

BATTLE RAGES DAY AND NIGHT

Germans Continue Attack With Tremendous Vigor.

TROOPS COME TO BAYONETS

French Say They Lost Ground, Then Regained It, in Vicinity of Souain.

FIGHTING IS INCESSANT

Morale of Allies' Troops Declared Excellent, Despite Severe Ordeal.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The official war bulletin issued today was as follows: "First, on our left wing fighting has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front, between the Rivers Oise and Somme, and on the north of the Somme from the Aisne to Rheims, violent attacks by the Germans have been made at several points, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and German trenches were not more than 100 meters apart.

Lost Ground Regained.

"Second, in the center, from Rheims to Souain, the Prussian guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry-au-Bac (11 miles northeast of Rheims and about 25 miles east of Soissons) and Nogent l'Abesse (three miles due east of Rheims).

"From Souain the enemy yesterday morning made a successful attack between the highway leading from Somme to Chalons-sur-Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menesville to Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground that they had lost.

Foe Inactive at Argonne.

"Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy has not manifested any activity. In the southern part of the Woëvre district the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

"On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace, there has been no important change."

The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but have been unsuccessful. The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 26th, and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

Attacks Continue Uniformly.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle.

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Colonial Infantry.

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy, who is sheltered in defensive positions."

GERMANS GAIN AT CENTER

French Bring New Force Up West Bank of Meuse.

BERLIN, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Sept. 27.—The following official statement on the situation in Northern France was received from the head-

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Blankenberge, Belgium, says that the Belgians have blown up the viaduct at Bierghes, thus cutting railway communication between Mons and Brussels.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Pursuing their success, the Russians have pushed over the Carpathians and captured Uzsok (Hungary) near the source of the River Ungh, with numbers of guns, artillery, stores and prisoners," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. "Hence the Russians have descended into the plains of Hungary."

BERLIN, Sept. 27. (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—British cruisers captured two Dutch steamers bound for Rotterdam loaded with Swedish iron and ore and diverted their cargo to British iron works at Middleborough. Three other Dutch steamers bound from America to Rotterdam were captured and taken to Plymouth.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Pekin says it is officially announced that the Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to Reuters from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced today the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Roumania has prohibited the exportation of flour and wheat, according to a Havas dispatch from Petrograd.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—The Canadian Government announced today an appropriation of \$30,000 for Belgian sufferers from the war.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says a royal decree just issued prolongs the moratorium from September 30 to December 31. Banks are permitted to limit payments to 10 per cent of the deposits during each of the next three months. Postal money orders and banks issuing currency must pay deposits in full.

CIGAR STORES STAY OPEN

Sunday Closing Order at Eugene Will Be Fought.

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Virtually all of the cigar stores and confectionery stores in the city remained open today, in defiance of the announcement of the District Attorney. Several of the cigar stores were not opened this morning, but the proprietors, finding some of the places open, followed suit, and late today few places were shut.

Several dealers have announced their intention to fight the order. The District Attorney today served personal notice at each of the stores open.

ITALIAN ARSENALS BUSY

Working Force Tripled, Dreadnoughts and Destroyers Hastened.

ROME, Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The Minister of Marine has nearly tripled the number of workers employed in the state arsenals, and a similar increase has been made in the private arms manufacturers which supply the government.

Three new dreadnoughts are being equipped, and the construction of 21 destroyers of 1000 tons each is being pushed as rapidly as possible in order that they may be commissioned this year.

WARSAW TAKES ZEPPELIN

Dirigible Shot Down After Dropping Bombs and Crew Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—"A Zeppelin airship machine was shot down at 5 o'clock Saturday morning," says the Warsaw correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. "The dirigible was shot down near the fortress Modlin and its crew was captured."

"The operators of the Zeppelin previously had dropped two bombs near the station of the Kalisc Railroad. Only one of the bombs exploded and this caused little damage."

GREATER WAR PREDICTED

Mark Lev, Christian Jew, Will Speak at Y. M. C. A. Tonight.

That the present wars in Europe are but the start of a gigantic struggle which will end only with the second coming of Christ was asserted last night by Mark Lev, a Christian Jew, editor and publisher of the Immortal Witness of Los Angeles. Mr. Lev will speak on "The Parable of the Fig Tree and World Events of Today" at the Y. M. C. A. at 8 o'clock tonight.

He was formerly a lawyer in Bessarabia, Russia.

PRISONERS OF WAR ILL

Health Situation in Hungarian Camps Causes Concern.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Telegrams from Budapest indicate that much alarm is felt there regarding the health situation, since numerous cases of dysentery are officially admitted to exist among prisoners of war interned in various parts of Hungary.

Wounded Austrian officers from Galicia unanimously agree that the Russian artillery fire is extraordinarily good, especially that of the Kiev corps.

GERMANS FAIL IN MOVE ON WARSAW

Invaders Lose Heavily, Says Petrograd.

MANY VICTORIES ARE CLAIMED

Russians Report Capture of Numerous Guns.

TWO ARMIES IN RETREAT

Teutons, Forced Out of Przemysl, Are Declared Surrounded East of City, and in Critical Situation—Attack Pressed.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—"The Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl, Galicia, according to a message from Vienna," says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. His dispatch continues:

"The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts, where the entire garrison is now concentrated and is preparing to make a final resistance. The situation of the garrison is critical. It is entirely surrounded."

"Russian troops are advancing from Grodek on the Austrian positions while the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the city of Przemysl to press the attack from the southwest."

German Advance Checked.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has forwarded the following semi-official statement regarding the operations in Russian Poland:

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the government of Suwalki (Russian Poland) the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the troops under command of General von Hindenburg near Suwalki."

"At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol, and the attacking Germans were thrown back 10 miles across the River Scheschupa, with a loss of many guns and prisoners."

Russians Win at Suedniki.

"On the right flank, at the Niemet River, the battle ended in success for us at Suedniki, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed, with great loss."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says:

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ARGENTINA HOLDS TEUTONS

Crew of Cap Trafalgar Interned on Martin Garcia Island.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 27.—The Argentine government has decided to intern on the island of Martin Garcia the crew of the steamer Cap Trafalgar, which was recently sunk by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania.

The government takes the ground that the crew are belligerents. The wounded survivors have been removed to the German hospital.

Italy and Roumania Agree.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The Agency Fourrier reports that the Roumanian Minister at Rome told its correspondent there that the entente between Italy and Roumania is now complete.

"The two governments," he said, "will follow an absolutely identical policy."

GREAT ARMY MOVES WITHOUT CONFUSION

"Industry of War" Perfected by Germans.

NO HASTE IS BEING SHOWN

Conquering of Britain Regarded as Hardest Task.

SPIRIT PERMEATES EMPIRE

Year Should Bring Solution, Says Teuton—Kaiser Now Upheld in His Decision Not to Strike at Time of Morocco Affair.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
(War correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement with the Tribune.)

MAETRICH, Sept. 8.—Looking out of the windows of a German military train when it stopped at Charleroi one morning last week I saw a German soldier bending over a flower bed in the grounds of the railway station. He seemed to be attentively examining the flowers. As he knelt there he frequently moved his hands gently among the blossoms as if he were caressing them.

"See," I said to one of my companions, "there is that beautiful German love of flowers again. With the ruins of whole streets of this town still smoking the private soldier finds time to admire a flower bed that has escaped destruction."

We grew quite sentimental about the matter.

Telephone hidden in flower bed.

Suddenly the man rose from his knees and with him there came from the flower bed a telephone receiver and two or three yards of telephone wire. Straightening himself, he put the receiver to his ear and spoke rapidly. We could hear some of the words. They appeared to be a repetition or verification of certain orders.

The flower bed and the soldier were on the left of the train.

On the right and at a greater distance, you saw two parallel streets of unroofed houses. From their cellars and shattered floors clouds of smoke rose lazily into the sunshine. As the train was pulling out with its burden of silent German wounded, of disconsolate French and English prisoners, and of fretted correspondents who had been suavely assured that they were "quests" of the German army, the soldier ceased speaking and deftly replaced the telephone receiver and the wire among the flowers.

The German system was working. In every instance and everywhere it

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Sunday's War Moves

FOR three days without cessation the Germans have hurled their missiles against the French and English along the entire front in Northern France. The French official view is that these operations, the fiercest that have yet taken place, are by high command, meaning possibly direct instructions from the Emperor himself. Their purpose has been to break through the allied lines, but both French and British official reports say they have failed. From Paris it is announced that not only have the Germans not been able to achieve their object, but that they have lost a flag, guns and men in the attempt.

The British, as usual, are laconic. "The situation is satisfactory," the report reads, "and the counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

The bayonet has played an important part in these engagements, where the men in the trenches on the one side or the other are only a few hundred yards apart, and come to grips with steel after the positions have been shelled and raked with rifle fire.

The French assert they have made appreciable progress on the left wing and a victory over the famous Prussian Guard in the center. Of the Woëvre district, where the Germans have made gains in the last two or three days, little is said.

The German general staff, by way of Berlin, reports that the allies are using their railroads on a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the Germans. The general staff also reports slight gains on the center of the battle front and an engagement with artillery south of Verdun. The German staff, as official reports from Berlin, numbers 104,509 up to date, of whom 15,754 are dead; 65,908 wounded and 23,007 missing.

One of the remarkable things in this great battle which has now entered on its sixteenth day, is the spirit maintained by all the troops. British, French and Germans have withstood the most terrific shelling the world has ever known, an almost constant rain of bullets from the rifles and hand to hand encounters with gun and bayonet, but with the same determination and tenacity as in the beginning, and that even the commanders in some cases are having difficulty in holding their men back.

Dispatches from Petrograd report that Russian fighting still goes on in Galicia, though the crew, however, which the Russian posts have been marching ever since Przemysl was invested and the communications cut, has not yet been attacked.

To the north the German invasion is assuming vast proportions, notwithstanding the fact that the Germans insist that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles.

While the position the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting is now centered again along the river Niemen, from Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotzkin. The official statement issued last night at Petrograd said that the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkin and that their retreat was more or less general.

German aircraft were reported again active in dropping bombs. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris. The explosives in Paris, however, fell near the quarter occupied by many Americans.

To the cholera, heretofore reported among the Austrian troops has been added, according to an Antwerp dispatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans have already succumbed to this disease.

The German Emperor is now reported to be suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Only a day or two ago his fifth son, Prince Oscar, was obliged to withdraw from his regiment and now is being treated for a heart affection, the result of over-exertion in the field. The emperor's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has just recovered from a bullet wound.

In the Far East, according to Japanese reports, the Japanese have defeated the Germans on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiau-Chiao. Though the battle lasted 14 hours, the losses so far as known were small.

Quick to realize, as old Germany, the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths due to the war, a movement has been started in England to reduce the marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front. The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an open letter on the subject to a London paper. In Germany a similar movement was inaugurated some time ago.

KAISER LOSES 104,589 MEN

More Than 15,000 of Number Officially Listed as Dead.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 27.—The total German casualties as dead, wounded and missing, as officially reported, are 104,589. The casualty list announced today adds a total of 19,527 casualties to those previously announced. The total casualty list is made up as follows: Dead, 15,754; wounded, 65,908; missing, 23,007.

According to a letter from an officer of the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, this vessel was not sunk by the British cruiser High Flyer, as was asserted, but was blown up when her ammunition was gone. Only a few of the crew were wounded. The officer says the fire of the High Flyer was extremely poor.

CUPID PROFITS BY WAR

English Clergymen Make Bargain Rates for Army Recruits.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to all the bishops urging them to reduce the marriage license fees so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may marry before leaving home. The marriage fees aggregate \$10, which includes \$2.50 in stamp duty to the government. The archbishop has requested the government to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits, and expects that his request will be granted.

Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee to \$2.50 and the clergymen are waiving their right to personal fees. The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of the soldiers and sailors of Germany, Austria and France has attracted much attention in England, and probably inspired the archbishop's action.

PARISIAN BEHEADED BY BOMB FROM AIR

Girl Maimed and Buildings Damaged.

POWER OF EXPLOSIVES HIGHER

German Drops 4 Missiles, 1 Near American Embassy.

SUNDAY CROWDS IN PANIC

Congregation of American Holy Trinity Church Is Put to Flight; Wireless Equipment of Eiffel Tower Believed Target.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Four bombs were dropped on the city from a German aeroplane today. One missile, exploding in Avenue du Trocadero at the corner of Rue Freyinet, blew the head from the shoulders of a man who was standing on the corner with his daughter, and crippled the child. The other bombs did little damage.

Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful Autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine when the aerial warrior appeared almost directly above the Eiffel Tower.

Bomb Near American Embassy.

It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station or the tower, or possibly for the nearby buildings containing army stores. It landed in Avenue du Trocadero, not far from the tower, and the explosion was heard for many blocks.

The houses in the vicinity were badly damaged, many of the walls cracking and windows being shattered. The bomb struck only a block from the American Embassy at No. 5 Rue de Chaillot, where Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who did not accompany the government to Bordeaux, still makes his home.

Man and Child Victims.

In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders in that section first rushed for shelter, and then, as the airship moved on, they hurried to the scene of the havoc.

A cordon of police was quickly thrown about the debris of the mangled body of the man was removed. Near his body the girl was discovered. Her lower limbs had been shattered. Women in the crowd wept audibly as the child was borne to a hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The buildings containing army stores suffered considerably.

Church Congregation Flees.

At the time of the attack services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity Church in Avenue D'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the street.

In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane dropped three more bombs. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Auteuil Race Course. One cow was killed and others toppled over stunned. A third bomb fell in Rue Vineuse and a fourth in Rue de la Pompo, a quarter in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instance.

The missiles dropped today were the most powerful of those used in the aerial raids on the city so far.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS AT NIGHT

Bombs Dropped on Several Cities in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A German Zeppelin made a bomb-dropping tour last night, visiting several Belgian cities, according to a dispatch to Reuters from Ostend. The airship passed over Alost, Ghent, Dyzne, Alnbeik and Rolleghem, dropping five bombs.

At Dyzne a man 82 years old was mortally injured. He was near a hospital upon a roof of which a bomb struck, doing considerable damage to the building. Another bomb, dropped at Rolleghem, did no damage. Returning by way of Thiel, the Zeppelin dropped two bombs upon the gas works there, causing considerable monetary loss.

The airship then proceeded by way of Courtrai in the direction of France.

GERMANS BRING NEW FORCE UP WEST

Bank of Meuse.

BERLIN, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Sept. 27.—The following official statement on the situation in Northern France was received from the head-

