

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

WOULD STOP WAR BY GENERAL STRIKE ON ALL RAILROADS

By Stopping All Transportation
Would Make War
An Impossibility

SOCIALISTS WOULD "MAKE PEACEFUL WAR"

Claim Italian Government Will
Be Wrecked If It Takes
Part in Struggle

Brussels, July 29.—Socialists here were doing their utmost today to organize a European general strike as a means of preventing war.

It was acknowledged that the anti-militarists were taken by surprise in Austria, and that probably not much could be accomplished there or in Serbia at present.

Their emissaries were busy, however, in Germany, France, Italy, Russia and England, and leaders of the movement expressed themselves as hopeful that they would succeed in rendering a widespread conflict impossible, after which they said they would direct their efforts toward the terminating the Austro-Serbian struggle.

In Italy, they boasted, messages from Italian cities indicated with some appearance of accuracy, that the government would be overthrown if it joined Germany and Austria in the field.

Formidable anti-war demonstrations occurred last night also in Paris and other French cities, and in the French chamber of deputies strong declarations were made by socialist members against Gallic interference in the situation.

At the same time Russia was vehemently urged not to intervene in Serbia's behalf on the ground that, if it did so, conditions generally would be rendered infinitely worse and Serbia would not benefit.

It was owned that Germany seemed to be war-mad. Still, the hope was expressed that much would be accomplished in the next few days, and it was pointed out that there had already been some anti-military sentiment developed.

In Russia, it was stated, efforts were being made for a renewal of last week's general strike, which collapsed when the strikers saw their race-brothers in Serbia about to be attacked by the Austrians.

Reports from England were said to be favorable, the strike promoters explaining that their work there promised to be rendered easier from the fact that the masses of the English people realized their country could gain nothing by a return war, and that if they should be drawn into one it would simply be in aid of foreign powers, which alone might benefit from it.

The socialist plan was completely to tie up industry, especially the railroads, so that the movement of troops would be impossible, and even those who wanted to fight would be unable to do so.

Vigorous representations were being made, through the distribution of literature and the personal efforts of socialist leaders, to the workers of all countries likely to be involved in a conflict that whoever else might profit from a great international struggle, they themselves would have to pay for it with their lives and labor, and that they could gain no possible advantage from it.

LAND FRAUD CASE
IN HANDS OF JURY

Portland, Ore., July 29.—The fate of J. W. Logan and E. J. Sellers, of Tacoma, and W. F. Minard, of Portland, the three defendants now on trial in Judge Bean's division of the United States court on charges of conspiring to mislead the mails in the location of persons on the forfeited Oregon and California railroad land grant, is now in the hands of the jury.

WIDOW OF FORMER PRESIDENT AS SHE POSED FOR THE CAMERA MAN



MRS. THOMAS PRESTON, JR., FORMERLY MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND, RECENTLY MADE A FLYING TRIP FROM ENGLAND TO ATTEND TO SOME BUSINESS AFFAIRS ON HER ESTATE AT PRINCETON, N. J. HER HUSBAND, PROFESSOR PRESTON, OF PRINCETON, IS ENGAGED IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND RESEARCH WORK IN ENGLAND. THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN UPON ARRIVING IN AMERICA.

THE WAR STRENGTH OF CONTESTANTS ON LAND AND SEA

The military forces of the countries engaged in the present European war are estimated respectively as follows, the figures given being those of the armies at full war strength:

AUSTRIAN GROUP.	
Austria-Hungary	2,000,000
Germany	3,320,000
Italy	400,000
Bulgaria	235,000
SERBIAN GROUP.	
Serbia	560,000
Russia	1,850,000
France	1,230,000
Great Britain	730,000
Roumania	220,000
Montenegro	50,000
Greece	80,000

In addition to this, diplomats agree Turkey probably would attempt, playing a lone hand, to recover what it lost in the Balkan war, in the event of a general conflict. Its European war strength is placed at 272,000.

The navies of the various powers involved compare approximately, some allowance being made for ships under construction or projected, as follows:

AUSTRIAN GROUP.	
Austria-Hungary	4 dreadnaughts, 24 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers of various types, and 96 gunboats, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.
Germany	21 dreadnaughts, 76 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 226 smaller vessels.
Italy	6 dreadnaughts, 33 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 188 smaller vessels.
SERBIAN GROUP.	
Russia	7 dreadnaughts, 33 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 209 smaller vessels.
France	7 dreadnaughts, 53 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 368 smaller vessels.
Great Britain	16 super-dreadnaughts, 15 dreadnaughts, 171 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 474 smaller vessels.
Greece	6 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 20 smaller vessels.

Turkey has two dreadnaughts in course of construction and in actual service, 8 pre-dreadnaughts and cruisers, and 29 smaller vessels.

Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro are without naval establishments.

CALLS AUSTRIANS HOME.

Denver, Colo., July 28.—A summons for Austrian reservists in Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico to come to Denver was published today by the Austrian consul here. Idaho and Montana reservists were summoned to Butte. The local consulate will send the reservists assembling here to Austria.

CHINA TO BE DIVIDED SOUTH A REPUBLIC, NORTH AN EMPIRE

Southern Half Has 200,000,000 Population and Has Progressive Ideas

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO YUAN SHI KAI'S RULE

Latter Is Ambitious and Will in the Near Future Declare Himself Emperor

Shanghai, July 29.—China's division into two separate countries was declared inevitable here today by men in close touch with political conditions. That there is about to be a successful revolution in the provinces south of the Yangtze, they declared, was a certainty. It was by the uprising in these provinces that the Manchus were overthrown and their people are no better satisfied, it was asserted, with President Yuan Shi Kai's rule than they were with the fallen imperial government's.

The revolutionary movement was said to be practically unanimous, and even though Yuan might win a border battle or two, should he attempt to prevent southern China's secession from the north, it was pointed out that it would be hopeless for him to undertake the conquest of a territory half the size of the United States, with a population approaching 200,000,000, of vast wealth and resources and with a large army, trained by the revolt against the Manchus to a very fair state of efficiency.

Great Era of Development.

It was agreed, on the other hand, that the north showed no such disposition for popular government as the south, and it was admitted that it would be impossible for the south to beat the north as for the north to hold the south against its will.

There was practically such a division as the one suggested, it was pointed out, for a short time preceding the Manchus' overthrow, the imperial government, with Yuan Shi Kai as its premier, remaining in control of the northern provinces at Peking, and the southern republic acknowledging Provisional President Sun Yat Sen's regime at Nankin.

The southern leaders propose a republic, with land held on something like a single tax basis and the state in control of most great utilities. They plan an era of railroad building, of the establishment of schools and as rapid a development as possible—by Chinese, not by foreigners—of the country's latent resources.

It was predicted that President Yuan would proclaim himself emperor, and considered likely that he would rule as such, in the north, in the not distant future.

VALUES ADDED BY WAR.

Washington, July 29.—The department of agriculture announced today that the European war scare had enhanced American grain prices \$169,000,000 yesterday.

The wheat crop was given as 930,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,916,000,000, and oats, 1,197,000,000 bushels.

CUDAHY SAYS MEAT PRICES WILL JUMP

Chicago, July 29.—That a big jump in the price of meat might be expected in the event of a general European war was the warning sounded here today by Edward Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing company.

"The cattle supply," he said, "would be inadequate in the event of war. The foreign markets would be demoralized, and export demand would be abnormal. American packers, too, would be forced to pay abnormal prices."

ONE KILLED, FOUR HURT.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—Five boys were caught in a cave-in while digging a cave here today. One was killed instantly and the other four badly injured, two fatally.

THE WAKEFIELD TRIAL.

New Haven, Conn., July 29.—The closing argument in the second trial of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield for the murder of her husband commenced here today. It was believed the case would go to the jury before night.

CALLS HER "FIANCEE" ON TELEPHONE. WIFE ANSWERS "WHO ARE YOU?"



Miss Naomi Shaw has filed an action in the Supreme Court of New York for \$50,000 damages against John R. Armstrong, wealthy real estate operator, of Cleveland, Ohio, for alleged breach of promise. The action followed a telephone call to Mr. Armstrong while he was stopping in New York city. She says she telephoned to talk over arrangements for their wedding and received the shock of her life when a woman's voice answered the call and told her that she was talking to the wife of her friend. Miss Shaw, who still uses the Miss, although she has been married and divorced, is twenty-four years old.

The Days Doings in Europe Told in Brief Paragraphs

All Europe was arming tonight.

The war outlook was most threatening.

The Kaiser toiled hard all day to persuade the czar from interfering between Austria and Serbia.

Russia, however, continued to mobilize troops on the German and Austrian frontiers.

Late in the day it was said on high authority in Berlin that Germany would mobilize in 24 hours unless Russia ceased military activities.

This was looked on as much in the nature of an ultimatum to the czar.

Still later the Kaiser called his advisers into conference with him and it was generally thought the czar had rejected his overtures or that the Kaiser had been told he was about to do so.

German troops were already on the move toward the Russian frontier.

Confirmation was received of reports that Austria had bombarded a Serbian position—some accounts were that it was Belgrade—across the bridge across the Save had been destroyed.

Serbian and Montenegrin troops were gathering in the Sanjakofno district for a desperate resistance of the Austrian advance.

The men were rallying to the Serbian colors, regardless of age or youth and many women were joining them to help in the fighting.

Food prices jumped to such a point in Austria that the government fixed a maximum to be observed on pain of imprisonment.

The Vienna government was imprisoning Serbians of military age within its jurisdiction.

Reports were current of explosions in Warsaw and an anti-Russian rising of Poles, but this was denied and the explosions were attributed to lightning.

France was concentrating troops on the German frontier and it was reported Germany meant to expel all French from Alsace-Lorraine.

Belgium was mobilizing to preserve its neutrality.

Socialists were trying to paralyze war preparation by organizing a Europe-wide general strike.

A fleet of British warships sailed for an unknown destination.

In America alone there were unlimited market trading in securities.

The New York market closed strong. Bourses and exchanges in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, St. Petersburg, Liverpool, Montreal and Toronto were suspended.

The London market was panicky, and consols made the low record of 99 3/4.

Heavy gold shipments from the United States to Europe continued, but caused no anxiety.

The Chicago grain market was somewhat higher than Tuesday.

The Washington agricultural department estimated that American grain had appreciated \$169,000,000 as a result of the war scare.

A heavy advance in meat prices was predicted if war spread.

Europeans of several nationalities in the United States were preparing to return home to fight.

Clashes between Austrians and Serbians in several American cities occurred.

Plans are under way by the promotion department of the Salem commercial club to secure the Willamette Valley Tennis Championship tournament for Salem.

Chancesy Bishop, Paul Wallace, and Bob Benham have been appointed a committee to work on the matter. An invitation will be sent to tennis players all over the Northwest to participate and it is expected by the Salem people that this interesting tournament can be landed. It is believed that if the meet is held in Salem this year that it can be secured for the following years and each season become larger and of more importance.

The tournament is scheduled for sometime next month, the exact date not yet being fixed. Tennis players from the various clubs in and about Portland, from Eugene and Albany, will be asked to take part. The tournament will be held on the new asphalt courts on the campus of Willamette University.

It is planned to have several society women preside at each day of the tournament. Cups will be offered for the contestants and some gilt edge tennis playing may be seen here this summer.

Bob Benham, who is on the committee, is an experienced tennis player and has won Pacific Coast and Northwest championships. In addition he has defeated McLaughlin who is one of the champions now struggling for the Davis tennis cup in the international matches on Staten Island. With Benham to guide the tournament it is believed that the affair will be a success.

WHETHER IT IS WAR OR PEACE IS UP TO CZAR AND KAISER

Negotiations Between Them
Seem to Have Failed
Up to Tonight

KAISER SENDS CZAR ULTIMATUM TODAY

Russia Must Stop Mobilizing
Troops or Germany Will
Take a Hand in It

By Karl H. Von Wiegand.
Berlin, July 29.—The Kaiser was believed here today to have instructed the Austrian government, with which he has enormous influence, to delay invading Serbia until he gives the word.

It was at his instance that war demonstrations were forbidden in Germany, and today it was known that he was making desperate efforts to persuade the czar to remain neutral.

Officialdom expected a decision within 24 hours. They were pessimistic.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, July 29.—"The Kaiser's efforts to localize the war between Austria and Serbia have been nullified by extensive Russian military movements."

This was the substance of a Berlin dispatch printed here today in an extra edition of the Frankfort Gazette.

As the government has frequently used the Gazette to issue semi-official news, it was believed here that the dispatch was inspired.

The same dispatch also said that conditions were rapidly growing worse.

Think Situation Improved.

London, July 29.—Late editions of London newspapers today were more optimistic regarding the war situation.

The foreign office, it was stated, thinks the Kaiser's personal negotiations with the czar have greatly improved the situation.

Special dispatches from St. Petersburg also were of a more hopeful tone.

Berlin, July 29.—Unless Russia ceases its military activities a German army mobilization order will be issued at the end of 24 hours, a high official told the United Press here tonight.

This stand was regarded virtually as an ultimatum, fixing a time limit within which the czar was required to reply.

Break Is Imminent.

Berlin, July 29.—It was learned from the highest sources here tonight that a break between Germany and Russia was impending. The impression was general that negotiations between the Kaiser and the czar for localizing the Austro-Serbian war had failed.

Officialdom was extremely pessimistic. Under secretaries and attaches of the foreign office remained at their desks, and all the officials were working tonight.

It was admitted in official circles that the crisis was growing more desperate hourly.

From the air of expectancy at the foreign office, it was believed that a definite reply had been received from Russia to the Kaiser's representations, and that it was being withheld, or else that the German embassy in St. Petersburg had warned the German government to expect an unfavorable answer.

Would Save Serbia.

Potsdam, Germany, July 29.—The Kaiser was reported tonight to have pledged his word to safeguard Serbia's territorial integrity if the czar would agree to localization of its conflict with Austria.

Austrian and Serbian aviators were scouting along the frontier, according to dispatches from the front.

From the Serbian premier came a formal protest against the Austrian seizure of Serbian Danube shipping.

Paris, July 29.—Serbia was concentrating its military forces in the Sanjak of Nivobazar today, preparatory to a junction with the Montenegrin army for a joint resistance of Austria's troops, according to messages received here from Nish and Cetinje.

An Austrian invasion of Serbia was considered imminent.

If Serbia and Montenegro were left to fight Austria alone, none here doubted that Austria would be ultimately victorious, but good military authorities expressed the opinion that the two little

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Fair tonight and Thursday; winds mostly westerly.

REFUSED MURDERER PARDON.

Chicago, July 29.—Governor Dunne refused today to pardon Henry Spencer, convicted murderer of Mrs. Mildred Allison-Rexroat, a dancing teacher. Spencer will be executed Friday.