officers.

2 TRAINS OF TROOPS LOST

Entire General Staff of German Division Reported Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Mail's war correspondent says he hears that two trains of badly-needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peponne and St. Quentin, through the feat of French gunners, who managed to tap a telephone wire connecting two German stations.

By this means he gained the information that the trains were coming and was able to place guns to command the line. By a quick attack he was able to ambush the two trains.

The Mail's correspondent says that on Sunday the entire general staff of one German division were brought prisoners to Amiens.

EUROPE SUDDENLY BOYS COAST WHEAT

10,000,000 Bushels Go Via Canal.

DEALS ARE CLOSED SECRETLY

Portland and Puget Sound Exporters Active 10 Days.

SOME FARMERS SELL ALL

Pacific Offering Cheapest Price in World, Buyers Grasp Opportunity—Cargoes Believed to Be for Britain.

English and other European wheat buyers have suddenly turned their attention to Oregon and Washington.

In the past few days immense quantities of wheat have been sold by Portland and Puget Sound exporters for shipment through the canal to the open ports of Europe. It is said that the sales made here aggregate 5,000,000 bushels, and that the same amount has been sold by dealers in the north.

Deals Are Large.

While the total quantity may not be as great as reported it is known at any rate that the business done has been on a very large scale.

Wheat has been selling cheaper in the Pacific Northwest than anywhere else in the world, and it is this fact that has brought the buyers here. At the opening of the season, the Portland wheat market stood at 32 cents, while at Chicago wheat was worth 50 cents. Now club wheat in Portland is quoted at 32 cents and December at Chicago is worth \$1.12. While the Chicago market has advanced 32 cents Portland prices have risen only 13 cents.

Buyers Work Secretly.

Local and Puget Sound buyers have been very industrious in the country for several days. They have been working as secretly as possible, so as not to excite the market, but the facts of the big buying began to leak out yesterday. In some sections so much wheat has been bought up that the farmers there look upon the season as practically closed.

It is probable that between 50 and 60 per cent of the entire Northwestern wheat crop has been already sold at a date when in normal years the movement would hardly have started.

Most of Crop Gone.

In Columbus and Garfield counties it is estimated that fully 80 per cent of the wheat is out of farmers' hands. Between 60 and 70 per cent of the Whitman County crop is said to have been sold. In Oregon the buying was equally heavy. Over half of the Umatilla crop is sold and on the Condon branch and in Sherman County fully 75 per cent of the wheat has changed hands.

Since the beginning of the season about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat have reached tidewater, but grain men declare that a vast quantity of purchased wheat remains in the country to be shipped. One dealer has only received 25 per cent of wheat he has bought.

Lull May Follow.

It is also believed that much more wheat has been sold than has been bought, and as a consequence the market in the immediate future may show some radical changes.

Although the demand continues strong, dealers look for a lull in the operations, owing to the fact that otherwises prices in the country might go 3 to 5 cents higher.

Shippers are complaining of the excessive freight rates steamship owners are demanding—35 to 36 shillings. The rate from the Pacific Coast via the canal is three times as high as the Atlantic rate, while they declare it should not be over twice as high. But with the German merchant marine put out of business, the shipowners of England, France and the neutral countries have things their own way.

Export Managed Easily.

A normal rate on wheat to Europe, considering the time saved by the canal, grainmen assert, would not be over 27 shillings 6 pence.

There is but little difficulty now in financing export grain business, the sales being made with bankers' guarantees from the other side. The farmers of the Northwest have an opportunity to dispose of all their wheat, but they are not getting as much for it as they would if freights were not so high. Some of the cargoes are estimated to net the steamer-owners \$50,000 profit.

Another interesting development in the grain trade has been the exporting of flour in large quantities to Europe. Two lots are about to be shipped, aggregating 22,500 barrels. It has been about 20 years since flour was shipped in large quantities from Portland to Europe. The war is the direct cause of this new movement. It is believed the flour going from here is for use of the British army. The wheat probably will also be taken in charge by the British Government.

Wheat Crop Abroad Fair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Wheat production throughout the countries in the European war zone this year generally

(Concluded on Page 2.)

