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Dispatches

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ARMIES OF MILLION EACH, RUSHING TO FRONTIER

FIRST BATTLE ON— AEROPLANES SINK TWO DIRIGIBLES

London, Aug. 3.—A battle between French and Germans was reported in progress today at Longwy, a fortified town a few miles on the French side of the Belgian frontier.

It was said the Germans attacked the French at daylight.

The engagement was expected to extend all along the Franco-Belgian frontier, from Longwy to Cirey, a village between Nancy and Strasbourg.

The Germans already were said to be advancing the guard of the combined armies which undertook a French invasion from Metz.

The German scouts, it was stated, were using automobiles and motorcycles instead of horses.

Wrecked Dirigible.
Early in the engagement, a French aviator, soaring high above the German aerial scout, was reported to have fired down on the latter, killing him and sending his machine crashing to earth.

This was not the first aerial fight reported since Franco-German hostilities began.

A Paris message told of Roland Garros' sacrifice of his life in bringing down a German dirigible Sunday, just after it had crossed the frontier from Alsace-Lorraine into France, killing every one of its crew of 35.

The dirigible, a big Zeppelin, was said to have been scouting. Garros, as soon as he sighted it, swooped down upon it, the story ran, from a height of 1000 feet, ramming it with his machine full force. Instantly, it was stated, the dirigible burst into flames, and with the aeroplane still entangled in its wreckage, dropped like a plummet.

The victims' corpses were said to have been charred beyond recognition.

A Second One Wrecked.
Another German Zeppelin was reported lost near the French village of Toul at dusk Sunday night.

Like the other air craft, it appears to have been scouting. A French aviator, seeing it, made an immediate ascent with an aeroplane to a height much greater than the Zeppelin's, and rained shots upon it. His fire proved so effective that the dirigible soon crashed to the ground and all on board were killed. Their number was not given, but was supposed to have been between 20 and 30, the average complement of airships of the Zeppelin type.

The aviator who brought it down, however, lost control of his machine during the fight, fell with his machine and was dashed to pieces.

A French flying man was said also to have done much damage by dropping bombs into the city of Nuremberg, and still another French aviator was brought down by a German marksman at Wezel.

French Invade Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—That 75,000 French troops had invaded Germany at Muenster was announced today by the office here. It was stated that the German frontier patrols were retiring. Three German army corps, it was announced, had been dispatched to meet the invaders. Aviators were said to be scouting in advance of the French force.

Aeroplane Is Busy.
Paris, Aug. 3.—Hurricane bombs from a soaring aeroplane, a French aviator was reported today as having done heavy damage to the German forces at Longwy.

Among his exploits it was said he destroyed a German armored train.

French troops were pouring toward the frontier all of Sunday. Local transportation was paralyzed. All the underground railroad employees have joined their regiments.

LATE BULLETINS

London, Aug. 3.—Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey told the house of commons tonight that Germany had notified Belgium it would treat the latter as an enemy unless it maintained an attitude of a friendly neutrality, despite the invasion of its territory. Belgium, said Sir Edward, refused, and declared it would resist aggression.

Washington, Aug. 3.—At President Wilson's request the house this afternoon appropriated \$250,000 to transport Americans, stranded in Europe, home.

The senate unanimously passed the bill passed by the house to appropriate \$250,000 for the relief of Americans stranded in Europe.

Athens, Aug. 3.—A fleet of warships, presumably French, was sighted today in the Mediterranean near the Ionian sea. It was believed they were preparing for a descent on Austria's naval base at Pola.

London, Aug. 3.—The cabinet held another meeting tonight.

Premier Asquith was loudly cheered as he stepped from his automobile to attend the session.

Crowd filled the streets, singing patriotic songs.

From Australia came a message offering the home country 20,000 men.

London, Aug. 3.—P. E. Morrell, a member of the house of commons, created a hostile demonstration in parliament tonight by expressing the opinion that the administration had not shown

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SWEDEN HAS FEARS KIEL CANAL MAY BE CLOSED OR INJURED

Stockholm, Aug. 3.—The Swedish military authorities were looking today to the coast defenses at and near Helsingborg and Malmö, the most important cities on the sound, the narrow strait between Sweden and Denmark which connects the Cattegat with the Baltic.

The opinion was generally held here that sooner or later the German war fleet would take refuge from the English in the Baltic sea, as it would obviously be an easy matter for the Teutons to put the Kiel canal out of commission, so that pursuit by that route would be impossible, the natural thing was to look for its coming by way of the sound.

There was the possibility that the great belt, between the Danish islands of Zealand and Fyen, would be chosen but as the more direct course and the more easily navigable, the sound was deemed likelier.

Denmark Too, in Danger.
Taking it for granted that this happened, it was clear that it would be of capital importance to the Germans to close both these avenues. To do so, it was thought more than probable German landings would be attempted on both the Swedish and Danish sides of the sound, and on the two Danish shores of the great belt.

Indeed, Denmark's danger was considered graver than Sweden's. In the latter's case, it was pointed out, though the Germans might seek to land and seize the Swedish shore defenses, they would have no object in overrunning more than a narrow strip of coast 40 to 50 miles long from about Hogaanas, perhaps as far south as Falsterbo Point.

May Seize Islands.
To control the various waterways through the Danish archipelago into the Baltic, however, it was plain the Danish islands of Zealand, Fyen, Langeland, Laaland and Falster would have to be occupied, and Copenhagen, the capital, would be among the cities it would be necessary for the Germans to seize.

All things considered, the chances that Denmark would escape a German invasion were regarded here as slender, and the suggestion was freely made that, once occupied, if Germany should emerge victorious from the war, it would share the fate of Schleswig-Holstein, remaining forever more a part of the German empire.

Once inside the Baltic, if the British fleet could be kept out, which seemed comparatively easy, naval experts remarked, the German warships, though bottled up, could do immense damage to Russia, destroying its shipping, and, if they chose, bombarding such cities as Ulenburg, Nicolaistadt, Kronstadt, Riga, Libau and even endangering St. Petersburg.

Seize Russian Island.
London, Aug. 3.—Seizure by the German fleet of the Aland Islands, Russian possessions in the Baltic, was announced today in a Stockholm dispatch received here. It was stated that a Russian warship was ashore on one of the islands.

**JAPAN PREPARING
FLEET FOR SERVICE**

All Protect British Shipping in Oriental Waters—Martial Law Declared by Germans at Kaio Chau.

Tokio, Aug. 3.—The Japanese admiralty was preparing its fleet for service the moment news was received of any attack by Germany or its allies on British shipping or interests in oriental waters. Whatever happened, it was considered unlikely that Japan would have any land fighting to do but the services of the fleets would be required was deemed quite probable.

At Kaio Chau, a German possession on the Chinese coast, martial law had been declared, and all foreigners had been ordered to leave. German, Austrian and even Italian shipping, despite the supposition that Italy will remain neutral, was gathering at Tsing Tschau, Kaio Chau's port.

The British Asiatic squadron was concentrating at Hongkong.

The American and Japanese naval authorities at Shanghai and elsewhere up and down the China coast were cooperating in arrangements to protect foreigners in China.

MAY NOT HAVE ARRIVED.
Washington, Aug. 3.—Corrected reports received at the state department this afternoon said the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie "had had time" to reach Germany. The department was not informed, however, as to whether the vessel had actually arrived.

GREATEST ARMIES WORLD EVER SAW MARCH TO BATTLE

A Million Germans Hurrying to Cross the Border Into France

A MILLION FRENCH SOLDIERS TO RESIST

First Battle of War Is Begun and May Prove Decisive One

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The main portion of the German army in Belgium had reached the River Meuse, ten miles northeast of Liege, today.

Belgian troops were refraining from firing on the invaders.

Antwerp was under martial law.

News from the frontier indicated that the German plan was to combine the two armies which were approaching France, one through Belgium and Luxembourg and the other from Metz, and to stretch their line, all the way from Longwy, where the German and French advance guards were already engaged, southeast to Cirey, a distance of about 300 miles.

It was reported that in a preliminary fight at Cirey Sunday the Germans suffered a reverse but this story lacked confirmation.

France was understood to be rushing forward a force of about 1,000,000 men to resist the invaders, and it was believed here that the Longwy-Cirey encounter would develop into the first great and perhaps the decisive battle of the Franco-German campaign.

Much indignation was expressed here at the German disregard of Belgium's and Luxembourg's neutrality. The Germans, however, paid no heed to protests but pushed their advance with the utmost energy.

Sweeping Toward France.
London, Aug. 3.—Three German armies, including 22 corps and nearly 1,000,000 men strong, were advancing on France today.

One of these armies was marching through Belgium, the second was approaching French territory, spread out in fan-like formation, from Metz, and the third was moving from a point close to the Swiss frontier.

Basle was reported occupied by German troops and it was said they had seized the railroad from there to the French border.

Germans also were in occupation of Suere, Belgium, half a mile from the frontier, had made it their temporary headquarters and were requisitioning all available horses in the vicinity.

SAN FRANCISCO WAITS.
San Francisco, Aug. 3.—At a special meeting today of the directors of the San Francisco clearing house association it was decided that it was not yet necessary to issue clearing house certificates here. James K. Lynch, president of the association, issued the following statement:

"Conditions do not warrant the substitution of clearing house certificates for cash as yet. If certificates are issued later, I think they will be loan certificates for the use of banks only."

LOS ANGELES STANDS WITH OTHER COAST CITIES
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 3.—Clearing house certificates will not be issued in Los Angeles at the present time, but if future conditions warrant, the example of New York and Chicago will be followed, according to a statement today by Assistant Manager Demmon of the Los Angeles Clearing House association.

The Weather
Oregon: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday—cooler interior west portion to night; northwesterly winds.

ENGLAND DECIDES SHE MUST DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY

London, Aug. 3.—War by England against Germany was decided on today by the British cabinet, according to high government officials.

The decision was said to be directly due to the Kaiser's disregard of Belgium's neutrality.

The British ambassador at Berlin demanded that it be respected. Germany refused. The upshot was a meeting of the British cabinet, at which, it was stated on high authority, it was agreed that hostilities were inevitable.

Premier Asquith was expected to make a statement to the house of commons this afternoon, outlining the situation and asking \$250,000,000 as an initial war fund.

That it would be voted immediately was deemed a foregone conclusion.

Germany Ignores Treaty.
The most Germany was willing to concede to Belgium, it was understood, was to respect the latter's neutrality if it would permit German troops to use its railroads in crossing Belgium territory on their way to invade France.

This proposition, it was announced by the British foreign office, Belgium promptly rejected.

Martial law was proclaimed on the British Mediterranean sea island of Malta.

The admiralty assumed control today of the wireless equipments of all vessels in British waters.

There were enormous crowds both about Buckingham palace, the royal residence, and the parliament houses. The king and queen were enthusiastically cheered and patriotic songs were everywhere being sung in the streets.

A rumor was current here early today that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria had been assassinated. As the day advanced nothing further was heard concerning the report, however, and it was regarded as unfounded. The censorship throughout Europe are so strict that naturally many wild rumors were in circulation.

Seized British Ships.
Business throughout England was practically suspended. The king issued a proclamation Sunday suspending the banking act and payment of debts for a month.

The Central News was authority for the statement that Germany had seized the English liner *Castro* in the Kiel canal and ordered it to Hamburg, and that the Saxon, another British steamship, with a coal cargo, had fallen into the German fleet's hands in the North Sea.

News was eagerly awaited of the German liner *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, which, evidently having abandoned its call at Plymouth, was reported trying to run the British blockade of the North sea and got into Hamburg. The *Kronprinzessin* was crowded with passengers and had on board between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in gold and silver, shipped from New York in response to European orders issued in the expectation of war, but before any power had declared hostilities.

It was reported here that Germany had seized four British steamers, owned by the Great Central Railway, which were lying in the harbor at Hamburg.

Mobilize Army and Navy.
London, Aug. 3.—Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey today announced the issuance of an order for the mobilization of the British army and navy.

Sir Edward formerly told the house of commons of the mobilization order this afternoon.

"England," the foreign minister declared, "must consider the present crisis from the viewpoint of British honor and obligation as well as of interest."

"We cannot permit France to be subdued and Belgium and Holland ravaged."

"If the German fleet bombards the French coast we cannot stand by and look on."

"We have been given to understand that Germany will not attack France's northern coast if we remain neutral."

"We have given France the assurance, however, that if the German fleet enters the channel to undertake hostile operations against the French coast we shall, in return, give all the protection in its power."

"Up to yesterday England had promised no country more than diplomatic support, but there is nothing in our previous diplomatic attitude to restrict us at present."

Sir Edward added that the Irish home rulers and anti-home rulers had voiced their differences and were united in the defense of their country and its allies against foreign aggression.

John Redmond, the Irish parliamentary leader, urged the government to withdraw all British troops from Ireland that they might be available for use against foreign enemies.

"Erin's own sons will defend her," he declared, "Protestants and Catholics."

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FIGHTING RAGES ON LAND AND SEA AND IN THE SKIES ABOVE

(By Ed L. Keen.)

London, Aug. 3.—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France, Serbia and Montenegro were at war today.

Fighting raged on land and sea. In England an army and navy mobilization order had been issued.

Between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Serbia formal declarations of hostilities had been exchanged.

The Germans appeared to have attacked France without troubling to declare war. Indeed, their ambassador was still in Paris, and the French minister was in Berlin.

Montenegro also joined Serbia in resisting Austria-Hungary without formal announcement of its intention to fight.

England's declaration against Germany was expected hourly.

For what promised to be the first great land battle and perhaps the decisive one of the Franco-German campaign, the stage was already being set.

Regardless of their neutrality, one million German troops were pouring through Belgium and Luxembourg toward the French frontier. Another German army was hurrying toward the point where German, French and Swiss frontiers join.

Basle, in Switzerland, was already said to have been occupied by the Kaiser's troops. Several Belgian towns had also been seized. The main body of the German force in Belgium had reached the River Meuse.

The vanguard of this force, joining with the advance detachments of a third army, moving from Metz, had already crossed the border into France and engaged the French troops at Longwy.

The French line promised speedily to stretch from this town to the village of Cirey, about 100 miles to the southeast.

To oppose the Kaiser's invaders, about an equal number of Frenchmen were being pushed to the front.

Every indication was for a desperate engagement in a short time.

Scouting by aeroplane, dirigible, automobile and motorcycle was in progress. Preliminary skirmishing had begun.

The early fighting seemed to have favored the French. The Germans were reported to have met with one repulse at Cirey. There was a better authenticated account of the defeat of a strong force of Uhlans, the German crack cavalry, at Petit Croix, who were beaten back by a furious fire from French machine guns, losing a quarter of their number killed and wounded, besides many prisoners.

In addition to this, according to a statement from the German war office, 75,000 French soldiers had invaded Germany at Alt Muenster. The Kaiser

was hurrying up a strong force to meet them.

Fighting was in progress on the Russo-German frontier, too. Forces of Cossacks were reported repulsed at Johannisberg and near Eichenwald. Other parties of them were across the border elsewhere. Germans, in turn, had occupied Kallus, in Russian Poland.

The czar was rushing his mobilization but it was believed it would be three weeks before he would have his army in full fighting trim. His Siberian as well as his European forces were being called to the colors.

An engagement had also occurred between the German and Russian fleets in the Baltic. Stockholm advices said the Russian ships fled into the Gulf of Finland before they were much damaged.

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ARTILLERY WILL BE AN IMPORTANT WAR SERVICE



Photo by American Press Association.

Austrian Mountain Gun Detachment

In the conflict between Austria and Serbia a great deal of the fighting will be in the mountains. Neither country has a first class navy, and the armies will be depended on for victory. In this picture there is shown a number of the Austrian mountain guns. These are manned by efficient corps of soldiers, about six men to each gun.

COSSACK HORSEMEN HERE PICTURED IN ACTION



Photo by American Press Association.

Russian Cossacks Are Formidable Foes

The Russian navy has never been considered a very important factor in the nation's defense because so little of the country faces the sea. However, Russia boasts of one of the best armies in the world. The Russian Cossacks are known everywhere and are formidable fighters.