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Leased Wire  
Dispatches

# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS, FIVE CENTS

## COLONIES WORRY OVER CONDITION THEY ARE FACING

### At Calcutta an Uprising of Hindus Is Greatly Feared

### JAPAN IS LOOKED TO FOR THEIR PROTECTION

### South Africa Fears German Invasion and Uprising of the Boers

Calcutta, July 31.—English officials here did not try today to hide their fear of an anti-British uprising by the natives if the home country should be dragged into a great European struggle.

Even though the military force in India should not be weakened, it was said, it could easily be overwhelmed by a united revolt. Union is what the Hindus have lacked hitherto, but with the knowledge that the dominant race was itself hard pressed by enemies, the opinion was expressed that the leaders might weld the people together, at least for long enough to drive out or exterminate their present masters.

It was known definitely that anti-English agitators were doing their utmost to stir up hatred of Europeans among the masses, with a view to having the ground prepared for rebellion the moment Great Britain becomes involved in difficulties near home sufficient to keep a tight grip on India.

### Japan Backs England.

Tokio, July 31.—While it was not considered here today that the time had quite come for Japan to begin actual war preparations, officialdom was seriously considering the chances that the Mikado would be drawn, as England's ally, into a vast European conflict.

That Japanese troops or ships would be sent to Europe was not expected, but it was pointed out that they might both be invaluable to the British in defending the latter's possessions at Wei-Hai-Wei, Hongkong and in Australasia, and in driving out the Germans from Tsing Tschau and harassing their oriental shipping.

Efficiently helped by Japan, it was pointed out, in fact, that England would hardly have to keep a fleet in oriental waters, but could requisition all its fighting vessels there for service in the ocean.

### Germans Prepare to Move.

Shanghai, July 31.—German residents here were planning today to make for the Kaiser's settlement at Tsing Tschau if Germany and England should become involved in war with one another.

Their theory was that, owing to the preponderating strength of England's navy, which possibly would have the aid also of Japan's, it would be impossible for them to get to Europe. Tsing Tschau, however, is but a comparatively short distance up the China coast, and even if the Germans found it impossible to reach it by steamship, it was pointed out that they might make the trip up the Yangtze to Hankow and travel by a roundabout way by rail via Peking.

It was believed that their services would be as valuable in the defense of Tsing Tschau as, considering their small number, they would be at home.

Local Englishmen expected to go to Wei-Hai-Wei and Hongkong.

### South Africa Alarmed.

Cape Town, July 31.—British colonial officials throughout the South African union were preparing vigorously today for defense, in the event of a war in Europe.

If England and Germany should both be drawn into the fight it was taken for granted that an invasion would be attempted from German Southeast Africa, and indications were increasing that a large part of the Boer population would be with the invaders.

Militiamen were warned to be ready for duty on short notice; supplies were being overhauled, and arrangements were being made for obtaining horses, equipment and other necessities without delay if they should be needed.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—The Canadian military council announced today that preliminary plans to aid England with regiments, should the mother country become involved in the European war, have been completed. Minister of Militia Hughes estimated that Canada could raise, arm and embark 25,000 men within a few weeks. Military forces at Halifax, it was announced, were ready for any emergency. The Halifax garrison returned from camp today.

### FOOD PRICES BOARING.

Berlin, July 31.—The army purchased military supplies and provisions heavily today. The price of food staples soared 75 per cent.

## DEPARTMENT TURNS OVER \$286,116.30

Corporation Department Proves Most Profitable to the State of Any of Its Revenue Producers.

By turning over \$286,116.30 to the state fund, the corporation commission has proved to be the best paying of the state commissions and a source of considerable income. This was the net sum for the fiscal year ending July 30, according to Corporation Commissioner Ralph Watson. The commission was instituted June 3, 1913, and from that date for the year ending May 31, 1914, the total receipts of the commission were \$221,149.66. For the month of June, 1914, the receipts were \$89,463.43, making a total for the year ending June 30 of \$310,613.09.

The disbursements of the office were \$24,496.79, leaving a net sum of \$286,116.30 to be turned over for the uses of the state. This will be put into the general fund. The receipts accrue to this office from corporate licenses, certified copies and other business for which fees are charged. The disbursements were particularly heavy this year, according to the statement of Mr. Watson, on account of the purchasing of new equipment for the office. The stationery turned over by the secretary of state, whose office formerly handled this business, was unavailable and the printing of new office supplies was necessary. New typewriters and other office furniture was also purchased. Mr. Watson estimates that the disbursements of the office next year will not be more than \$17,000 for the total expenses of the commission, including salaries of the office force, traveling expenses, etc.

## TRYING TO PREVENT A SHORTAGE OF CARS

Railroad Commission Makes Suggestions to Shippers to Prevent Recurrence of Last Year's Troubles.

The prospect of bumper crops in this state this year will doubtless result in a serious car shortage, according to the opinion of the state railroad commission. Last year there was a shortage in spite of all of the efforts of the railroad companies, and the commission was flooded with complaints. The railroad commission believes that by taking the matter in time that many of the bad effects of the shortage may be avoided, and in accordance with this belief is today sending out notices to common carriers and shippers. The notice says in part:

Freight cars are for transportation of goods and are not warehouses, and while they are idle waiting for loading and unloading, from the standpoint of efficiency, they might as well be out of existence. The commission, therefore, respectfully requests that shippers and receivers of freight in carload lots use every effort to load and unload cars in less than 48 hours free time permitted by our demurrage rules.

Load cars to full capacity (10 per cent above the marked capacity).

Do not order more cars than are absolutely needed.

Unload cars as promptly as possible and give company immediate notice when car is released.

Railroads are requested to place all cars without unnecessary delay.

Move promptly all loaded cars from point of loading to destination.

Have necessary repairs made at once to cars requiring the same.

If shippers, or consignees, who have trouble with respect to cars, will inform the railroad commission at Salem, it will be pleased to take the matter up promptly with the proper railway officials.

The commission is confident that observance of the foregoing suggestions will assist materially in preventing a serious car shortage.

## CARROLL CASE IN HANDS OF THE JURY

At 12:05 p. m. today the Carroll murder case was submitted to the jury and the court adjourned. No more cases will be heard until Monday, when the cases of the State ex rel T. E. Mitchell against U. S. Ryder for an alleged failure to comply with an order of the justice court will be heard and the case of J. E. Neer against the city of Salem. Neither of these cases will require a jury.

The evidence of the Carroll case was concluded last night at a night session of the court. Two of the opening arguments were also heard and this forenoon's session was given over to the closing arguments of Attorney Guy O. Smith and District Attorney Ringo.

The judge's charge to the jury was concluded at noon today. An early verdict is not expected, though it will require that their deliberations is not through the length of time consumed in the two former trials.

### WAR STOPS WHEAT BUYING.

Portland, Ore., July 31.—Fearful of a blockade should a general European war be declared, leading exporting interests of Portland today refused to sell a bushel of wheat in Europe, regardless of the price.

## BELGIANS AND DANES BOTH FEAR INVASION OF THEIR COUNTRIES

### Lying Between France and Germany, Belgium May Be Overrun by Both

### MAY BECOME AGAIN GREAT BATTLEFIELD

### Germans May Grab Denmark to Stop Passage of the British Fleet

Copenhagen, July 31.—Danes were worrying today lest their country be invaded by German troops in case the Austro-Serbian war should involve England and Germany.

It was recognized that the German navy, numerically outclassed by England's fleet, undoubtedly would seek refuge in the Baltic. To force an engagement, the British ships would have to traverse some one of the narrow waterways dividing Denmark and Sweden.

These are commanded by Danish shore fortifications which, so narrow are the straits, could make such navigation impossible if their defenders chose. The fear was expressed that the Germans, not caring to trust to the Danes, whose sympathies are English rather than German, would overrun Denmark by land and seize these fortresses for themselves.

### It Is Historic Battleground.

Brussels, July 31.—The Belgian bank run increased today. At the National bank 10,000 depositors clamored for their money.

The bank met all demands and after a time confidence was restored and the run was checked.

Grave uneasiness was felt concerning the country's fate in the event of a general war, which it was admitted seemed inevitable. Sandwiched between France and Germany, it was feared it would be overrun by the troops of both countries in spite of all it could do to maintain its neutrality.

Mobilization was practically completed and the strengthening of fortifications and provisioning of garrisons was going on with feverish haste.

Holland, according to messages from The Hague, was also mobilizing as rapidly as possible. Its situation was not considered as critical as Belgium's, but there was said to be, nevertheless, grave uneasiness concerning its future.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN SHIPS AT THE DOCKS

New York, July 31.—In view of the German government's order, preliminary to requisitioning the fatherland's merchant shipping for naval purposes if the Kaiser becomes involved in war, all passes were revoked and nobody was permitted to enter the Hamburg-American docks here today.

The liner Vaterland having been ordered to remain in port pending further orders, the strike which was threatened yesterday by the German engineers and others, because there were Serbians among the passengers, was called off.

The liner President Grant, which sailed Thursday, was recalled by wireless.

England Follows Suit.  
Montreal, July 31.—The British admiralty today requisitioned, for naval purposes, the Canadian Pacific trans-Pacific liner Empress of Asia, now at Hongkong.

### Ships Cannot Sail.

Berlin, July 31.—(Censored)—Orders were issued today to practically all ships in the German reserve navy, including all liners convertible into warships, to remain in port.

### OPEN SEASON FOR DEER AND HUNTERS TOMORROW

Saturday is August 1 and the opening of the deer season. Hundreds of hunters are preparing to take to the hills armed with high power rifles and frying pans. It is expected that the slaughter of deer this year will be great on account of the large numbers that are reported in the mountains. Among those leaving Salem for hunting in southern Oregon are Tom Kay, state treasurer; George Vinesco, and L. C. Denison. Others will leave for the hills as the season advances.

The following is what is said of the outlook for the season in southern Oregon:

"There're many more deer signs closer down than I ever saw before," says Hills. "The woods are full of them. I was down on Smith river on the Umpqua the other day and a man named Clark said he saw 12 deer on his place in one day. I saw three from the road on Smith river myself. It's nothing to see deer from the road almost any place in Lane county."

## THE WAR NEWS CONDENSED.

Serbia was still holding Austria at bay today.

After heavy losses on both sides, the would-be invaders were still held in check at Semendria.

Despite desperate fighting along the Drina, the Serbians also still controlled the Kovacek defile.

The Austrians, however, remained in occupation of Belgrade, and repulsed an attempted Serbian invasion of the province of Bosnia.

England was notified by its ally, Russia, that the czar had ordered his army and navy fully mobilized.

Premier Asquith told the news to the house of commons.

He said it justified the expectation that Germany, too, would mobilize. What England would do he did not state.

Martial law was declared in Germany.

That mobilization had been ordered was denied, but it was believed to be in progress.

Exportation of food or munitions from Germany was prohibited.

It was denied, seemingly truthfully, that the Kaiser had sent a 24-hour ultimatum to the czar yesterday.

The German government ordered merchant ships held in port, to be handy if needed for naval purposes.

Austria pushed reinforcements to its frontier armies.

Russians were reported to have dynamited the Myslowitz bridge on the Vienna-Warsaw railroad.

It was reported Austro-Russian relations were broken.

Strategists predicted the German war fleet would take refuge from the British in the Baltic, where it would be safe but blockaded.

English suffragettes declared a truce while foreign danger threatened.

Though France had not ordered a mobilization, the reservists were gathering at their barracks.

The Italian fleet was assembling at Ostia.

Italian washpots barely missed capturing King Nicholas of Montenegro's yacht.

The Montenegrins were reported to have occupied the Austrian port of Cattaro.

It was understood the Greek government had signed, though it had not published, a mobilization order.

Turkish military preparations went on briskly.

Russian warships were reported on their way to seize German and Austrian shipping in the Bosphorus.

Belgium, Holland and Denmark, fearful their neutrality would not be respected, were arming to defend it.

Canada and Canadian Pacific liner was requisitioned for naval uses.

The South African British were making ready to resist a German invasion.

British in India feared a native uprising.

## RUSSIA MOBILIZES HER ENTIRE ARMY FORCING GERMANY

### All Russians Liable for Army Service Are Ordered to Assemble

### THIS IS HER ANSWER TO KAISER'S DEMAND

### All Hope of Peace Apparently Vanishes as Russia Issues Defi

London, July 31.—The British foreign office here was officially informed late today that Russia had ordered the mobilization of her entire army and navy. Following the receipt of this news, King George and Premier Asquith conferred at Buckingham palace.

Later the premier announced in the house of commons Russia's mobilization proclamation. He also declared that advice received by the government justified the belief that Germany would immediately order complete mobilization. Asquith refused to discuss what effect this move would have on England.

### Hope of Peace Vanishes.

London, July 31.—"Hope of localizing the Austro-Serbian war has been given up in all quarters," said a censored dispatch received today by the Exchange Telegraph company from Vienna.

A Berlin dispatch said Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, had gone to St. Petersburg in a last effort to avert a general conflict.

A denial of this report came also from the German capital.

### Report Is Confirmed.

London, July 31.—That the czar had ordered the entire military forces of European Russia mobilized was admitted today at the foreign office here today.

Commanders of Russian Black and Baltic sea ports, it was stated, had received orders to seize oil and coal, and to allow no ships to reach their nearest ports.

As Russia's ally, England was being kept informed concerning developments.

### Germany in State of War.

Paris, July 31.—Germany was declared in a state of war today, according to a news agency dispatch received here from Berlin at 3 p. m. This did not constitute a declaration of war against any other nation but was regarded as preliminary to such a declaration against Russia.

It was not alone for Russia, it was realized here, however, that Germany was preparing. Dispatches from the frontier told of a tremendous concentration along the French border.

No French mobilization had yet been ordered, but the barracks were crowded with reservists and the war fever was rampant.

Business was paralyzed.

### A Very Weak Denial.

Berlin, July 31.—(Passed by the censor)—It was semi-officially denied here today that a German army mobilization would be ordered Saturday.

Messages were received saying a series of explosions had been heard on the Russian side of the Austro-Russian frontier at Myslowitz early today, and it was reported the Russians were dynamiting the big bridge on the Vienna-Warsaw railroad.

Prices of food imported from Russia doubled. Potatoes were unobtainable. No London mails were received today.

### Relations Broken Off.

Berlin, July 31.—Relations between Russia and Austria were broken, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung declared today.

The Hamburg-American liner Vaterland was ordered held at New York pending further orders. The Imperator's sailing from Hamburg was cancelled. The Victoria Luise and other ships on the German reserve list were detained in port.

There was a rigid censorship. Messages concerning army and navy movements were held up entirely.

A dispatch from Vienna to the National Gazette said Austria Foreign Minister Von Berchtold had held a two and a half hours' conference with the Japanese ambassador, and it was reported that Austria sought an alliance with Japan in case either the Austrians or Japanese became involved with war with Russia.

The Reichsbank increased its discount rate from four to five per cent.

### Off for the Bosphorus.

Rome, July 31.—Three Russian cruisers and two destroyers, according to a report today from Salonika, are steaming full speed for the Bosphorus to

## LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSES FIRST TIME

Action of Stock Exchanges Show the World-Wide Effect of War and Close Connection of Business.

London, July 30.—For the first time in modern history, the managing committee decided today to close the London stock exchange until further notice.

The Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh exchanges also were closed.

It was practically impossible to buy large supplies of food on the continent, the various governments having exercised their right of option on all such supplies.

### New York Exchange.

Word was received that the Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago exchanges also were closed.

The governors' action here was due to the fear that New York's exchange being the only one of the first class in the world able to handle a world-wide stock business, such an unloading of securities would occur as would depress the market to panic figures.

Te Consolidated exchange and the curb market were likewise suspended.

The metal exchange here did not open for business today. Stock exchanges at St. Louis, Indianapolis and Rochester also were closed.

### Washington Alone Open.

Washington, July 31.—The local stock exchange remained open today, but dealings were confined almost entirely to Washington securities.

The Baltimore Exchange remained closed all day.

### Pittsburg Quiet.

Pittsburg, July 31.—The local stock exchange was closed today as a result of the European war.

### San Francisco Steps Too.

San Francisco, July 31.—The San Francisco stock exchange was closed today on account of the war situation in Europe. It was stated that the exchange probably would open again tomorrow.

### A Heavy Run, No Panic.

London, July 31.—Long lines were in front of the cashiers' windows at the Bank of England at 3:30 today, and such was the volume of withdrawals and applications for loans that a run was approximated. There was no panic, however.

The minimum discount rate was increased to 8 per cent, the interest rate on weekly loans to 10 per cent and the rate on bills to 10 1/2 per cent.

The activity at the bank was due mainly to the withdrawal by depositors of their funds in private banks and their deposits on the national institution for gold in exchange for its notes, with which the private concerns paid off.

### Big Firms Failed.

New York, July 31.—Poll & Co., one of New York's largest brokerage firms, failed today as a result of the cotton slump yesterday.

The suspension of J. F. Frederickson & Co., a smaller concern, also was announced.

### Flower & Co., Stock Exchange Brokers, Suspended Today.

Cotton Exchange Closed.

New York, July 31.—The cotton exchange opened for business as usual today, but closed its doors an hour and a half later. The market was weak, several low levels being reached. It was announced that the exchange would reopen tomorrow.

### GOVERNOR GETS DECISION REVERSED

Also Brings Home Memento From One Battle Field of the Whiskey Insurance.

Governor Oswald West returned today from an extended trip through the east and expressed himself as particularly glad to get back to Oregon. While in Washington he arranged with Senator Harry Lane to get the matter of an easement to the reservoir site for the Tumalo project reconsidered. When the state had laid their plans for the irrigation project and had dug a number of canals the site for the proposed reservoir was homesteaded and the state was unable to secure right of way across the lands surrounding the site.

A decision from Washington held that the state in that it was not an individual could not force an easement across these lands and the work of the project was held up. In order to secure a reconsideration of this decision Governor West took the matter up with the Secretary of the Interior through the offices of Senator Lane and secured a reversal of the decision.

The governor was scheduled to attend a board meeting at two o'clock this afternoon to consider some further details in connection with the irrigation project. Mr. Cates, who is familiar with the work was to appear before the board at this meeting.

In speaking of his trip, Mr. West said that the weather was not so bad as he expected as he happened to strike that country when the weather was favorable. He made a number of addresses while he was gone and visited the state prisons and insane asylums in nearly every state in which he spent any time.

As a memento of his trip he exhibited a rusty old flint lock rifle which he picked up in Bedford, the town where the Whiskey Insurance was suppressed during the administration of a former president named George Washington. The old rifle is in good working order and the governor says that he may have to use it in enforcing some of the whiskey troubles in this state.

## LONDON SEES LITTLE PROSPECT OF PEACE READY FOR WORST

### Military Experts Say Borders of Germany Bristle With Troops

### FRANCE AND RUSSIA ARE SECRETLY BUSY

### Possession of Denmark May Become Absolutely Necess- sary to the Germans

London, July 31.—A declaration of martial law throughout the chief military districts and in the frontier provinces of Germany was reported in a news agency dispatch received here at 3 p. m. today.

It was stated that this declaration started a rumor that war had been declared.

Reports that Germany had mobilized its army or declared war were confirmed. Neither were credited officially.

Cables from Berlin to London were subjected to the most rigid censorship, and few details of the German situation were obtainable.

Diplomatic intercourse seemed at a standstill. All embassies here were uncommunicative.

Military experts here expressed the opinion that, if and when, Germany actually declares war against Russia, astonishing progress will be found to have been made with the concentration of troops on both the Russian and French frontiers.

The Vienna censorship was as tight as that at Berlin.

### Rushing Preparations.

The British were rushing their own war preparations. Dover harbor, a strategic point, was cleared of all but war craft, and the channel shipping was going by way of Folkestone instead.

Portsmouth harbor, a great naval base, was also closed to merchant shipping.

Though its destination was not announced, it was considered certain that the first British war fleet was on its way to deal with the German navy if England and the fatherland were drawn into the European struggle.

The assumption was that the German ships, instead of trying to meet the superior British sea forces, would withdraw into the Baltic. It was agreed here that it would be suicidal for the English vessels to attempt to force the Kiel canal, and experts admitted the sounds and belts leading from the North sea into the Baltic could be so effectively mined as to prevent the British fleet following the German ships.

### Would Bottle German Fleet.

The latter would be hopelessly bottled up, however, it was pointed out, though it was conceded it might create havoc by bombarding Russian Baltic ports.

Some authorities called attention to the fact that possession of Denmark's defenses might become important in connection with the retention of the Baltic and a German occupation of the country was deemed a strong possibility if the Kaiser's forces found themselves hard pressed.

The admiralty was making heavy purchases of coal.

The eastern and southern coast patrols were strengthened. The Falmouth garrison was increased. Part of the troops in Ireland were recalled to Aldershot.

"Naval and military measures of a defensive character," said the Times, "are being carried out quietly and calmly throughout the empire. It would be unpatriotic to mention the actual steps taken."

The declaration of a state of war, or martial law, however, placed the German railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other means of transportation and communication under the military authorities' supervision.

### Americans Stranded.

The war department had superseded civil authority. It was believed mobilization was progressing secretly.

American tourists in Europe were in a serious situation.

Under the most favorable conditions west-bound ships would have been crowded from about this season until late in the fall, and the German order detaining in port all naval reserve vessels stranded large numbers of prospective voyagers, even among those who had already engaged passage.

This condition promised to become worse if, as expected, similar orders were issued by the English and French and perhaps by the Italian governments.

## The Weather

Fair tonight and Saturday, cooler east portion tonight, cooler Saturday except near the coast; westerly winds.



(Continued on page 5.)

(Continued on page 5.)