

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

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PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS
STANDS

GERMANY DEMANDS ITALY ASSIST HER— REPULSED AT LIEGE

Rome, Aug. 5.—Formal notification from Berlin was received here today that Great Britain and France were attacking Germany. Italy was called on to lend aid to the Germans. Hitherto Germany has asked for Italian help. Now it is demanded.

The cabinet was considering the matter. It was believed its decision would be to remain neutral.

Italians don't consider that Germany has been attacked. They hold the Germans themselves are the aggressors. The triple alliance only requires the powers concerned to help one another in defensive campaigns.

Leaders of the anti-military movement were watching the government closely in readiness to tie the country up by a general strike if it showed any signs of allowing the nation to be drawn in the Anglo-Franco-Russo, Belgio-Serbian, Montenegrin struggle.

Bombarding Liege.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Entrenched in a semi-circle about Liege, German troops were bombarding the city heavily today.

This followed their repulse when they attempted to take Liege Tuesday.

The capture was necessary to a continued advance of the kaiser's forces through Belgian territory to the French frontier.

The city is strongly fortified, however, and when the Germans, numbering about 50,000, attacked it, the Belgian garrison of 25,000 opened on them with their artillery, keeping up so furious a fire that, after repeated repulse charges, they were beaten off with heavy losses on both sides.

Burn Two Belgian Towns.

The attacking force had no notion of abandoning their attempt, however. They burned the towns of Vise and Argemont, killing scores in the fighting which attended the Belgians' resistance, and began throwing up fortifications for a siege.

The troops engaged in the operations against Liege are part of the Cologne army, which, dividing as it entered Belgium at Gemmenich, threw a detachment against Liege and another against Namur.

The latter place, it was understood, was also being shelled today. Like Liege, it is heavily fortified.

All Germans had been expelled from both cities.

The German forces which have already crossed the French frontier and were still operating today in the vicinity of Longwy, reached the border, not through Belgium, but by a march across the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Checked by French.

Paris, Aug. 5.—An artillery duel was in progress today at Petit Croix, on the Franco-German frontier.

The German advance guard tried to rush the town at the charge but the French garrison met them with a heavy fire and they were beaten off with considerable loss.

Then the cannon opened at long range.

Germans Repulsed.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—German engineers attempted today to replace across the river Meuse a bridge destroyed this forenoon north of Vise. The Belgian artillery on the river bank prevented this, however, and drove the Germans back. It was stated that the German

advance through Belgium had been checked at all points.

German Steamer Chased.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 5.—The German steamship Frieda Leonhart reported upon its arrival here this afternoon that it was pursued by a British warship for 12 hours last night.

Russian Cavalry Repulsed.

Amsterdam, Aug. 5.—A repulse by Germans of the Russian cavalry at Solda was officially announced here today. It was reported that the Russian losses were very heavy.

A Small Naval Battle.

London, Aug. 5.—A naval battle in the North Sea was reported in an extra edition of the Standard today but it was stated that it "was not of decisive importance."

The French embassy here announced the capture by the French war fleet of another German cruiser.

It was believed also that a German scout cruiser in the North Sea had been taken.

Germans Are Routed.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—That the Germans had been routed at Liege was officially announced here tonight.

ANOTHER GERMAN REPULSE.

London, Aug. 5.—The Germans were completely and heavily repulsed today in an attack on Fort Flers, according to a news agency message received this evening from Brussels.

RUSSIANS INVADE GERMANY.

London, Aug. 5.—Russians have invaded Germany at Lykkyala, driving the German frontier guards back, according to a Warsaw message received by Reuters Telegram company here this evening.

SALEM CITIZENS ARE BUSY "DOING" EUROPE

Practically every corner of the globe is affected by the conflict in Europe. Among the Salem citizens who are war-bound on the continent are Eugene Ecaerlen and wife, who left here for Germany two months ago; Charles H. Hinger, Salem jeweler, who is in Germany; Louis Lachmund and daughters, who were in England waiting to come home; Kola Neis, hop buyer, who left Salem last winter for the Fatherland; Mrs. W. P. Lord and son, who are making a tour of the world and investigating the flax industry; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jenks, of the H. S. Gile company, who live on North Summer street, who are now in Germany; and Emmanuel Schneider, one of the proprietors of the Fairmount dairy, whose former home was in Switzerland.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and the continent placed in a state of chaos no word has come to Salem of these people. Cable communication with Germany has been cut by the British and the only way of communication is by letter, which chance is exceedingly slim on account of the danger in running the blockade. With the American cruiser Tennessee on its way with money it is expected that Salem's war-bound citizens may soon escape from the theater of conflict.

A woman's tongue is her weapon—yet few women are arrested for carrying concealed weapons. The reason is obvious.

THE BRITISH ARMY HAS FINE ARTILLERY SERVICE

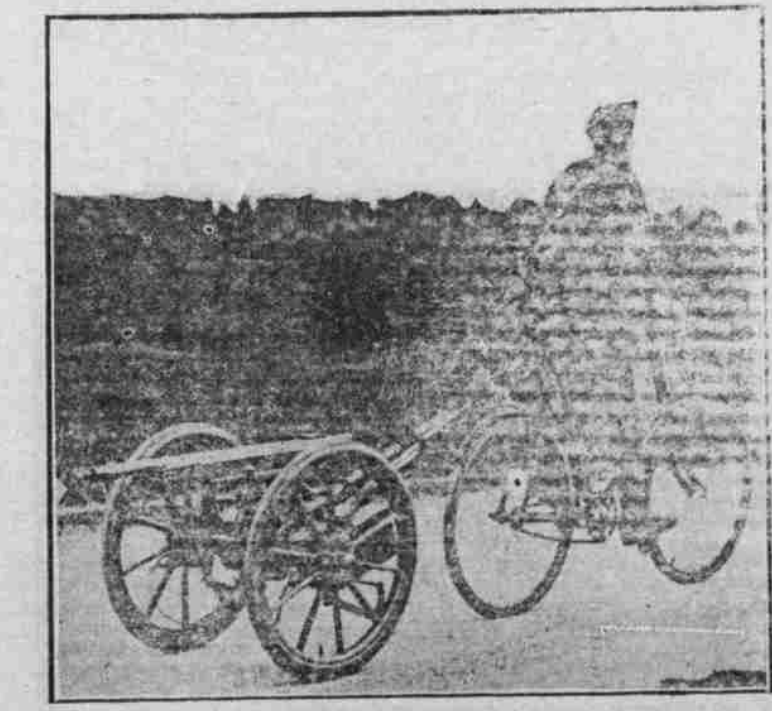


Photo by American Press Association.
British Rapid Fire Gun Drawn by Bicycles
One of the novel features of the British army is a machine gun division consisting of rapid fire guns drawn by bicycles. Three bicyclists draw each gun, but the photograph shows only one.

SUNK GERMAN STEAMER.

London, Aug. 5.—That the British cruiser Amphion had sunk the Hamourge-American liner Koinique Louise, which had been equipped for mine laying, was announced here this afternoon.

WAR BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The government today commanded all automobiles and horses in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales for army use. Even the racing stables were denuded.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—General Baden-Powell, head of the Boy Scout movement, today offered the war office the services of 1000 Boy Scouts who had volunteered to carry dispatches, protect wires, guard bridges and do other similar work.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Capture by British cruisers of the German steamship Willenhoff off Newfoundland, was reported here today.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—German troops were crossing Holland today, en route to France. Fierce fighting was reported, the Dutch troops finally retiring. The losses on both sides were heavy.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A German torpedo boat has been dynamited and sunk in the Baltic two miles off Gedser, according to a Copenhagen dispatch received here today. Thirty of the crew drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—German Ambassador Linchowsky received his passports at 10 a. m. today, transferred his embassy to United States Ambassador Page and left at noon for Berlin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—The ports announced today that the Bosphorus was closed to war vessels. The Russian Black sea fleet, therefore, is bottled up.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 5.—The German steamship Dryad was seized today by the British naval authorities here. Its crew of 17 was arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Rumors that two German battleships have been sunk in a North sea engagement were published by the Central News today.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A special meeting of the city magistrates was called today for Thursday to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the purchase of food supplies, to be distributed from municipal stations.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The Japanese cabinet announced today that at present Japan is neutral in the European struggle, but that if England becomes involved so as to require the Mikado's aid it will be extended.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 5.—The British tank steamer De Sabia arrived here today from Antofagasta without sighting the German cruisers supposed to be off the west Mexican coast. She will remain here indefinitely.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Santos-Dumont, the famous balloonist, volunteered his services today in the French military flying corps and left for the front. An enormous crowd saw him off at the station, hugging and kissing him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Dispatches received here today by the state department declared mobile had destroyed the Russian embassy in Berlin and the German embassy in St. Petersburg. Many persons were reported injured.

Secretary of State Bryan notified the German and Russian ambassadors here of the report.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Belgium sharpshooters shot a German aviator literally to pieces over Liege today. His body fell within the Belgian lines. Other German aviators were thereupon withdrawn.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—Austrian sharpshooters today winged a Russian aviator who was scouting over Lemberg. He fell 500 feet and was killed instantly.

WAR WILL ADVANCE THE PRICE OF HOPS

That the war in Europe will raise the price of American hops is the opinion expressed by a prominent hop man of this city today. His opinion was based upon the theory that German shipping would be swept from the ocean by the fleets of the allied powers and that shipments of hops to England could be made with safety. England buys the surplus American hops and also buys hops from Germany. Now that the war has begun it is unlikely that the German hop crop can be harvested or if it were taken care of it is doubtful if the English merchants would be able to deal with the German hop firms until the war was settled. In the event that there is a scarcity of hops in England keener bidding for American hops will result and the price raised as a result.

Clifford Brown, of William Brown & Company stated that the present war had not affected the hop market as yet but that developments were expected before the American crop was taken care of.

**BELGIANS CHECK
GERMAN ADVANCE--
CITY BOMBARDED**

**Puts Crimp in Kaiser's Plans
as Army in France Now
Awaits This One**

**GERMANS LOSE THREE
CRUISERS AT ALGIERS**

**Magazine Explodes on One,
Others Badly Crippled Are
Forced to Surrender**

By William Philip Sims.
Paris, Aug. 5.—Germans were attacking the entire French frontier today, the war office here announced.

Nor was it the Franco-German frontier alone that they were attacking. They swarmed in Belgium and were still operating on Dutch and Swiss soil.

In their fighting with the French they had already met with heavy losses as against comparatively light ones among the Gallic troops. This was no doubt partly due to the fact that the Germans were the aggressors, while the French fought, for the most part, behind strong fortifications.

One French trick, however, seemed to take them at a serious disadvantage. In fight after fight, strong lines of French skirmishers have been thrown forward, concealing from the Germans the main defense they must face; then, at a given signal, the skirmishers retire, exposing the kaiser's soldiers to a murderous fire from batteries of machine guns.

Germans were entrenching on French soil between Toul and Epinal.

Between Toul and Nancy they were ambushed and met with heavy loss. At Longwy they were still held in check.

At Belfort they were repulsed and many were killed, wounded or made prisoners.

About La Poux and Mars La Tour they were admittedly troublesome.

At Villars La Montagne their dragons were repulsed by French riflemen.

At Montfontaine French infantry drove the German cavalry back.

Altogether the French war office was tolerably satisfied with the results of the fighting thus far on the frontier dividing France from Germany and the Duchy of Luxemburg.

The Franco-Belgian frontier had not yet been reached by the German troops. Belgium's army met the invaders in gay style, and though outnumbered, taking advantage of the powerful defenses of Liege and Namur, held them in check while it awaited help from France and England, upon both of which countries King Albert had called for aid in defending his people's neutrality.

Holland, too, was resisting invasion. The people there had threatened to open the dyke gates and flood their country but they evidently preferred to try fighting first, for it was reported they had already inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

At sea France had one distinct victory to celebrate. Its naval forces, it was confirmed today, sank the German cruiser Panther off the Algerian coast, where it had been bombarding French towns, and captured the cruisers Breslau and Goeben, after badly damaging them.

Several German merchant vessels were also made prizes of war by the French fighting craft.

There were few Frenchmen of fighting age left in Paris today. The male population was fighting at the front. Women, many of them prominent in society, were working like men in shops and offices. Girls were even acting as ticket sellers on the underground railroad and as conductors on the few street cars and busses which continued to run.

Invasion Are Checked.
Brussels, Aug. 5.—That Belgium's forces have effectively checked the German invaders, with heavy losses to the Germans and a comparatively small number of casualties to the Belgians, fighting behind strong fortifications, was announced here today.

It was stated that the king would take personal command of his army as soon as he had arranged for all necessities.

Lost Three Cruisers.
Toulon, France, Aug. 5.—Germany's naval defeat by the French off the Algerian coast Tuesday was a crushing one, it was learned here today.

The German cruisers Breslau, Goeben and Panther had been bombarding Bona, the French naval base in North Africa, and other Algerian ports, when word was received that the British squadron from Malta was approaching.

Stepping to the westward to escape this danger, the three German vessels fell in with a superior French naval force.

A furious battle ensued.

The Panther was hit in a vital part and its magazine exploded. It sank immediately and most of its crew perished.

The Goeben's machinery was disabled and it was forced to surrender.

The Breslau fled, but having already been badly damaged, was soon overtaken by the French warships. Resistance was hopeless and it struck its colors.

During the bombardment at Bona 85 broadsides were fired into the town by the Breslau. A large number of houses were knocked down and there were a number of casualties.

The Weather

BLUE
I MUST
HAD TO
GET ONE

Fair tonight
and Thursday;
northerly winds.

THE BELGIANS WIN SWEEPING VICTORY

**Mined Train and After Decimating
Two German Regiments Force Them
to Surrender.**

Brussels, Aug. 5.—A sweeping Belgian victory over the Germans near Spa was reported here tonight.

It was said two German regiments were decimated.

The Germans, at the point where the fight occurred, were bringing up an armored train, it was said. The Belgians, covering with their artillery a stretch of track along which it must pass, mined the track, fired the mine as the train crossed it and blew the locomotive and two forward cars into the air.

Then the Belgian artillery opened on the rest of the force.

The Germans, surprised, yet resisted fiercely but finally were routed and fled. The Belgians hung on their rear, slaughtering them mercilessly until the German commander surrendered.

The survivors were all taken, prisoners, to Spa.

The Belgian loss was said to have been insignificant.

The French and Belgians, it was stated, had affected a junction at Tournai and were co-operating.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR REMAINS IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 5.—The Austrian ambassador was still in Paris today. Paris newspapers voiced protests against his remaining in France, but he would not say when he would leave.

The government appealed today to all men exempted from duty in the army to volunteer for farm service.

Many women were clamoring to enlist for active service.

Paris, Aug. 5.—News that the Germans had been checked in their attempt to reach the French frontier through Belgium was received here with rejoicing today.

If the Belgians could continue to hold them back until French and English reinforcements could arrive, it was believed the invasion could be successfully repelled. The Franco-Belgian frontier, it was conceded, was a weak spot, but from Longwy south to the Swiss frontier it was believed the French fortifications were stronger than the Germans could possibly carry.

Military experts, too, were of the opinion that an invasion by way of Switzerland was out of the question owing to the mountainous character of the country it would be necessary for the Germans to traverse.

German Advance Stopped.
Though the kaiser's troops had penetrated about 20 miles into French territory between Toul and Epinal, it was stated that the French had stopped them and when a strong detachment tried to get through the French line between Toul and Nancy, it fell into an ambush and was routed with considerable loss.

The German soldiers who, crossing Luxemburg, were still skirmishing with the French in the vicinity of Longwy, apparently were not making a vigorous attempt to advance until reinforced by the army now held in check on Belgian soil.

Around Belfort, La Poux and Mars La Tour the Germans were harassing the countryside by commandeering houses, cattle and provisions, but were making no advance, one force which attacked Belfort met with a severe reverse and lost many in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Italy's Action Pleases.
Warm appreciation was expressed on all sides at Italy's preservation of a neutral attitude. This had hardly been expected. It was admitted that, had Italian troops attempted an invasion from the southeast the difficulties of defending the country's frontier would have been enormously increased.

Business throughout France was prostrated. Paris was half deserted. Most stores were closed. There was no one to open them, the proprietors and their assistants having gone to war. Most of the shops where provisions are sold were open but women were in charge of them. There was practically no street traffic. A few cars were running but their number had been reduced by fully three-fourths. Cafe life had almost ceased.

Almost a Relief.
London, Aug. 5.—England seemed almost relieved today after the knowledge that the German and British actually were at war, following the ex-

ENGLAND DECLAR WAR ON GERMAN WILL AID BELG

(By Ed. L. Keen.)
London, Aug. 5.—England's eyes today were North sea. Its ears were strained for the sound by British and German naval guns.

There were reports, indeed, that a great effort had been fought already and that two German ships had been sunk. This the admiralty official said. The fighting, it was stated, had been confined to a running battle between scout cruisers and destroyers.

This did not mean, however, that it had been or without damage.

An English mine-laying ship had been sunk destroyed Pathfinder, which accompanied it, escaped. A German torpedo boat had also been off Gedser and its crew of 30 drowned.

About 20 German merchant ships had been prizes by British war vessels.

Admiral Callaghan, in command of the British fleet, was under orders to capture or destroy German naval forces. It was considered certain the British fleet, it was believed equally certain the German fleet would be annihilated.

The engagement was looked for in Germany. It would be an air as well as a sea fight, it was believed. The Germans, in particular, were known to have aeroplanes on their warships, with dirigibles to serve on the shore.

Some believed the kaiser depended on the command of his air fleet to make up for the weakness of his fighting force, as compared with the British.

Others clung to the view that the German vessels seek refuge in the Baltic and try to prevent the British fleet from following by seizing the Danish and coast defenses, mining the channels and straits connecting the North and Baltic seas. Most experts disbelieved this, however, holding that the Germans would be so anxious to use their navy, rather than to have it bottled up in the Baltic, that they would risk a fight.

It was thought here that the British and French fleets had joined forces to make absolutely certain of dealing a hopelessly crushing blow at the fatherland's sea strength.

ENGLAND DECLARES WAR.
London, Aug. 5.—Great Britain formally declared war on Germany last night at 7 o'clock. Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality, was answered by the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected. The declaration of war followed shortly the receipt of Germany's reply.

GERMANY'S QUICK REPLY.
London, Aug. 5.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that Germany declared war at 7 p. m. Tuesday, when his passports were handed to the British ambassador in Berlin. He informed the commons that he intended to ask them Thursday to vote a war credit of \$500,000,000.

Of news from the Russo-German frontier there was almost none. The Germans had repulsed the Russian cavalry at Solda with heavy losses, it was

change of declarations of hostilities between London and Berlin in the early morning hours.

The public was eagerly awaiting news of a great British naval victory.

With Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in command of the home fleet, which was expected to bear the brunt of the sea fighting, and Field Marshal Sir John French appointed to the position of inspector general of the British land forces, the country was demanding today that Lord Kitchener be made war minister. He was assisting at the war office without an official title.

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SERVIANS ARE A RACE OF SEASONED VETERANS

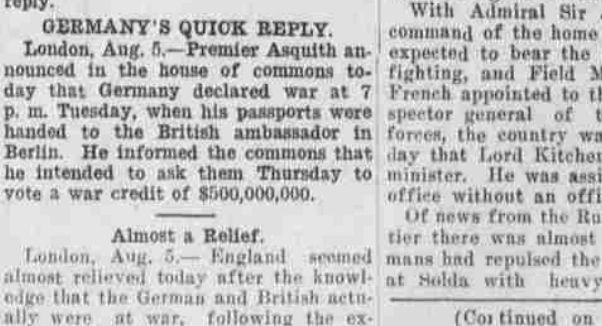


Photo by American Press Association.
Veteran Fighting Men of Serbia
The Serbian army is largely composed of veterans who know what war is. They have recently been through two wars, one against Turkey and another against Bulgaria. Army experts consider them to be excellent fighters.