

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

LABOR LAWS OFFER NO REAL SOLUTION OF LABOR TROUBLE

No Labor Laws Enforced Unless Labor Organizations Are Strong

EDITOR SUGGESTS MOST DRASTIC LAW

"Withdraw Protection From Those Denying Employees Right to Organize"

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—"Labor laws! They help some. But they offer no real solution. The remedy is labor organization," said E. B. Ault, editor of the Union Record, testifying before the federal commission on industrial relations this morning. "There never has been a labor law that was enforced where there was not sufficient labor organization to enforce it, even if the public officers are willing to do what they could. The eight-hour law for women in this state is constantly violated in the industries where the girls are not well organized. It cannot be enforced because the girls will not testify against their employers and you cannot blame them for not wanting to lose their jobs."

So convinced is Ault that labor organization—through in every branch of the country, that he suggested congress ought to pass a law withdrawing protection of the government from all industries refusing to allow the employees to organize.

J. G. Brown, president of the International Union of Timber Workers, branded the conditions in the lumber industry as the "worst in the country." He told of companies keeping up a system of hiring and discharging men constantly, orders being placed with employment agencies to keep them supplied with as many men as possible, so that organization among the employees might be prevented. Wages to common laborers in this industry are \$1.50 a day, he said, from which the laborer must pay the company a hospital fee and railroad transportation.

ATLANTIC REPORTED CLEAR FOR TRAFFIC

New York, Aug. 12.—The British cabinet has declared this afternoon that Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock had reported that the Atlantic was clear for British traffic as far south as Trinidad. He said no German warships were on the line of steamer traffic to England.

Following this declaration it was announced that the steamships Cedric and New York will sail Friday for Liverpool. The Kroonland and Minnetonka, it was added, will sail Saturday for the same port, carrying enormous cargoes of grain and canned and preserved goods. The freight fleet of the White Star line was ordered this afternoon to hurry here and load grain and foodstuffs.

Advices from Montreal said that all the available British ships there were loading grain.

Financial relations between England, France and America were being re-established. The following statement was issued this afternoon by J. P. Morgan & Co.:

"The French government today materially increased its deposits with this firm and we are now prepared to sell checks and cable transfers on Paris for liberal amounts."

PRESIDENT WORN OUT BY TRYING ORDEAL

On Board Presidential Special Train, Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 12.—Exhausted by the ordeal through which he has just passed, President Wilson, returning to Washington from his wife's burial at Rome, Ga., slept for 11 hours last night. He was given a sedative last evening by Dr. Cary T. Grayson and slept soundly until late this morning.

No war telegrams were delivered to the president. He spent most of the day on the observation platform. The special train was due in Washington at 5 o'clock this evening.

Reached Home Today.

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Wilson arrived in Washington from Rome, Ga., at 5 o'clock this afternoon and went at once to the White House.

WILL NOT RETURN.

Honolulu, Aug. 12.—The Pacific Mail liner Aiea, a chartered British steamship, just arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco and Honolulu, has cancelled its return voyage, a Yokohama cable announced today, owing to reports that a German cruiser was watching for it near Kobe.

MILLION GERMANS ON BELGIUM SOIL

The Germans advanced "in force" in Belgium today. The Belgian government asserted that the French had driven them back.

It declared the Germans were retiring everywhere except at one point, where fighting still continued. Plainly the German attempt was to sweep all opposition aside in the movement on the French frontier. It was estimated 1,000,000 Germans were engaged. Their line was approximately 100 miles long; their advance guards 60 miles within Belgium's eastern frontier. The engagement evidently was on an enormous scale, but it was believed it was only the beginning of the most important battle in history.

That the attack had failed was stated on the authority of the Belgian war office alone.

The bombardment of the Liege fortifications was resumed, the forts' defenders still holding out.

Fighting occurred at Longwy, France. There was skirmishing also the length of the Franco-German frontier.

Armed French and Germans lined it on either side. The French invaders of Alsace were reported entrenched south of Mulhausen, resisting a German attack.

Russians and Austrians made mutual claims of successes along the Russo-Austrian frontier.

Russians said they had wiped out two Austrian brigades; Austrians that they had checked the Russian invasion of the Styrian valley.

On the Russo-German frontier there was skirmishing but nothing more.

Russia declared its fleet dominated the Baltic, but the Russian commander of the Baltic fortress of Sveaborg was understood to have ordered non-combatants from there and Helsinki, fearing a German naval bombardment.

Little Montenegro declared war on Germany. Servians were reported about to attack Serajevo, Austria, and Montenegrins were capturing towns in the Austrian province of Dalmatia.

Austria established a blockade of the Montenegrin coast.

Rumania was said to have cast in its lot with Germany and Austria-Hungary, but this story was doubted as Rumanian interests were considered with Russia.

The British navy, so far as could be learned, was still inactive.

Italy adhered to its declaration of neutrality.

All Along the Lines.
By Ed. L. Keen.

London, Aug. 12.—The first really great battle of the present European war was believed here to be in progress today.

The battlefield, from all accounts, covered most of eastern Belgium, an area of about 60 by 100 miles.

Three German army corps under General Von Emmich continued the siege of Liege.

Another German army had crossed the River Meuse near Tongres and was advancing on Waterloo and Brussels.

A third strong German force was operating in southern Belgium and Luxembourg.

Military men believed the German plan was to catch the Belgian, French and British allies between these northern and southern columns and crush them like a nut.

A telegram from Maastricht, Holland, (Continued on page 5.)

HOME LOOKS GOOD TO THE RETURNING GLOBE TROTTERS

Several Hundred Reach New York, Coming from Rotterdam

THROW KISSES AT STATUE OF LIBERTY

All Sing "America" as Liner Carries Them Up the Harbor

New York, Aug. 12.—Singing "America" and throwing kisses at the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, several hundred American refugees arrived here today on the liner Potsdam from Rotterdam and Boulogne. Many of them had lost everything in their haste to get away from war-torn Europe.

Among the refugees were Mrs. M. K. Swift of Los Angeles, W. C. Keen and Mrs. Keen of Boston, and Calvin Smith of Easton, Pa. The Keens were in Paris when the troops were called to the colors.

"Walters in Paris cafes," Keen said, "threw off their aprons as soon as the call was issued and rushed to the recruiting stations to enlist, leaving food on the tables. Business in Paris was paralyzed by the withdrawal of men."

Mrs. Swift had a ticket for accommodations on the steamship Imperator, but as she believed that vessel would not sail, she went to Rotterdam and slipped on board the Potsdam as a stowaway.

"The captain of the Potsdam," said Mrs. Swift, "was just lovely to me. He took my Imperator ticket and even offered to have me reimbursed."

Smith was in Serajevo three days after the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort.

"All Serajevo is for Serbia," Smith said. "Bombs were thrown at Austrians for a week after the assassinations."

The refugees on the Potsdam cheered the battleship Florida as they passed it just outside New York harbor.

Mrs. Swift thinks American women will be forever emancipated from slavery to Paris styles as a result of the war.

"America," she said, "must set her own styles for at least a year, and when we do, we never again will follow the fashions of Europe."

BASEBALL TODAY

National.

At Boston—Cincinnati—Boston game postponed; rain.

At Philadelphia—Pittsburgh—Philadelphia game postponed; rain.

R. H. E.
St. Louis 2 9 2
New York 3 3 3
Sallee and Snyder; Demaree and Meyers.

R. H. E.
Chicago 4 8 1
Brooklyn 1 3 2
Sweeney and Archer; Pfeffer and McCarty.

Federal.

R. H. E.
Pittsburg 2 7 1
Chicago 1 5 2
Cannitz and Berry; Watson and Wilson.

Buffalo 0 1 3
Indianapolis 2 5 1
Anderson and Blair; Falkeburg and Rariden.

PIONEER DIES AT HUBBARD.

Hubbard, Ore., Aug. 11.—William Miller, a former resident of Pleasant Hill, died at his home near this place last night. On Sunday evening Mr. Hubbard complained that he was not feeling well, and yesterday morning he was unconscious, in which state he remained till he died. Old age is given as the cause of his death. He was 74 years old, and leaves a widow and eight children. The funeral services will be held here.

Mr. Miller came to Oregon in 1885 from Wisconsin, locating near Pleasant Hill. He lived there until 1909, when he moved here.

The Weather

I NEED A REST AFTER THIS VACATION

Generally fair tonight and Thursday; northwesterly winds.

AVIATING PRICES AROUSE OFFICIALS

Washington, Aug. 12.—Federal officials were still aroused today over the continued advance in the price of foodstuffs. Several new resolutions were introduced in the house. One called upon the department of justice for information regarding the steps it had taken to prosecute alleged combinations responsible for the advance. Another asked the department of commerce to report on the quantity of foodstuffs exported recently.

Communication with Berlin via Copenhagen was suddenly interrupted today. Reassuring advices regarding Americans in Germany were received, however.

J. S. Bell, millionaire flour manufacturer of Minneapolis, predicted there would be no material increase in the price of flour.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo notified wheat exporters that he would meet in New York Friday to consider means of getting grain to Europe.

American refugees arrived in New York on the liner Potsdam.

Warships of the conflicting nations were reported gathering off San Francisco for a battle.

Flour Should Drop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12.—Prediction that there would be no material advance in the price of flour was made here today by President J. S. Bell, of the Washburn-Crosby company, one of the largest milling concerns in the country.

"If freedom of wheat and flour export to England and France obtained," Bell said, "I do not believe the advance in prices would amount to much. Flour today was selling at \$6 per barrel, the price of wheat and flour should drop, as the supply would greatly exceed the demand."

Sugar Goes Soaring

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Sugar advanced from \$6.30 to \$7 per 100 pounds here today with indications that it will reach \$8 or \$9 before the top is touched.

A report received from New York said that the London market is offering \$14 per 100 for sugar delivered in London, but it is not likely that any of the large companies would care to ship to the English coast on account of the refusal of insurance on large cargoes.

SHIP CHERRY BUDS TO MISSOURI POINTS

Buds for grafting on cherry trees have been shipped by A. Verel, fruit grower of Polk county, to the Stark Nursery company at Louisiana, Missouri. C. O. Constable, county fruit inspector, inspected the limbs on which the buds were shipped and vouches for their being free from disease and insect pests. The shipping of buds from various orchards in the state has become quite extensive. Budding has been considerably more popular than grafting.

The present season is favorable for budding and the work at the nurseries about the city and in private orchards is at its height. The work will be continued until about the first of September. As soon as the sap becomes dormant the budding season is over. Mr. Verel and Stolz are budding a six-acre cherry orchard on Kaiser bottom.

All limbs bearing buds for budding must be inspected before they are shipped either within the state or to points outside of the state. In order to pass inspection they must be free from contagious diseases and insect pests.

MOVE FOR REHEARINGS IN TWO MURDER CASES

Motions for rehearings were filed in the supreme court today by the attorneys in the case of the state against Lloyd H. Wilkins and the state against John Arthur Pender. Both of these cases are for murder in the first degree and both defendants are under sentence to hang. Both cases were appealed to the supreme court from the decision of the lower court and both were upheld in the supreme court.

Wilkins was convicted of the murder of Lou L. Winters in Portland on October 11, 1913. Winters objected to Wilkins' attention to his daughter, Frank's Winters, and Wilkins killed him by hitting him on the head with a heavy missile.

Pender was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mrs. Wehrmann and her four-year-old son in a lonely cabin near Seapoope. This murder the evidence shows to have been a particularly fiendish crime. Both cases will not be taken up until the supreme court returns from the summer vacation, on September 1.

Who's Who In Europe's War



Photo by American Press Association.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been placed in a queer position as the result of the war between Austria and Servia. Italy is in the triple alliance and is bound to support Germany and Austria. King Victor is married to the daughter of the king of Montenegro, the first country to offer aid to Servia. So far he has refused to engage in the strife with either side, although importuned by Germany and the allies alike.

Who's Who In Europe's War

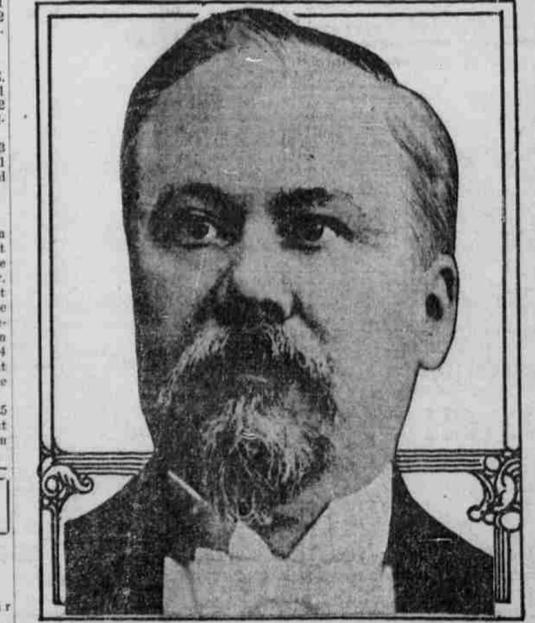


Photo by American Press Association.

President Poincare of the French republic, while not regarded as an aggressive man, had his hand forced in the war between Austria and Servia. France, with England, is bound by the triple entente to Russia. France would like to recover Alsace-Lorraine, lost in 1870, and the populace responded eagerly when Germany made the first aggressive move.

FIGHTING FIERCE AND LOSSES HEAVY IN TODAY'S BATTLE

Germans Renewed Attacks on Liege Forts, Pounding Them Hard

PEASANTS ARE FORCED TO AID OPENING ROADS

Parallel Lines of Soldiers a Hundred Miles Long Are Facing Each Other

(By United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Brussels, Aug. 12.—The French troops engaged with the Germans in Belgium were winning decisively, the war office here announced this afternoon.

It was officially stated that the "French are driving the Germans back."

The scene of the fight was not given but it was declared that several German guns had been captured.

"The German retirement is becoming more pronounced," the statement concluded.

Germans Advancing

Brussels, Aug. 12.—Announcement that a German general advance through Belgium had been repulsed was accompanied by the statement from the war office here tonight that the fighting was severe and losses heavy.

The Germans, it was added, had renewed their attack on the Liege forts and were pounding them hard.

The Belgian fire was declared to be hampering the Germans greatly in their efforts to transport troops across the Meuse.

The German troops were said to be using a horde of peasants in attempts to open the roads from Liege toward Luxembourg.

From this the war office conjectured that the attack on the Belgian center was designed to screen a German advance through Luxembourg into France.

An earlier unconfirmed report that they were operating near Givet strengthened this belief.

The Hague, Aug. 12.—The Germans were reported here today to have burned their dead at Liege, the officers explaining to the men that it was necessary to do so to avoid a pestilence.

It was said funeral services were held over the heaps of corpses and military salutes fired before the cremations.

The German troops were understood to be dragging siege artillery over a pontoon bridge across the Meuse at Herstal today for use at Liege and Namur.

Montenegrins Winning

Athens, Aug. 12.—Servian troops were reported here today about to attack Serajevo, capital of the Austrian province of Bosnia.

In Dalmatia, Austria, it was said the Montenegrins had captured the towns of Bosudovon and Spetzoo and was winning wherever they met the enemy.

Austrian warships had established an effective blockade, however, of the Montenegrin coast.

German Attack Fails

Brussels, Aug. 12.—The war office here officially announced this evening that the German general attack on the Belgian and French center had failed.

It was declared the Germans were retreating all along the line except at one point where fighting still continued.

Battle Began at Dawn

Paris, Aug. 12.—A general engagement was in progress today at Tielmont, Belgium, the war office here announced.

The Germans, it was stated, attacked the Belgians at dawn and the battle still raged when the announcement was issued. The war office referred to the battle as "serious" and added:

"The Belgians are energetically resisting the German attack in force. Infantry, supported by artillery, are engaged."

It was understood the Belgians-French-British allies were to the Tielmont defenders' aid.

It was evident that the Germans engaged at Tielmont were part of the force on its way across Belgium from Tongres toward Lille by way of Brussels, perhaps aided by a detachment from General Von Emmich's army at Liege.

Advance On Namur

Rotterdam, Aug. 12.—A strong German column, supplied with artillery, was moving today against Namur, Belgium, according to a dispatch from Maastricht.

Namur is powerfully fortified and garrisoned by a combined Belgian, French and British force.

It is the Germans' next step, after (Continued on page 5.)