

BATTLE HEAVIEST ON GERMAN RIGHT

Strong Forces Engaged at Close Quarters.

DEEP TRENCHES BEING DUG

Preparations Made for Determined Siege of Verdun.

PLAIN LITTERED WITH DEAD

French War Office Reports General Action of Great Violence Between Somme and Oise Rivers, Battle Line Lengthened.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The official communication issued at 11 o'clock tonight regarding the progress of the battle in Northern France says that this morning French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but, having been reinforced, again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

The text of the statement follows: "1. On our left wing, in the region to the northwest of Noyon, our advanced troops having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy, were compelled this morning to give a little ground. Being reinforced, however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously resumed the offensive."

Struggle Extremely Violent. "The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence."

"2. In the center there is nothing new to report. "3. On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul.

"In the southern region of Woerwe the enemy is retiring toward Rupt de Mad (in Metz-et-Moselle). The action continues.

"On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel (on the right bank of the Meuse, 20 miles south-by-southwest of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river."

German Right Reinforced. The official communication given out in the afternoon said: "First, on our left wing there has begun a general action of great violence between those detachments of our forces that are operating between the River Meuse and the Vosges. The enemy has grouped in the region around Torgner and St. Quentin.

"These army corps have come, some from the center of the enemy's line and others from Lorraine and the Vosges. The last named corps were transported by rail to Cambrai, by way of Liege and Valenciennes. To the north of the River Aisne, as far as Berry-au-Bac, there has been no change of importance.

"Second, on the center we have made progress to the east of Rheims in the direction of Berry and Moronvillers.

For Gains Footing on Heights. "Farther to the east, as far as the Argonne region, the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne the enemy has not been able to move out of Varennes. On the right bank of the River Meuse the enemy succeeded in getting footing on the heights of the Meuse, in the region of the promontory of Hatton Chatel, and, forced in the direction of Toul, advanced until they reached the region of Beaumont.

"Third, on our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, we have repulsed attacks of inferior forces of the enemy. To the east of Lunville the enemy has made some demonstrations along the lines of the River Vegouse and the River Blette."

MIXED ARMY MOVES GERMANS

Right Wing's Line of Communication Is in Peril.

AT THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 25, via Paris.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, caused the German western wing to reel backwards near St. Quentin today and imperiled the German lines of communication toward Belgium.

The German center has been weakened by the rush of troops from that position to meet the threatening movement of the allies, and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tergnier.

The military authorities refuse to permit disclosure of the exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Meanwhile, at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in dogged fashion. The allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves deeply.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire, while French and German aviators reconnoitered from above. The commanders of the allied forces have found the reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a

BULLETINS

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Cunard liner *Caronia*, now an auxiliary British cruiser, painted steel gray, and with big guns showing fore and aft, steamed off Sandy Hook today. For three days the *Caronia* has been in this vicinity, but today was the first time observers ashore had seen her.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Central News from Lucerne, Switzerland, says that military operations in Upper Alsace have been brought to a pause in consequence of falls of snow in the mountains and floods in the valleys. Among the last reservists called up in Alsace, according to the dispatch, are 20 Trappist monks from the Oelberg convent.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In a dispatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Central News says the Italian authorities have issued a decree prohibiting all aerial navigation over Italian territory.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that the Austrian airport of Lissau, in Dalmatia, was bombed by a French fleet September 19. Later troops were landed from the French warships and went to the town. British and French flags were hoisted over the semaphore station at Lissau.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—German troops are being transported into France over the railway line between Munich, Gladbach and Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company, who says that this fact is announced in a telegram from Maastricht.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Belgian mail steamer *Leopold II*, which arrived at Antwerp today from Ostend, according to the Central News, reports that she narrowly escaped damage by a bomb dropped from the Zeppelin airship which yesterday flew over Ostend. Fragments of a bomb fell on the steamer's deck.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company says the news that aeroplanes from Liege are descending to the river Scheldt, killing and maiming, has been given out. It included the names of 23 officers of one regiment, killed in five days' fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Cabling from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Central News says a telegram received there from Maastricht conveys the news that aeroplanes from Liege are descending to the river Scheldt, killing and maiming, has been given out. It included the names of 23 officers of one regiment, killed in five days' fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—German aviators on Friday dropped bombs on the race course of Amiens, thinking it to be an aviation camp, according to a dispatch from Boulogne to the Daily Express.

ROME, Sept. 25, via London.—The *Giornale d'Italia* publishes a report from Basel that Switzerland has refused a request from the Germans for permission to send three army corps across Swiss territory.

ROOSEVELT'S VOICE WEAK

Half of Huge St. Louis Audience Fails to Hear Speech.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt denounced the Republican and Democratic parties in a 30-minute speech here tonight. His voice was weak and within 10 minutes almost half the huge audience which had gathered in the National Guard's armory departed, realizing that the ex-President could not send his words across the full length of the hall.

"The policy of the Republican party," he said, "is such as to make some men prosper too much. The policy of the Democratic party is such as to make no man prosper enough. The Progressive party stands intently for the party, but it proposes to pass that prosperity around."

PORTLAND AIRMAN MISSING

Searchers Beating Coast of California Following Air Flight.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—Search was instituted late tonight at Coast points near here for trace of Silas Christofferson, Portland aviator; C. French, mechanic, and Lieutenant Morrow, of the Government aviation school, at San Diego, who today attempted a flight in an aeroplane from San Diego to Los Angeles.

The aeroplane was last sighted during the afternoon flying over the water near Newport Beach. The machine was not equipped with pontoons.

GERMAN DIES IN AIR DUEL

Belgian Aviator Drops Pursuer in Flight Over Brussels.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A duel in the air over Brussels between a Belgian biplane, which was making a reconnaissance, and a German machine which was in pursuit of the biplane, is described briefly by a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who saw the contest.

The two machines ascended to a great altitude and after a swift flight the aviators exchanged shots at short range. Suddenly the German turned turtle and fell and the Belgian biplane returned towards Antwerp.

AMERICAN HOUSE STONED

Mexicans Make Demonstration Before Consulate, Say Refugees.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 25.—Stones were thrown through the windows of the residence of the American Vice-Consul at Paval on September 15, declared American refugees arriving at the border today.

FRENCH SOLDIER IS INVITING TARGET

Uniform Sharp Contrast to Germans.

FOLLY IS ALMOST CRIMINAL

John T. McCutcheon Tells of Observations in Field.

EVIDENCE OF ROUT SEEN

Killing of Citizen in House Believed Part of German Policy of Retaliating on Dweller When Sniping Is Done.

BY JOHN T. McCUTCHEON. (Copyright 1914, by John T. McCutcheon. Published by arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Sept. 19.—On the morning of August 26, after buying some underwear, shirts, socks and cigars, we left Kinche for Maubeuge, where we were told a great battle was to occur.

Four hundred thousand French and 150,000 English were said to be under the protection of the seven great French forts at Maubeuge. We were also told that there were 35 French and English aeroplanes and two dirigibles there.

Lewis and I rode the two bicycles. Cobb and Bennett followed in the cart which we had bought the evening before in Binche.

Firing Heavy 14 Miles Away. There was heavy firing off toward Maubeuge, 14 miles away in a direct line.

A German aeroplane, several thousand feet up, swept over us soon after we started, flying in the direction of Maubeuge. A few Belgian refugees were in the great tree-lined highway that led southward from Binche.

Lewis and I rode ahead, expecting to strike signs of the German column, but a native told us the Germans had cut off on another road leading southeast toward Beaumont.

For the first time in days we have got out of touch with the German army, and it seemed inexplicably lonely not to hear the familiar rattle of the column's under way.

Search for Battle Continued. We were told that a great column had started off to the northward, but had retraced its way, and, being now headed for Beaumont, was somewhere on the roads to the east.

We debated the advisability of returning and picking up the trail, but (Concluded on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 69 degrees; minimum, 54 degrees. TODAY'S—Rain; southerly winds.

War. Navy Department closes Marconi wireless station. Page 1. Sick and wounded neglected by armies in field. Page 2. Maubeuge fortress thought impregnable until German artillery smashed them. Page 3. New French gun said to fire turpentine. Admiralty suffocates enemy painlessly. Page 4. Battle especially intense on German right wing in France. Page 1. Great British caring for thousands of Belgian refugees. Page 4. War tax bill passed by House. Page 2. Admiralty says British cruisers were sunk because they went to rescue of third. Page 1. Premier Asquith visits Ireland and asks aid. Page 3. McCutcheon says French uniform is almost criminal folly. Page 1. National. Fight on war tax bill to be carried to limit to help Republican campaign. Page 13. Secretary Madison publishes list of banks having high reserves. Page 4. House passes revenue tax measure. Page 2. Domestic. Waterway from Massachusetts to Rio Grande Secretary Daniels' idea. Page 5. Central Pacific not rival of Southern Pacific Union Pacific president declares. Page 3. Mexico. Carranza's army routed in first fight of new revolt. Page 3. Sports. Cost League results: Portland 10, Missions 3; San Francisco 1, Los Angeles 0; Venice 4, Oakland 3. Page 12. Willamette beaten 23 to 6 in first game of season against Astoria. Page 13. Portland Golf Club will make haste slowly in enlarging links as planned. Page 12. New Portland Golf Club to enlarge. Page 12. Winning paper suspended at Columbia. Page 11. Pacific Northwest. Best riders in West fail to conquer prairie outlaws at Pendleton. Page 7. Injunction asked against Yamhill School Fair. Commercial and Marine. Local stocks of wheat increasing rapidly. Page 17. Wheat lower at Chicago, as traders fear large gain in visible supply. Page 17. Mexico City carries 132 Chinese bound for Callo and Iquique. Page 17. Methodist pastor says Bible awakens liberty. Page 16. Woman, on trial, bares all of love tragedy in which B. C. Lindstrom meets death. Page 7. Congressional session keeps many political orators out of fray. Page 11. Chief Justice Stewart of Idaho dies in Portland. Page 4. Ex-editor and present chief of religious paper meet for first time. Page 16. Weather report, data and forecast. Page 13. Columbia Highway opened for sight-seers' tour. Page 18. Mr. Booth finds Eastern Oregon sold for Republicans. Successive editors of Methodist publication meet in Portland. Page 16. Colonel C. B. Wood traces Chamberlain's record. Page 13.

2 OF CRUISERS SUNK TRYING TO SAVE LIFE

Admiralty in Future to Enforce Rule.

HAZARD TO BE PROHIBITED

Disabled Ships Must Be Left to Own Resources.

BRITISH REPORT ISSUED

Vessels Sunk by German Submarine Declared to Have Fired at Attackers—Number Regarded as Not Established.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue* and *Cressy* by a German submarine or submarines in the North Sea with a loss of nearly 60 officers and 1400 men are contained in an admiralty statement issued tonight:

The reports of Commanders Nicholson, of the *Cressy*, and Norton, of the *Hogue*, say that the *Aboukir* was hit by one torpedo and sank in 35 minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the *Cressy*, one of the explosives missing narrowly. She lasted from 35 to 45 minutes. The *Hogue* was struck twice, 10 to 20 seconds elapsing between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes.

More Than One Not Proved. The *Cressy* fired on the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged.

The reports show that the strictest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the admiralty has established the rule that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval actions and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be placed in jeopardy by rescue work.

Two Lost Saving Lives. The statement follows: "The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have survived and have landed in England."

"The sinking of the *Aboukir* was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The *Hogue* and the *Cressy*, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of the *Aboukir*."

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ALLIES HELD TOTAL 50,000

Rome Says Germans Admit Larger Figure Is Erroneous.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Central News has received the following dispatch from Rome:

"A message from Berlin says the general staff having agreed to complete the official lists of prisoners, has found it necessary to admit that the totals already announced were erroneous. The aggregate number of prisoners in German hands is now reduced from 50,000 to 50,000, of whom 30,000 are Russians."

ON HIS WAY.



Friday's War Moves

ALMOST simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must be announced before long. The allies have struck the German right wing and the Germans, on their part, have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul. The beginning of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued yesterday, but little is told of how they are progressing. The action against the German right is described as exceedingly violent. It is said the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the center of Lorraine and the Vosges.

The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier, and St. Quentin, so the French have made considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army. The country is a rolling one, intersected by streams, canals and a perfect network of roads running in all directions.

The French report admits that the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel, bombarding the forts of Parochies and the Roman camp, which face each other across the Meuse. The communication, however, adds that on the other hand to the south of Verdun, the French remain masters of the heights of the Meuse and that their troops debouching from Toul have advanced in the region of Beaumont.

In the contest to the east of Rheims the French have made some progress, but elsewhere nothing of importance has happened so far as is known in the official reports, and no other information is available, as the strictest censorship has now been established.

Some confirmation comes of previous reports that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the east Prussian frontier. Several trainloads of wounded, including German prisoners, have arrived at Fekov, according to a Petrograd dispatch, having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders of Suwalki, where they say the Germans suffered heavy losses.

In Galicia the Russians have annexed a few more towns and are perfecting their plans for an attack on Przemysl and advance against General Dankl and eventually the fortress of Cracow.

While the Servians and Montenegrins are closing in on the Bosnian city of Sarajevo, the Austrians have retaliated by resuming the bombardment of Belgrade, which during the warly weeks of the war was under constant fire from the Austrian guns across the river. They have also attempted to cross the Danube, but, according to Servian reports, have failed.

The French and British navies have annexed the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The object of this capture, according to Italian reports, was to induce the Austrian fleet to come out and accept battle.

The Australian navy also has been busy again, and has added another German possession in the South Pacific to its list of captures. This time it is Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the German possession of New Guinea, one of the Emperor's most valuable colonies in that part of the world. It is expected that Admiral Patey will take the rest of the German Pacific islands, leaving a small garrison at each.

German aeroplanes have again been flying along the Belgian and French coast, and have dropped bombs at Ostend and Boulogne, without doing a great amount of damage. They have not yet ventured across the Channel, but are fully expected to do so when conditions are favorable.

While these craft drop bombs, the object of their flights doubtless is to find out what the allies are doing on the coast. The Germans expect some move in that direction, as according to reports from Belgian and Dutch sources, they are strengthening their positions through the occupied territory.

BISHOP SPALDING KILLED

Head of Episcopal Church in Utah Victim of Auto Upset.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 25.—Bishop F. S. Spalding, head of the Episcopal Church in Utah, was instantly killed here tonight when an automobile in which he was riding struck a curb and overturned.

Bishop Spalding's skull was badly fractured and his neck broken. The car was driven by a young daughter of Judge William H. King, who is one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the West and ex-Representative in Congress from this district.

HEARING SET FOR THAW

Motion to Advance Case Will Come Up October 12.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 25.—Counsel for Harry K. Thaw were notified today that the United States Supreme Court had ordered a hearing October 12 on a motion of the State of New York for the advancement of the Thaw case on the docket for final argument.

Two questions are before the court for adjudication—whether he shall be returned to the Matteawan Asylum, from which he escaped in August, 1913.

Nurses Killed in Battle.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The French Society for the Assistance of the Wounded announces the killing of seven nurses and the wounding of two others while on hospital duty during the shelling of Rheims. Five of those killed were members of a religious order, the others were young graduate nurses.

MARCONI WIRELESS STATION IS CLOSED

Navy Acts Regardless of Litigation.

COMPANY DOES NOT RESIST

Demand First Made Whether Force Will Be Used.

FEDERAL RIGHT SET UP

Government Contentious Under Law Has Full Authority Under Law to Enforce Neutrality by Means of Censorship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—By order of President Wilson and with the assistance of the Army and Navy, the wireless station of the Marconi Company at Siasconset, Mass., was closed today because it declined to recognize the right of the Federal Government to exercise a censorship over the plant.

The Navy Department took no cognizance of the fact that the Marconi Company had filed in a Federal Court an application for an injunction to restrain the Naval officers from closing or censoring the station. The wireless company finally decided to offer no resistance and the station was closed at 1 P. M.

Telegrams Made Public. The Navy Department made public tonight the telegrams that had passed between the Department and Ensign E. B. Nixon, U. S. N., in charge at the Siasconset station. The statement follows: "At 1:33 P. M. the Navy Department received the following message from Ensign Nixon, Government inspector at the Siasconset station.

"The following letter was received when your instructions were delivered to the Marconi man in charge of the station: "I acknowledge receipt of your letter of instructions relative to the cessation of all radio communications at Siasconset, Mass., and would ask if you are prepared to carry out your orders by force. "Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America." "I request instructions."

Opposition Is Withdrawn. "At 2:17 P. M. the Department received the following message: "Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 25.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.—The Marconi Company withdraws letter previously sent and the station was closed at 1 P. M. E. B. NIXON."

"No instructions from the Department had been sent to Ensign Nixon between the receipt of these two messages."

Attorney-General Gregory's opinion on the legality of the action, which also was made public, follows: "On August 5, 1914, the President issued an executive order prohibiting all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States from transmitting or receiving for delivery messages of an unneutral nature and from in any way rendering to any one of the belligerents any unneutral service during the continuance of one of the wars."

"The President directed the Secretary of the Navy to enforce this order, delegating to him the requisite authority. For its adequate enforcement it was deemed necessary that to some degree a Government censorship should be established in radio stations and instructions to that end were issued by the Secretary of the Navy."

"Apparently this censorship was acquiesced in by the wireless company as a fair solution of the problem involved."

"The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America now complains of the administration of the censorship, questions the right of the Secretary to institute it and invites argument as to the legality of the right asserted."

President's Authority Asserted. "The President of the United States is at the head of the executive great co-ordinate departments of the Government. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy, for the preservation of the safety and integrity of the United States and the protection of its responsibilities and obligations as a sovereign his powers are broad. In the words of Mr. Justice Miller in *re Neagle* (1890), 135 United States, 64, his power includes the enforcement of the duties and obligations growing out of the Constitution itself, our international relations and all the protection implied by the nature of the Government under the Constitution."

"If the President is of the opinion that the relations of this country with foreign nations are, or are likely to be, endangered by actions deemed by him inconsistent with a due neutrality, it is his right and duty to protect such relations, and in doing so, in the absence of any statutory restrictions, he may act through such executive officers or department as appears best adapted to effectuate the desired end. The act of such executive officer or department in such case is the act of the President; a denial of the officer's authority is a denial of the President's power."

Powers Are Not Novel. "The powers above outlined are not novel; they have been exercised in numerous emergencies by Presidents of the United States, and whenever their

(Concluded on Page 2.)