

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

## BATTLING ALL ALONG THE FRONT

### Fierce Artillery Duel Starts Along Front of Seventy-five Miles

### 300,000 GERMANS ALONG RIVER MEUSE

### Officers Would Sacrifice One-third of Them in Order to Capture Brussels

(By United Press Staff Correspondent) Brussels, Aug. 15.—Furious cannonading was in progress today the entire length of the Belgian and German lines. It was taken for granted here that the German general assault had begun. The artillery duel started at dawn. It was opened by a long-range artillery fire on the Belgian lines, covering the advance of the German infantry.

The Belgian front extended from the vicinity of Diest to the Luxembourg frontier, a distance of about 75 miles. French and English held the center, at Gembloux.

There were 300,000 Germans along the River Meuse. Captured German officers admitted the general staff was willing to sacrifice a third of them to take Brussels. The Belgians believed their capital's capture was impossible. Early in the day German Uhlans began feeling the Belgian lines in many places, but retired before the terrific assaults of the latter's cavalry. The German infantry remained in its trenches and the artillery held its positions. The situation unquestionably was serious.

The war office was suppressing all detailed information from the front. It was interpreted as meaning that the German infantry was in touch with the Belgians, French and English allies' forces and that the next German forward movement would involve the whole of both armies.

It was expected the battle would last several days. The German headquarters was established at Vise, whether supply trains were bringing up ammunition and provisions from Aix-La-Chapelle. By this means the fighting force was being furnished with food for men and horses, a consideration almost completely overlooked, apparently, during the earlier fighting. Belgian officers declared even the present system was working unsatisfactorily and that the German commissary was practically a complete failure. A military bridge had been thrown across the Meuse at Vise and from the same point a temporary railroad had been built along the Dutch frontier to the German border, connecting with the regular line running westward from Aix-La-Chapelle.

There was a hospital too, at Vise with accommodation for 10,000 patients. On the Belgian side King Albert was in the front in person. In supreme command of his forces. He wore a plain uniform without insignia of rank and him. All the soldiers' hardships were shared equally by the king. He would not be declared, rather than see Brussels fall.

The Liege forts still held out, though those on the left bank of the Meuse were badly battered. There were but 20,000 Germans left at Liege, it was questioned for the general advance. German deserters, of whom there were many, said the forts' defense had been abandoned by the attackers. Some of them, it was said, had gone insane from their sufferings and drowned themselves in the Meuse river. Friday night, the deserters stated, several German regiments hurled themselves against the forts on the left bank. The fortifications being covered with dead and wounded. It was learned here today that Gen.

### GERMANS WILL FIGHT TILL LAST MAN DIES

By Karl H. Von Wiegand. Rotterdam, Aug. 15.—Germany is prepared to fight until the last man capable of bearing arms has been killed. This was the last word I received when I left the foreign office in Berlin Thursday. The war has already cost many German lives but this has only increased the determination of the Kaiser and his advisors. The nation is calm. Reports of anti-war demonstrations are false.

When I left Berlin, with the first contingent of American refugees, brief stories from the front had been printed. Some of these the general staff denied, especially one to the effect that the Germans had captured Belfort, France. It was stated, however, that in the fighting in Alsace the French had been driven back to the frontier and were held in check. Belgium's resistance surprised the general staff, which had not expected opposition. The German chancellor promised Belgium that any damage resulting from the movement through its territories would be paid for and that Belgium's territorial integrity would be respected.

When Belgium resisted, the Kaiser and his general staff agreed that it must be conquered regardless of cost. The fact that French troops entered Belgium almost simultaneously with the Germans was taken as indicating an understanding in advance between the Belgians and French.

The German plan of campaign was hidden, but members of the general staff said only one outcome was possible—that the German army was going to Paris and that great losses in doing so had been expected.

The Kaiser is in constant touch with his military advisors. He has aged greatly in the past two weeks, his smile has disappeared and the lines of his face have become accentuated. His household insists that he is determined to sacrifice everything in the country's cause.

Though deeply grieved at the loss of German soldiers, he is indisposed to recede. The Kaiser's position is that the war was forced on Germany and that Germany must fight. There are 20,000 Americans in Germany, and the United States has been doing everything to get them into neutral territory. Ambassador Gerard, his wife and his staff have done wonders, though short of funds and with their resources taxed to the utmost.

Many private homes in Berlin have been opened to stranded Americans and some of the hotels much patronized by them are keeping their guests supplied with funds on their simple promises to pay when they are able. The above was the first message direct from a Berlin correspondent since the foreign correspondents were expelled from Germany last week. Von Wiegand was accidentally injured in the foot and reached Rotterdam lame. He left Berlin overcome by the hopelessness of trying to get news through. —United Press.

## WILL SHOOT CIVILIANS WHO HARASS TROOPS

BERLIN, via Rome, Aug. 15.—Germany today served notice on France and Belgium that in future civilians who interfere in the slightest with the German advance will be shot. The notification was in response to the charge that the Germans were violating the rules of civilized warfare. Belgians, it was charged, in return, have fired from their homes on the German troops, killing many of them. "If the war thus assumes a brutal character," said the Berlin announcement, "it will not be the fault of the German nation. German arms are fighting Germany's enemies. If private citizens are to be slain because they participate in the war, the blame must be assumed by France and Belgium and not by Germany. It should be driven thus to act in self protection."

### MAY PURCHASE SHIPS.

New York, Aug. 15.—That its officials had under consideration American offers to purchase some of its steamships in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000, was admitted in a statement issued at the New York office of the Hamburg American line today. The Vaterland, the largest steamship in the world, is owned by the Hamburg-American line.

## The Weather

Oregon: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; northwest winds.

## OF FIVE THOUSAND GERMAN UHLANS ONE FIFTH REMAIN

### Four Out of Five of These Superbly Brave Soldiers Dead or Wounded

## FIERCE FIGHT RAGES ON SERBIAN FRONTIER

### German Cavalry Feeling the Allied Forces Preparatory to Mighty Conflict

(By William Philip Sims.) Paris, Aug. 15.—The French advance through the Vosges mountain country into Alsace was continuing today, the war office announced. All the main passes, it was stated, were held by French troops. The Gallic artillery, it was added, was proving itself vastly superior to the German.

Aside from the fashion in which the Kaiser's troops handled their big guns, French experts declared their ammunition was inferior and their explosive shells were ineffective. This was greatly handicapping the Teutonic soldiers, it was stated. It was admitted, however, that they were resisting desperately.

Commenting on the theory that modern fighting is all at long range, stress was laid on the telling work the French have done by their bayonet charges in the Vosges mountains campaigning. The Paris war office predicted a French investment next week of Strasbourg, the metropolis of Alsace and the key to the German line of frontier defenses.

War office officials did not believe the main battle in Belgium had yet begun, expressing the opinion that preliminary skirmishing would continue for several days.

### Fierce Fighting Today.

London, Aug. 15.—Two more sanguinary battles on the Serbian frontier were reported today in a message received here from Nish, Serbia's temporary capital. In one, it was stated, the Serbian and Montenegrin allies repulsed an Austrian attempt at an invasion. The other was still in progress.

The first fight began Thursday night, a strong Austrian force attempting to cross the Danube near the Rumanian border. The allies, entrenched on the Serbian side of the river, fought them until Friday noon when they withdrew, badly beaten.

In the meantime 4,000 Austrians had crossed the River Save at Schabatz and joined an Austrian force already entrenched at Losnitza, about 20 miles from the former point. Here the Serbians attacked them.

## War News Told in Paragraphs

Fighting in Belgium today was fiercest between the German right and the allies' left wings.

Some experts thought the greatest battle of the war thus far had begun; others that the main engagement would be delayed a few days. The German general advance appeared, at any rate, to have started. A terrific artillery duel and bloody cavalry skirmishing were in progress. The opposing armies' infantry forces were in touch.

It seemed plain that the German plan was to break through the allies' left wing, opening a way between Antwerp and Brussels to the French frontier. British military experts, evidently thinking the plan might succeed, reminded the public that such a reverse would not mean final defeat for the allies.

The Liege forts still held out. Evidence piled up that General Von Emmich, who led the Germans into Belgium, had committed suicide because the general staff was displeased with him. He was succeeded by General Warwitz.

Answering charges that the Kaiser's troops were killing civilians, Germany announced it would shoot all private citizens who resisted the German advance, and declared the Belgians and French would be to blame for resisting, not the Germans for killing them. German Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg appealed for the good opinion of Americans, saying war was forced on Germany.

General Stein of the German general staff urged the fatherland not to heed wild rumors of German reverses. The French claimed to be winning in the Vosges mountains. The Paris war office declared the Gallic forces were doing so well in Alsace that it was expected Strasbourg would be invested next week.

Italy refused to let Austrian troops cross Italian soil on their way to help

## THREE CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES

Heppner, Ore., Aug. 15.—Three children of Arthur Phillips, at Morgan, 25 miles from here, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Phillips' home last night, according to news reaching here today. Phillips' general store and a warehouse containing 3,000 sacks of wheat were also burned. Despite the efforts of the townspeople, the fire spread through the dry grass and today was threatening the Kerr Gifford wheat warehouse.

The outcome of the battle was still in doubt when the Nish dispatch was sent.

## Aviators Do Good Work.

Brussels, Aug. 15.—Attacked by a reconnoitering party of German cavalry between Tirlemont and Hasselt early in today's fighting, the Belgians repulsed the enemy.

The German advance was slow. It was believed the advance guard was awaiting the massing of the entire army before attempting to break the Belgian line.

Belgian and French aviators were doing excellent work as scouts.

## Uhlans Loss 80 Per Cent.

Antwerp, Aug. 15.—Stories were published here today of the frightful losses the German Uhlans, the Kaiser's finest cavalry have sustained since they invaded Belgium. Of five thousand of them who took part in the battle of Haelen, it was declared only 1,000 escaped alive and unharmed.

It was stated also that the German autoguns were proving ineffective, being so heavy that they were constantly becoming mired, in many cases necessitating their abandonment.

## COSSACK KILLED 11; DECORATED BY CZAR

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—A Vilna Cossack who, single-handed, killed 11 Germans in a frontier fight after he had himself suffered 16 wounds, was decorated by the czar today with the cross of St. George.

## OPINIONS GIVEN OUT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

J. W. Siemens, treasurer of Klamath county, was informed by Attorney General Crawford today that under the uniform account system provided by the Insurance Commissioner the county treasurer must continue to publish a semi-annual report as under the old law. The State insurance commissioner acts as a sort of a State accountant and sends out blanks for the use of certain county officers.

J. W. Wilson, the county jailer of Jacksonville was told that on land assessed to the owner, the holder of a tax certificate could not collect the 15 per cent interest allowed unless the owner refused to pay the taxes after September 1. William T. Vanderveer, of Drewsey, was told that the statutes provided no means for the dissolution of a Union high school district or for the separation of any particular district from a Union high school district.

## Bitter Against Austria.

Rome, Aug. 15.—There was much public excitement today over the news that the government had defied Austria, refusing to permit the passage of Austrian troops through Italian territory.

Four Austrian army corps wished to cross Italian soil to help the Germans in Alsace. Italy forbade it. The Austrian foreign office then reminded the Rome government that Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy were allies and that their agreement bound the Italians not only to facilitate the Teutonic nations' army movements but to aid them with troops.

Italy answered that this applied only to defensive warfare and that in this case Germany and Austria-Hungary were the aggressors. The Italians would remain neutral, it was definitely stated, and would resist forcibly any attempt to violate their neutrality.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Two German aviators, scouting 2000 or 3000 feet above Spincourt, France, have been captured, French aeroguns disabling their machines, it was announced here today.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Petit Journal asserted today that it had learned authoritatively that Japan would declare war on Germany as soon as the Mikado, who has been staying at Nikko, his summer residence, arrives in Tokio, probably today.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Austria's action, following Italy's refusal to permit the crossing of Italian soil by Austrian troops en route to help the Germans in Alsace, was eagerly awaited here today. If it should disregard the Italian neutrality declaration, it was believed Italy would proclaim war against Austria-Hungary.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—That cossacks had trapped and annihilated two regiments of Austrian cavalry on the River Dnieper was announced by the war office here today.

## TURKEY IS SAUCY AND IS PREPARING TO GET IN GAME

### Sultan Is Rushing Military Preparations and Will Probably Aid Germany

## AUSTRIA IS SORE AT ITALY'S ACTION

### Wanted to March Four Army Corps Over Italian Soil But Was Refused

Constantinople, Aug. 15.—There was no indication here today that Turkey was overawed by the menacing attitude Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Greece as a result of the Turkish purchase from Germany of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Instead military preparations were being rushed as briskly as if the Porte had expected all along to take a hand in the European struggle despite its declaration of neutrality.

There were signs, too, that instead of entering on an independent campaign, the sultan's advisors had made up their minds in favor of a German alliance. The German and Austro-Hungarian embassies were in close touch with the Turkish foreign office. Enver Bey, the war minister, spent much time in consultation with high German officers who have been identified with the training of the Turkish troops.

Among the crowds in the streets there were many indications of increasing war enthusiasm.

## Austria Is Sore.

Rome, Aug. 15.—Austro-Italian relations became badly strained today. Four Austrian army corps wished to cross Italian soil to help the Germans in Alsace. Italy forbade it.

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## BASEBALL TODAY

National. First game—R. H. E. Philadelphia 4 11 1 Brooklyn 8 15 2 Alexander and Killifer; Ragon and McCarty.

Second game—R. H. E. Philadelphia 5 10 0 Brooklyn 13 18 2 Tincup and Burns; Pfeiffer and McCarty. (Called end 8th, catch train.)

Boston 2 8 1 New York 0 5 1 Tyler and Gowdy; Mathewson and McLean.

Cincinnati 9 7 2 Pittsburgh 2 5 5 Ames and Clark; Conzelman and Coleman.

Federal. First game—R. H. E. Baltimore 3 5 0 Kansas City 4 12 0 Suggs and Jacklitich; Packard and Easterly.

Buffalo 3 7 1 Indianapolis 5 10 2 Moore, Moran and Blair; Kaiserling and Rariden.

American. R. H. E. New York 0 9 0 Boston 1 8 0 Mitchell and Nunamaker; Gregg and Cady.

Washington 0 5 1 Philadelphia 6 8 0 Shaw and Henry; Bender and Schang.

Detroit 1 6 3 Cleveland 7 12 1 Dphuc and Stange; Mitchell and Egan.

## CAPTURE AUSTRIAN SHIP.

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 15.—The new Austrian Lloyd steamship Marienbad, on its way from Bombay to Trieste, was captured near here today by a British warship.

## BAKER CITY FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS

Baker, Ore., Aug. 15.—Fire early today burned 3,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard of the Stoddard Brothers Lumber company, causing a loss of \$40,000, and but for a sudden change in the direction of the wind the entire plant of the concern, valued at \$200,000, would have been destroyed.

Besides the lumber several dwellings, small buildings and the company stables were destroyed. The fire raged for hours and was one of the most spectacular in the history of the city.

## JAP FLEET IS SENT TO HELP BRITISH

London, Aug. 15.—That the Japanese fleet had been ordered to sea to cooperate with the British oriental squadron, was asserted by the Daily Telegraph today. Its diplomatic correspondent, said the Telegraph, was authority for the statement that Japan has assured Great Britain it is prepared to fulfill all its obligations under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The assumption here was that what the Japanese took from Germany in the way of Oriental colonial possessions it would keep for itself. These include Kiao-Chow, in which is situated Tsing-Tchau, German Samoa and the Ladrones islands.

## Japs Preparing.

Tientsin, Aug. 15.—Japanese firms doing business with the German settlement at Tsing Tchau, on the China coast, have notified their agents to leave here immediately, it was learned here today. It was believed this was done at the Tokyo government's order, as a preliminary to a Japanese declaration of war against Germany.

## Confers With Jap.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Secretary of State Bryan and Japanese Ambassador Viscount Chinda conferred today relative to war prospects in the Orient in connection with the European conflict. Both were secretive.

## Speed Limit 15 Knots.

He hoped to get her through to the Pacific within 11 hours, although 12 hours is the time set for the average trip. Constantine expected to make the passage of the Cucaracha slide in Culebra cut shortly before noon. The canal regulations provide a speed limit of 15 knots in the wider and deeper channels of Gatun lake, but in the Culebra cut not more than six knots will be allowed.

Among those aboard the Ancon were Governor George W. Goethals and other high canal officials, President Bellisario Porras of the republic of Panama and the members of his cabinet. A buffet luncheon was served during the voyage, but without wine, as the canal zone is "dry territory."

Colonel Goethals wired the war department this morning that the Ancon left Christal at 7 o'clock and arrived at the Gatun locks an hour later. There she was boarded by the canal officials, their guests and newspaper correspondents. Colonel Goethals announced that tomorrow he will forward an official report of the voyage to Washington. Every move which the ship makes will be recorded on plotting charts in the port captain's office at either end of the waterway. The ship's location will be reported at every turn by telegraph. All other traffic on the canal was suspended during the Ancon's journey.

## Is Uncle Sam's Boat.

The Ancon is commanded by Captain G. E. Sukeforth and has a complement of 74 officers and men. She is owned by the United States war department and was leased to the Panama railroad for New York to Colon trade.

The Ancon reached the Culebra cut 15 minutes ahead of its schedule, followed by a half dozen vessels anxious for the distinction of being the first commercial ship to pass through the canal.

Gatun employes "locked through" the steamer in record time. The full locks were utilized, although the Ancon was small enough to have been accommodated in a sub-section lock. All lighthouses along the canal were decorated in honor of the occasion.

## Portland Celebrated.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 15.—The opening of the Panama canal to commercial vessels was celebrated in Portland with the ringing of whistles and the ringing of bells. Bands paraded the streets from eleven o'clock until noon.

## TENNIS TROPHY WON BY AUSTRALIA

New York, Aug. 15.—The Dwight F. Davis tennis trophy was wrested from American by the Australian team this afternoon when Norman E. Brookes of Australia defeated E. Norris Williams of Philadelphia in three straight sets in their singles match at the Forest Hills courts.

## CANAL IS OPENED TO COMMERCE

### Steamer Ancon Entered Gatun Locks at 9 O'clock This Morning

### THE PROUDEST DAY OF ENGINEER'S LIFE

### Col. Goethals Passes Through Great Work His Genius Made Possible

Panama, Aug. 15.—Gay with bunting both inside and out, the steamship Ancon, of 10,000 tons registry, started early today on the first voyage of a big ocean-going steamship through the Panama canal. The vessel entered the Gatun locks on the Atlantic side at 9:00 o'clock this morning and was expected to reach the deep-water channel in the Pacific at 6:00 o'clock in the evening.

Just before the Ancon started on its trip, flags were strung from foretruck to keelson and the flags of all nations hoisted to mark the international aspect of the occasion.

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