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Dispatches

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ENGLAND LIABLE TO DECLARE WAR AT MINUTE'S NOTICE

By Ed. L. Keen.

London, Aug. 4.—Great Britain was momentarily expected tonight to declare war against Germany.

The immediate issue was Belgian neutrality. Premier Asquith told the house of commons that the British had "forcibly insisted" Belgium's neutrality and integrity must be respected.

Germany, he added, had replied it would do so and had followed this by declaring war on the little kingdom, which, with the Duchy of Luxemburg, it had already invaded.

As the premier finished speaking the house burst into shouts for an immediate resort to force. A preliminary appropriation of \$525,000,000 was voted immediately for war purposes.

British army and navy mobilization had been completed. King George's forces were prepared to strike at an instant's notice.

Lord Morley and John Burns had resigned from the cabinet, however, considering the government's reasons insufficient for a resort to hostilities.

The sound of firing at sea was reported off the Yorkshire coast and many believed the German and French fleets had clashed. Thorough investigation by the admiralty failed, however, to confirm these rumors. English coast cities were fearful, nevertheless, of a German landing.

A message from Stockholm said Sweden was prepared to defend its neutrality by force of arms, if necessary. Denmark was said to be similarly determined. It was not thought Norway would be involved, but the Norwegians were understood to be preparing for eventualities.

From Japan came assurances that the Mikado's navy was ready to lend aid the moment England was attacked in oriental waters.

Germany, the premier told his auditors, asserted that France forced the declaration of hostilities against Belgium. Shouts of derision at such an attitude were the legislators' response.

There was no question that the advocates for immediate war were in a heavy majority.

The commons voted \$525,000,000 for emergency purposes.

The cabinet was in continuous session.

The army and navy mobilization, it was announced, was completed. Thousands listened in front of the Royal Exchange to the reading of the proclamation by a herald, on the exchange steps. As the reading was finished they burst into tumultuous applause.

May Blow Up Dykes.

The Hague, Aug. 4.—The dykes which keep the sea back from Holland, will be opened and Germany's troops drowned out if they persist in their invasion of Dutch territory, it was declared here today.

The Dutch government was determined to maintain the country's neutrality. England aid was looked for.

The Kaiser's soldiers crossed the Dutch frontier late Monday and overran the province of Limburg, which was immediately declared under martial law.

Belgium Will Fight.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—Formal announcement of the Germans' invasion of Belgium was made in parliament here today.

King Albert addressed the houses, in joint session. He accepted full responsibility, he declared, for the situation which had resulted from his determination to maintain Belgian neutrality and national integrity.

Complete mobilization of Belgium's army was ordered here today.

May Compel England to Act.

London, Aug. 4.—Following the foreign office's announcement, Premier Asquith told the house of commons of the German action. The Kaiser, he said, informed Belgium that, inasmuch as it refused to facilitate the movement of troops toward France, it became necessary for him to carry out his plans forcibly.

The moment the premier finished speaking there was a chorus of demands from members of the house that England take steps to protect Belgium's national integrity.

In response to queries from members of the house concerning reports that England had served an ultimatum on the Kaiser demanding the withdrawal of his troops from Belgium and Luxemburg, the premier admitted having "forcibly insisted" that Germany respect Belgian neutrality and this morning, he added, the Kaiser replied that he would do so. This, however, did not prevent the declaration of hostilities.

Marching Through Poland.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—That German troops were within 100 miles of Warsaw, in

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TWO MILLION MEN NOW FACE TO FACE ON BATTLEFIELD

Paris, Aug. 4.—Skirmishing was in progress all along the Franco-German frontier today.

The French were frantically rushing troops to the front to support those who were already resisting the attempted German invasion. Within a day or two it was expected 2,000,000 men would confront one another on either side of the border.

Preliminary engagements were reported at Longwy and Belfort.

Fifteen French soldiers were killed by a German aviator at Lunoville.

Belgium and Luxemburg were swarming with German troops. The Belgians had 250,000 men in the field to resist them. It was also negotiating both with France and with England for an alliance.

German forces had also invaded Luxemburg province, Holland, where the Dutch were threatening to open the dykes and flood the country as the only means of driving them out.

The French column which invaded Lozanne seemed to have met with repulse. It was reported to be retreating.

From Rome came the news that Germany had repeatedly urged Italy to join the Germans and Austrians in their campaign against the rest of Europe.

Italy, however, stood by its proclamation of neutrality, maintaining, in the face of Germany's contention that it had been forced into war, that the Italians were acting on the aggressive and therefore that the Italians were not bound by their alliance to help them.

It seemed clear that whatever the Italian government might like, the Italian people would not permit their country to be dragged into war. There were threats of revolution even on the strength of the Italian order for a mobilization as a "precaution."

Word was received from Serbia that, after six days' fighting on the banks of the River Save, the Austrians had still failed to force their way across the Serbian border, and that large numbers had been killed in the fighting.

Turkey, it was learned, was mobilizing, explaining, as did Italy, that it did so merely as a "precautionary" measure.

WALTER PEARMINE DIES ON OUTING

George Walter Pearmine, a well known resident died suddenly Saturday, August 1, 1914, while on a camping trip at Taft, Oregon, in company with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardsley. Standing in a row boat, just after a launch, he fell forward in the boat, death claiming him unexpectedly.

A Real Oregon Boaster.

He was born in London, England, in 1848, came to America in 1867. He filed on a homestead in Todd county, Minnesota, in 1868, being one of the pioneers of that county. He was married in 1872 to Frances L. Sarff of Randolph county, Indiana. After a residence of 22 years, and laying out a townsite on part of his original homestead, he crossed the states to Oregon and settled on a fruit farm two miles north on the River road, near Salem where he has since resided.

He was a great traveler, spending most of the winter months of late years in the South, Canada, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

He leaves besides his wife, Mrs. Frances L. Pearmine, Mary A. Pearmine, Mrs. Hallie Eller, of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Clarissa G. Hill, Mrs. Elsie M. Roth, Lester and Walter G. Pearmine, a daughter, Nellie Blanche Hansen, died in Salem in 1904. The following brothers and sisters also survive him: Charles E. Pearmine, of Vancouver Island, B. C.; Henry J. of Seattle, Wash.; Josiah F. and Miss M. A. Pearmine, of London, England.

The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, August 3, from the parlors of Rigdon and Richardson, Rev. P. S. Knight, officiating. A hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung in loving memory of the departed one by Charles Roth. Interment was in City View cemetery. The pall bearers were: Geo. W. Weeks, Seymour Jones, M. W. Robinson, F. E. Evans, William Lane and Charles Weaver.

RUNS AS INDEPENDENT
CUTS OUT DEMOCRACY

L. Kenady, of Woodburn, democratic nominee for county commissioner, today filed a petition as independent candidate for that office. When told that he could not get on the ticket after the primaries as a candidate for other parties he renounced the democratic nomination and a name was placed on the ticket as the independent candidate.

Kenady also claims the endorsement of the prohibition party and wished to appear on the ballot as the nominee of all three parties. As this was impossible under the present law he will run under the approved colors of the two later parties.

The place for the name of the nominee for the office of county commissioner will be left blank on the ballot unless filled by the county central committee. There were nearly 400 names on Mr. Kenady's petition and these will be checked over before the petition is accepted.

KAISER LAYS BLAME FOR WAR ON RUSSIA POINTS TO HIS ACTS

Opens War Session of the Reichstag With a Speech From the Throne

RUSSIAN MINISTER HE CALLS "A SNEAK"

Intimates the Czar Is in the Same Class With Minister—Full of Guile

Berlin, Aug. 4.—A war session of the Reichstag was opened by the Kaiser today with a speech from the throne and the distribution among the lawmakers of a "white book" in which responsibility for the pending European struggle was placed entirely on Russia.

The "white book" contained all the ante-bellum correspondence exchanged between the Kaiser and the czar and charged that the latter's war minister "sneakily and by duplicity" broke the peace.

When it became evident that Russia considered its interests endangered by the clash between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, the Kaiser promptly offered his services to the czar as a mediator. It was stated, England, too, was declared to have been anxious to prevent war.

The czar was assured by the Kaiser, the "white book" maintained, that Austria had no idea of acquiring Serbian territory or of destroying Serbia's national integrity.

In reply, it was said the czar expressed himself as taking advantage gladly of the Kaiser's efforts to maintain peace; yet while these negotiations were actually in progress Russia was secretly mobilizing.

In a last effort to avert hostilities, it was declared the Kaiser personally telegraphed to the czar: "I direct your attention to my promise to my dying grandfather always to foster friendship between Germany and Russia and urge you to recollect that I kept my promise during the Asiatic war."

The book also recounted how rapidly war was inevitable, the German army was mobilized.

German troops were in occupation today of the Russian frontier of Kalisz, Bendzin and Czenstoova.

News was received of another attack Monday night by a cossack force on Johannsburg and of skirmishing along the Johannsburg-Lieck railroad near the towns of Gutten and Diottoween.

The Germans have had the better thus far of the fighting, which, however, has not been on an important scale.

Ready to Fight World.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—That Germany was prepared to fight the world in defense of its honor was the announcement made by the Kaiser here today. He blamed France and Russia for the present struggle.

France, the Kaiser alleged, planned to strike through Belgium, thereby forcing Germany to act. He said he urged the Belgian king to make concessions but failed.

Vancouver Harbor Closed.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 4.—The port of Vancouver was closed this morning to all shipping except coastwise.

The big liners Niagara and Empress of Russia, British, were ordered not to depart from the harbor.

DECLARES WAR
ON BELGIUM.

London, Aug. 4.—Germany declared war today on Belgium for opposing the passage of German troops through its territory on their way to invade France.

That the declaration had been issued was formally announced by the foreign office here.

The Weather

WISH I COULD GO TO A PICNIC
Fair tonight and Wednesday; northwesterly winds.

UNITED STATES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL-- AID SENT TOURISTS

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson proclaimed the United States neutral in the European war today.

The proclamation, which covered a number of closely written pages, forbade the enlistment of troops in the United States for the old world conflict, the arming or fitting out of ships at American ports or the organizing of expeditions in this country to take part in the struggle on the other side of the Atlantic.

This was not interpreted by foreign consuls, representing the warring countries, as preventing the shipping abroad of reservists living in the United States and the work of enrolling them and forwarding them to their home lands went forward briskly.

The president asked congress for \$2,500,000 to aid Americans stranded by the war in European cities.

To help these refugees the cruiser Tennessee, with between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000 raised by New York bankers, was ordered to Europe to place the money in the proper hands.

As a step against financial embarrassment in America as a result of foreign calls for cash, congress enacted legislation calculated to make more than \$1,000,000,000 additional currency available.

Deeming it undesirable to leave the federal reserve board incomplete in such a time of emergency, the president named President Frederick Delano of the Monon railroad one of the members, thus, with Paul Warburg, who finally succeeded in convincing the senate currency committee of his suitability, completed the board.

The North German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which sailed from New York with more than \$10,000,000 cash for Plymouth and Hamburg, return to Bar Harbor, Me., after narrowly escaping capture, its passengers said, by British or French war vessels.

The capture was reported in the Gulf of California of the British steamship Queen Maud by the German cruiser Leipzig.

A clash was looked for off the Mexican west coast between the German cruisers Leipzig and Nürnberg on one side and the British cruisers Shearwater, Algerine and Rainbow and the Japanese cruiser Idzumi on the other.

The part of Vancouver, B. C., was closed to all but coastwise shipping.

JUDGE GALLOWAY MAKES 15 CITIZENS

Among the casualties of the Germans not reported in the regular war news were 15 loyal subjects of the Kaiser who swore allegiance to the stars and stripes and declared their intention to stay in the United States and let the war rage with the rest of the Germans who stayed at home. In all 15 new Americans were made this morning by Judge Galloway.

Henry B. Hazzard, special federal naturalization agent, was on hand this morning and examined the applicants for their final papers. All who were present were admitted.

Mr. Hazzard said that all of the applicants this morning appeared above the average of intelligence and knowledge of the American form of government. It was a good lot of aliens who sought admission to the full rights of citizenship and he said he felt confident that they would all prove to be a credit to this country.

Satisfied Where He Is.

When the first office of the county clerk's office appeared yesterday morning to unlock the door they found waiting for them a young German who was more than anxious to take out his first papers and file his declaration of intention. He said that his neighbors were being ordered to join their regiments to assist in the great European war and that he would rather be a live American citizen than a dead hero.

Another Salem resident who was a former subject of the Kaiser was notified by a telegram from the German consul at Seattle yesterday to appear at that city to entrain for New York to be shipped back to Germany to fight with his regiment. He took out his papers several years ago, but when he and his wife went back to Germany last year he was seized and compelled to serve in the army for eight days before the original papers taken out here could be forwarded to him in Germany. When the papers from the county clerk's office arrived he was released, but yesterday's telegram caused considerable anxiety on his part until he found that he was a natural citizen of the United States and that he owed his allegiance to this country.

Those naturalized this morning and their former homes are as follows: Miss Lila Milnes Moore, Salem, England; Samuel Dings, Salem, Canada; Edell Olsen, Salem, Norway; Ferdinand Mantie, Maastricht, Germany; F. A. A. Vogel, 295 South Twenty-first street, Salem, Germany; Nathaniel Maeller, Salem, Germany; F. A. H. Seidensauer, 1107 Fir street, Salem, Germany; N. C. O. Strassburg, Marion, Germany; Stephen Henschorn, Mt. Angel, Germany; Barney Henschorn, Mt. Angel, Germany; Fredrick Krug, Silverton, Germany; H. G. Rietow, Salem, Germany; Jacob Berthold, Mt. Angel, Germany; Julien Dantant, St. Louis, Germany; Frank Masser, Shaw, Austria.

KAISER DECLARES WAR ON BELGIUM, BELGIANS ASK HELP

By Karl H. Von Wiegand.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Germany declared war today on France and Belgium.

Thus there were placed on the field on the one side Germany and Austria-Hungary and on the other Russia, France, Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium.

In his declaration against France the Kaiser placed the responsibility for hostilities on the French, accusing them of violating the frontier and of sending aviators to throw bombs into inoffensive German cities.

Belgium, it was declared, had forced the Germans to resort to force by refusing to facilitate the passage of German troops through its territory on their way to the French frontier.

The German line stretched along the border from Longwy to Mars-Et-Tour and more troops were pouring through Belgium and Luxemburg and advancing from Metz to join the vanguard.

Skirmishing was in progress at several points with the French soldiers who were pushing forward to resist the invasion. The fighting had not, up to today, reached a very important stage, but it seemed certain that a mighty battle was near.

On the Russian frontier German arms were meeting with almost uniform success.

German troops had occupied the Russian towns of Kalisz, Bendzin and Czenstoova and were within 100 miles of Warsaw. It was stated at the war office that they had not met with much resistance, but Warsaw, being strongly fortified, was expected to fight desperately.

Cossacks were ambushed by the German infantry near Borzykowa and routed after 25 had been killed and a number injured. The garrison of the German town of Memel, repulsed by an invasion by Russian frontier guards from Krottingen. Germans were victors in a number of other small skirmishes.

A German cruiser was bombarding the town of Bona, France's Algerian naval base.

The Kaiser, opening a war session of the Reichstag, distributed among the lawmakers a "white book," in which it was charged that Russia, by treacherously mobilizing while pretending to be negotiating for the maintenance of peace in connection with Austria's campaign against Serbia, was primarily responsible for the present European struggle.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Skirmishing between German and French troops occurred at Mars-Et-Tour today.

Fighting was reported also near Luxemburg.

French aviators were sent, too, to attack a German dirigible which appeared above Luneville, throwing several bombs into the public square near the Church of St. Jacques, knocking down one of the church walls, demolishing part of the fortifications and killing fifteen French soldiers.

The Luneville bombs, it was said, was of tremendous power, the victims was of tremendous power, the victims being literally torn to shreds.

The Mars-Et-Tour engagement was between the advance guard of the German army advancing on Paris from Metz. The vanguard was already across the frontier. It was opposed, however, by a strong French force prepared to contest its advance desperately.

Armies Getting Together.

The Metz army's right wing was in contact with the left wing of the German force which passed through Luxemburg, so that the line extended, practically without a break, as far northwest as Longwy.

At Longwy the French troops were still engaging the Germans. A fierce clash was reported there between French and German aviators.

Confirmation was received of reports that Belgium had rejected Germany's ultimatum, which required the former country to acquiesce, as Germany's friend, in the passage of the Kaiser's troops through its territory, on their way to invade France. Failing to do this, Belgium was warned it would be treated as a German enemy.

The King of Belgium was in personal command of his own forces.

The army having been completely mobilized, he had under him about 350,000 men. The Belgians had, of course, no idea that they could do more than delay matters until they received French and British aid.

The Germans were reported to have invaded Belgium in large numbers at

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French Artillery in Action
The artillery of France is one of the most efficient branches in the nation's army. The guns are well drilled, and the guns are of the latest type. Field practice has always been insisted on by officials, and the result has been the high standard of efficiency that has been established. In the picture is shown the latest type of guns in action.



The Cavalry of Germany
The cavalry force of Germany, comprising approximately 100 regiments, numbers about 70,000 men. The private soldiers carry lances, which stand upright when the troopers are in saddle. A carbine is slung in a bucket beside the saddle.