

GERMANS MAKE RAPID RETREAT

Mortar Batteries Abandoned, Paris Says.

BATTLE RAGES AT CENTER

Capture of Artillery of One Army Corps by Frenchmen Is Announced.

"HOLD GROUND" IS ORDER

French Commander Tells Men No Matter at What Cost Not to Retreat.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The official statement issued tonight says: "The German retreat is exceedingly rapid. The pursuit is vigorous. The Germans have abandoned many mortars."

"This retreat appears to have been more rapid than the advance. This has been so precipitate at certain points that our troops have gathered up at the general quarters, notably at Montmirail, charts, documents and personal papers abandoned by the enemy, and also packages of letters which have been received or were ready to be forwarded."

Mortar Batteries Abandoned. "In the district of Fromentieres the enemy abandoned several batteries of mortars and caissons of ammunition."

"The prisoners give a marked impression of utter destruction, over-driving and discouragement. The horses particularly are exhausted."

"On September 6 the commander-in-chief of the French armies addressed the following order of the day to his troops:

"At the moment when a battle is being engaged, on the result of which the welfare of the country depends, it is important to remind all that it is no longer time to look behind."

"No Retreat" Is Order. "All efforts must be employed to attack and to drive back the enemy."

"A force which cannot advance any further shall, no matter at what cost, retain the conquered ground and be killed on the spot rather than fall back. Under the present circumstances no weakness can be tolerated."

"We now know how these instructions have been carried out and the brilliant results obtained."

"When our victorious troops entered Vitry-le-Francois there was found in the house occupied by the

BULLETINS

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Paris says the French occupied Soissons, Department of Aisne, at 6 o'clock Saturday night. Lunville, in the Department Muerthe-et-Moselle, also has been occupied.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Bordeaux to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Temps repeats the report that the stock of gasoline in Germany is becoming exhausted, and adds that, as the German army depends largely on its motor transport of supplies of all sorts, this greatly aggravates the situation.

ROME, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Trieste to the Resto del Carlino of Bologna says the telegraph and telephone wires at Pola, in Istria, where 120,000 Austrians are said to be concentrated, have been cut. It is reported that bombs were thrown into the barracks, which were burned. As a result of these disorders a considerable number of executions have taken place.

MILAN, Italy, via Paris, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Corriere della Sera from Basel, Switzerland, says the Germans are evacuating Southern Alsace.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The African World says an active movement is on foot to offer Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, a corps of picked British and Dutch Afrikaander scouts for use with Field Marshal French's army, under the command of General Christian Rudolf De Wet, the Boer commander.

ROME, via London, Sept. 12.—The Niah correspondent of the Messagero states that the Austrians lost 500 killed and 500 wounded at Mitrohitza, Serbia. The Austrians continue to retreat, leaving behind hundreds of pieces of artillery and thousands of prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Service on the Northern Railway, interrupted by the German invasion, is gradually being resumed between Paris and the more distant suburbs. It was said today there was a possibility, in the event of further retirement by the Germans, that communication with the coast would soon be re-established.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says that Henry Czekaniewicz, the Polish writer and author of "Gao Vadia," who recently issued an appeal to the Poles to support Russia in the war, has been taken prisoner by the Austrians and sent to Cracow.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A Havas agency dispatch from Brindisi, Italy, says the Italian authorities there have forbidden vessels in the future to leave the roads except between sunrise and sunset.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Seven hundred German prisoners have arrived at Brienne-la-Chateau. They expressed surprise that the British were fighting against Germany. Another party of 50 Ukrainians has surrendered at Montecau in a starving condition.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company reports that a Hungarian battalion has crossed the Rumanian frontier and laid down its arms.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 12 (via London).—An official announcement says, "Jacques Delanoe, son of the Foreign Minister, was wounded in one of the recent engagements and is now in a hospital, according to information received from the Spanish Minister at Berlin."

PETROGRAD, Sept. 12.—The Russian troops are drawing nearer the San River, according to the official announcement made tonight. The Austrian army is in retreat and is being closely pursued by the Russians.

PRINCES REPORTED DEAD

Two Sons of Emperor Said to Be Among Royal War Victims.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the Emperor's third son, and Prince Carl of Wuertemberg are reported to have died in a hospital at Brussels."

KAISER'S MEN DEFY DEADLY ARTILLERY

Army Moves Like Part of Great Machine.

LINE AFTER LINE ADVANCES

Slaughter Terrible, but Foe Cannot Kill Fast Enough.

MARCH DISCIPLINE STERN

Fellowship Between Soldiers and Officers Wholly Lacking—Laggards Ruthlessly Punished by Their Superiors.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 5.—(From the correspondent of the London Standard)—I have seen and marveled at the torrent of human fighting machines which Germany has poured into this unhappy country.

I have watched that most wonderful sight—the German army on the march—and I have witnessed the still more remarkable spectacle—German troops going into action—for, equipped with my credentials as the citizen of a neutral country, I have been able to move with comparative freedom in the southern regions of Belgium and the northern provinces of France.

Railways Torn Up by French. It was after the occupation of Brussels and the fighting at Mons that I found myself resting in a French village through which the German invaders were passing. The retreating French had torn up the railways, and while the German engineers were repairing them with all possible speed, the troops marched along the high roads carrying the impedimenta with them.

The hum of a motor high up in the air was the first intimation of their approach. The villagers rushed out and gazed skyward. A Tauba aeroplane was hovering above us not very distant, and soon we saw others in the distance. It was quite evident that they were spying out the land thoroughly, looking for possible dangers to the advancing hosts and transmitting information to the marching Germans.

Airmen Fall, Army Machine Goes On. While we watched, one of the Tauba machines crumpled up and fell headlong to the ground. Both occupants pitched out in mid-air and dropped a shower 500 feet to certain death.

But how utterly insignificant that tragic incident seemed. Two German airmen dead, two German families flung into mourning, but the German hosts marched on and the destruction of these human atoms of a mighty whole was of no military consequence whatever.

Round the bend of the road came the vanguard, consisting of a big contingent of military cyclists with rifles swung over their shoulders. Knowing the way was clear for them they rode through the village at a slow pace. Close behind came a regiment of cavalry and then field artillery, the horses almost worn out, and the drivers thrashed them until they maintained the pace that suited the requirements of a forced march.

Then came more cavalry and corps of various descriptions, and then infantry. The road was wide and they marched them. Such typical German faces and

(Concluded on Page 5.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 62 degrees; minimum, 50 degrees. TODAY'S—Forecast: probably showers; variable winds, mostly westerly.

War. New American Ambassador to France said to have offended people. Page 1, section 1.

Belgium in battle insensible to deadly fire of enemy. Section 1, page 1. German line in France reported to be continuing retreat. Section 1, page 1. Kaiser asked to discuss peace. Section 1, page 1.

Belgium, Cal., woman, after losing two children by exposure in war, returns with third child to New York. Section 1, page 1.

United States to deal with Turkey without joining powers. Section 1, page 2. Sea traffic again great on Atlantic. Section 1, page 4.

Dr. Aked views "moral effect of Europe's medicine." Section 1, page 4. Belgians regarding lost territory. Section 1, page 4.

Battlefield of River Marne is scene of desolation. Section 1, page 4. Secretary Bryan says present war is death struggle of militarism. Section 1, page 5. Allies said to fear Wilson will make peace move prematurely. Section 1, page 2.

Indian troops being brought to England by way of Canada. Section 1, page 11. Carranza denies alarming reports on conditions in Mexico. Section 1, page 7.

Senate committee agrees on modified harbor bill. Section 1, page 7. Consol reports millions in China face year of famine. Section 1, page 7.

Wheat sales hamper politicians in North Dakota. Section 1, page 8. Wets and Drys in hard contest in Minnesota. Section 1, page 8.

Coast League rescues Portland 3, Los Angeles 2; San Francisco 5, Oakland 1; Missions 5, Venice 1. Section 2, page 3. Shorter season for deer hunting proposed. Section 2, page 3.

Mathewson says worry fatal to big league twirlers. Section 2, page 3. Portland Golf Club members' handicaps. Section 2, page 5. Gun Club lured by many trophies. Section 2, page 5.

Varsity football squad, back from training camp, reach Eugene. Section 2, page 2. Irish-American Athletic Club takes National title. Section 2, page 2.

Thiby O. A. C. men ready for 1914 fray. Section 2, page 2. The Portlanders land three deer apiece in Douglas County. Section 2, page 5.

Menomath Athletic Club classes to start tomorrow. Section 2, page 2. Good year for intercollegiate football predicted. Section 2, page 5.

Frank Newall winner in Rowing Club's regatta for Glass trophy. Section 2, page 4. University of Oregon to have big freshman class this year. Section 2, page 8.

Folk County fair to open at Dallas Thursday. Section 1, page 10. Vote at Washington primaries retires two Progressive Representatives. Section 1, page 9.

Governor Haines names Moscow man Association Justice of Supreme Court of Idaho. Section 1, page 10. Addition Bennett tells of progress in and communication with Paris has not been so free as formerly.

Commercial and Marine. Northwestern wheat market lightly affected. Section 2, page 8. Peace rumors lead to further drop in wheat prices at Chicago. Section 2, page 15.

Bankers' gold pool may not be required. Section 2, page 15. Exporter has hope through British and Curzon carrying submarine equipment to Chile. Section 2, page 6.

New prize court methods used by British. Section 2, page 6. Portland and Vicinity. Visiting Nurse Association's campaign for funds to be waged tomorrow. Section 1, page 8.

Republicans typify Dr. Smith, Democratic candidate for Governor, "dispenser of remarks." Section 1, page 18. Manufacturers' and Land Products Show enlists many patronesses. Section 1, page 18.

Teachers in annual pre-school meeting are advised to be tactful in treatment of war. Section 1, page 18. Robert F. Maguire resigns as Deputy District Attorney. Section 1, page 17.

Fire patrols prove efficiency. Section 1, page 15. Vacation ends today, Portland schools to reopen tomorrow. Section 1, page 18.

One hundred and six windows are placed on pension roll in 14 months. Section 1, page 15. Weather report, data and forecast. Section 2, page 8.

Kateem for Visiting Nurse Association is general in city. Section 1, page 12. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., donates \$500 to help Oregon Republican cause and tells why he can't give more. Section 1, page 12.

Machado Norell tells of thrilling escape from war zone. Section 1, page 8. Women's Political Science Club to change constitution owing to growth of organization. Section 1, page 12.

Reed College will open Monday. Section 1, page 13.

NEW AMBASSADOR'S WORDS CENSORED

Sharp Is Said to Have Offended France.

RECALL SUGGESTED IN PARIS

Washington Curious, but Not Officially Informed.

REPORT MAY BE ASKED

Communication With French Capital Not as Free as Before Removal to Bordeaux—Herrick Continues Popular.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Publication here of a brief cable message saying that the new Ambassador to France, William G. Sharp, had given offence to the French people by an interview caused a sensation here today.

No intimation of what Mr. Sharp said has been permitted to become known. The dispatch said Mr. Sharp's interview had been heavily censored before it was permitted to appear at all. The fact that the censor should exercise his function in connection with the words of the Ambassador of a friendly power is regarded in itself of grave significance.

American Suggest Recall. Americans residing in Paris, familiar with the nature of his interview, said: "It would be a calamity if he were not recalled."

A prominent American living in Paris is given as authority for the complaint against Ambassador Sharp. In the absence of Secretary Bryan, other officials of the State Department today said no message had been received from Paris for two days. It was explained that since the removal of the French government to Bordeaux communication with Paris has not been so free as formerly.

At the French Embassy also it was said that no word had been received from the French government relative to the utterances of Mr. Sharp. Only information Ambassador Jusserand has are the reports in American newspapers.

Official Washington Is Curious. While inclined to be skeptical as to the truth of the rumors, officials of the State Department evinced curiosity concerning the reports and the indications are that an official report will be demanded at once from Mr. Sharp or Ambassador Herrick, whose place Mr. Sharp has been appointed to fill.

If the report that Mr. Sharp has been indiscreet in a public interview is confirmed, diplomats in Washington believe the Administration will not hesitate to take drastic action. The President is known to have desired to retain Mr. Herrick at his post indefinitely in recognition of his excellent work on rural credits and other questions of interest to the Administration, and since the war broke out has refused to replace him with Mr. Sharp, who has been confirmed by the Senate and is on the ground prepared to take the post at a favorable opportunity.

Mr. Herrick Is Popular. Mr. Herrick, the retiring Ambassador, has been seeking to get away from his post for months. He is declared to be one of the most popular Americans who ever represented this country in France, not only with the French government and people, but with thousands

(Concluded on Page 2.)

Saturday's War Moves

FAILURE of efforts to break through the French center seemed yesterday to have resulted in a general retirement by the German armies in France, and the evacuation of Vitry-le-Francois was one of the significant moves of the day. The French also re-occupied the city of Lunville, in the department of Muerthe-et-Moselle.

Vitry-le-Francois, which was the pivot of their offensive operations and which they had fortified early in the war. This retirement was made imperative by the continued retreat of the German right wing, which is now somewhere northwest of Rheims, and the defeat of an army corps which was operating just east of Vitry-le-Francois around Revigne and Sermaize, and which in its hurry to join the retirement left a quantity of war material behind.

The Germans in the Argonne district likewise have begun to fall back, so that the pressure on the forts in the southwest of Verdun, which a Berlin report said the Germans had begun to bombard, should be relieved. In Lorraine, too, the French say they have won further successes and to have been enabled to straighten out their line along that frontier. They have occupied the territory east of the forest of Champenoux, Gerberville, Resainville and Saint Die, thus getting in closer touch with their troops, which, since the early days of the war, have held a bit of German territory in front of Colmar.

While the French reports say that the French army is following up all these successes, it would appear that their most serious driving movement is taking place against the German right wing, which since Saturday last has traveled north faster than it went south. On Friday this wing, which is composed of General von Kluck's army and part of General von Buslow's corps, occupied a line which follows the River Vesle and the railway from Soissons through Flines to the mountains immediately south of Rheims. Yesterday, however, these troops must have gone still further north or east, as the British official report says the British cavalry reached that line between Soissons and Flines and that several prisoners were captured.

It is believed that General Sir John French, who won a reputation as one of the great cavalry leaders in the South African War, will cling to the heels of this retreating army just as long as his men and horses can stand the strain. It is possible, too, that he will get assistance from the French cavalry, which has not yet been heard from to any great extent in this war and which is credited with being the equal of any in the world.

The Belgian army has become active again and according to official reports from London is advancing from the forts around Antwerp. It apparently has divided into sections and has re-occupied both Aerchot and Malines, where there have been so many engagements during the past few weeks, and has even got as far southeast as the battlefields of August, and coming down on both sides of what remains of Louvain has cut communications between that town and Brussels on the west and between Louvain and Tirlemont and Liege on the southeast. Another army is still harassing the German force which is advancing southward toward France.

While the Belgians have only about 50,000 troops, theirs is a mobile force and can cause trouble to the weakened German army of occupation in Belgium.

The Russians continue to strike at the Austrians left in Galicia, and, according to the reports from Petrograd, they have succeeded in smashing it. What remains of the Austrian left is said to be in the angle between the rivers Vistula and San, where the Russians hope to force a surrender.

On the Prussian and Posen campaign nothing has been divulged, but official reports say the Russians are operating before Posen and Breslau and have occupied Tarnostochoff and Petrikoff. It is thought, however, that they will satisfy themselves with trying to hold their positions in both Prussia and Posen until they have at

(Concluded on Page 4.)

GERMANY IS ASKED TO DISCUSS PEACE

Kaiser Known to Have Letter From Wilson.

MOVE IS BEGUN BY BANKER

Von Bernstorff Said to Have Given Encouragement.

ALLIES' POSITION KNOWN

Britain Declared to Oppose Temporary Truce, and France Declines to Treat While Invader Occupies Her Soil.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Emperor William has had under consideration for several days, it was learned tonight, an informal inquiry from the United States Government as to whether Germany desires to discuss terms of peace with her foes.

Up to a late hour no reply had come, but on its senior depends to some extent whether the informal peace movement inaugurated just a week ago tonight can be pursued further with Great Britain, France and Russia.

The inquiry was not a formal one, such as President Wilson's original tender of an official character to determine whether Germany's reported willingness to talk peace was based on fact.

Story of Peace Talks Told. The chronology of the peace movement was revealed tonight, after a canvass of officials, diplomats and others directly concerned in the incident. The story of the seven days of peace talk, as told by some of the principals, is substantially as follows:

"Saturday, September 5.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, dined with James Speyer, the banker at the latter's residence in New York. Oscar Straus, American member of the Hague tribunal and former Cabinet officer, was present. In the course of the evening, as the conversation turned to the subject of peace in Europe, the German Ambassador said that, while he had no advice from his government since leaving Berlin, he recalled a conversation with the Imperial Chancellor there, in which the latter said he believed the Emperor would be willing to discuss measures of peace through mediation.

Ambassador Gives Consent. Previous to the Ambassador's conversation with the Chancellor, Emperor William had already acknowledged President Wilson's tender of good offices, but had been non-committal as to its acceptance. Mr. Straus immediately asked the German Ambassador for permission to repeat the conversation to Secretary Bryan at Washington. Count von Bernstorff gave his consent.

Sunday, September 6.—Mr. Straus arrived in Washington and went to the home of Secretary Bryan, where they secretly conferred. The Secretary communicated later with President Wilson. It was decided to get the German Ambassador's consent to forward a report of the incident to Ambassador Gerard for discussion with the German foreign office. In the meantime, Mr. Straus was advised to talk the situation over with the British and French Ambassadors here. He saw each that day.

Monday, September 7.—The German Ambassador reached Washington and

(Concluded on Page 2.)

SOME OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN THE WEEK'S NEWS APPEARED IN THIS LIGHT TO CARTOONIST REYNOLDS.



OLD JACK FROST WILL SOON TAKE A PROMINENT PART IN THE WAR IN EAST PRUSSIA. ACCORDING TO REPORTS GENERAL VON KLUCK ALMOST GOT THE PARIS GOAT BUT THE ALLIES NEARLY SHUT THE DOOR ON VON KLUCK. MEANWHILE THE TURK SEIZES THE OPPORTUNITY TO RIDE HIMSELF OF A FEW OBNOXIOUS TREATIES.