

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914.

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS, FIVE CENTS
PRICE TWO CENTS

DAY'S WAR STORY FROM ALL POINTS AND TOLD BRIEFLY

The Germans were advancing in Belgium today; the French in Alsace.

Allies were being driven back upon Brussels; it was believed the city itself must fall.

Antwerp has been made Belgium's temporary capital. Even in Antwerp's vicinity German cavalry were seen and the city's fortifications were manned. But for all that the Belgian war office announced "the allies' position is excellent; German raids in the direction of Brussels have been checked."

In any event, it was declared Brussels was not of strategic importance.

Belgium was said to have refused a German offer to make terms on any basis which would not hamper the kaiser's campaign against France.

In Alsace the French were pushing toward Strasburg. The Germans were in retreat, but it was expected they would make a stand at Molsheim, 12 miles to Strasburg's west.

The advance was attended by bloody fighting. The British expeditionary forces had landed safely on the continent.

Russia's mobilization was completed and the czar's cavalry was reported far across the German and Austrian frontiers.

Denying this, Vienna dispatches said the Russian invasion of the Styria valley had been repulsed and that Austrians had invaded Russia.

There was a report—unconfirmed—that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany had been badly wounded in Belgium.

Fifteen thousand Austrians were said to have been killed, wounded or captured trying to invade Serbia through the Sabatz mountains.

The czar, who expected to go to the front shortly, was understood to have declared he would send his Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles, despite a treaty prohibiting it and in defiance of Turkey's neutrality.

An Austrian torpedo boat was blown up by a mine at Pola.

The pope was gravely ill, partly from physical causes but mainly from melancholia due to the war.

It was stated Japan would attack no German colonial possessions except Kiao Chau.

The Tokio government asked Kiso to request Germany to cede Kiso-Chan directly back to China.

Charge D'Affaires Von Haimhausen of the German Embassy in Washington was quoted as expressing the opinion that this would be Germany's best course.

The German cruisers, battle-battered were taken as prizes into the British port of Hong Kong.

President Wilson issued a statement urging Americans to preserve neutrality, not only as a governmental matter, but personally in action, in speech and in print.

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ENORMOUS ARMY PRESSES GERMANS ALONG THE RHINE

Great French Army Moves Forward Methodically But Steadily

SOME FIERCE FIGHTING IN ALSACE TODAY

The Tremendous Strength of Strasburg Fortifications Will Call a Halt

(By William Philip)

Paris, Aug. 18.—After a conference with the general staff, General French, commanding the British force on the continent, left here today in a racing machine for the front. His exact destination was not made public.

The general seemed in an extremely cheerful frame of mind.

"The French in Alsace—Lorraine are moving forward methodically," announced an official war office bulletin. "The Germans are retiring on Strasburg. Many German prisoners have been taken."

"As the French lines advance fortifications are constructed to prevent successful flank attacks."

"The tremendous strength of the German fortifications of Strasburg have not been underestimated. The French artillery is expected to prove of benefit when the actual attempt to take the city is made."

"A flying squadron of French cavalry, sent to Rosheim, has ascertained that the main German column is holding a position south of Molsheim."

It was admitted that the task of getting the heavy French siege guns through the Vosges mountain passes and the Alsatian forests was proving an enormous one.

Some Hot Fighting.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 18.—An enormous French army was pressing the Germans in Alsace today along the Rhine.

The French were moving from four points and sanguinary fighting was in progress.

Swiss troops were massed along the frontier to prevent whichever force lost from violating Swiss neutrality. It was believed the heaviest fighting was along a line running northward from Altkirch along the eastern slope of the Vosges mountains.

GERMANS PRESSED BACK.

Paris, Aug. 18.—"The French advance into Alsace continues steadily," the war office announced today.

"The Germans are being driven in the general direction of Strasburg. They are retiring in disorder. The French advance is methodical but rapid, giving the enemy no opportunity to reform."

"The Germans are abandoning huge amounts of artillery, ammunition, other war material and commissary supplies. Many prisoners have been taken and there have been numerous German desertions."

Pouring Through Mountains.

Nancy, France, Aug. 18.—"On to Strasburg" was the French troops' slogan today. A huge army of them was pouring through the Vosges mountain passes into the Schirmeck Valley. The Germans in Alsace were slowly retiring before the invaders.

Evidently this retreat was in accordance with earlier orders. It was said the first German stand would be made at Molsheim, about 12 miles west of Strasburg. French aviators reported the kaiser's infantry entrenched there in force. General French, the English commander, warmly approved the plan of campaign mapped out by General Joffre, who leads the French.

Advance On Strasburg.

Paris, Aug. 18.—"All day yesterday we continued our progress through upper Alsace," General Joffre reported to the war office today.

"We have now conquered a large portion of the Vestige valleys on the Alsatian watershed," he continued, "whence we will soon reach the plain."

GERMANS SLOWLY FORCE BELGIANS BACK ON BRUSSELS

(By United Press Correspondent.)

Brussels, Aug. 18.—Slowly the Germans were forcing the Belgians and French back upon Brussels today.

The city's capture was believed certain. All national records report transferred to Antwerp which will be made the temporary capital.

It was not expected the allies would make any big sacrifices to keep Brussels from falling into the Germans' hands. Its possession cannot affect the campaign's general outcome.

Despite a rigid censorship, it was known there was skirmishing in many places at daylight.

The Germans were in greatest strength near Huy, about 40 miles southeast of here, and this strength was increasing as more men came up from the eastward.

The kaiser's vanguard consisted of cavalry, supported by rapid-fire guns mounted on automobile trucks.

The total German force in Belgium was known to be at least 500,000. This was not inclusive, of course, of the Germans in Luxemburg and along the Franco-German frontier, where there were fully as many more. It was expected that the main German advance would be south of Brussels, the northern wing being relied on to capture the capital.

Will Defend City.

Though it was not thought the allies would throw large numbers of lives away in the defense of the city, which they regarded as of little strategic though of much sentimental importance, it was evident that they did not intend to let it fall without a blow.

Entrenchments were being thrown up across all roads leading into it, cannon were being mounted and troops were being concentrated for a defense.

The impression prevailed that so long as they could fight in comparative safety behind their fortifications, the allies would resist but that there would be no such stubborn fighting as has already occurred at Liege as was expected at Namur, both of which are almost impregnable fortified and of capital strategic value.

The Queen of Belgium, other members of the royal family, with the exception of the king, who remained in the field, the ministers of war, finance and foreign affairs and the French and Russian diplomatic representatives had gone to Antwerp. The banks had transferred most of their funds to the same place.

City Not Excited.

The city, despite its danger, was quite calm and business went on much as usual. Indeed, so much of the news had been suppressed that not many people realized the imminence of the city's capture. Proclamations had been posted, however, warning civilians, in the event of a German occupation, to refrain scrupulously from any act which might be interpreted as hostile, as anything of the kind might cost them their lives.

The censorship had become extremely rigid, correspondents were ordered from the front and the war office had ceased issuing bulletins.

PORTLAND COUPLE HIKE FOR BOSTON

Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Civillier, of Portland, who are footing it from the Rose city to Boston, Mass., and paying their expenses along the road selling postcards, arrived in Salem last night. They remained here all day resting up before the first two days' hike. They expect to be on the road again tomorrow for Albany, from which place they will strike into the Cascade mountains and cross central Oregon to Payette, Idaho.

They started from Portland Saturday morning, and arrived at Oregon City in the afternoon. Mr. Civillier sang in a theater there and sold several dollars worth of postcards. Sunday and Monday they spent on the road there and arrived in Salem tired and dusty. Mrs. Civillier is nursing blisters on her feet but expects to get toughened into the walking within a few days. They expect to be able to make about 30 miles per day and average about 900 miles per month. They are not walking on a wagon but expect to be in Boston before January 1. He is wearing an Oregon-made shoe which he advertises en route for its wearing qualities.

VILLA WILL GO TO MEXICAN CAPITAL

Tlalapantha, Mexico, Aug. 18.—General Velasco, commander of the federal troops, surrendered yesterday to the constitutionalist general, Obregon, in the capital, according to news received by General Carranza, the new provisional president.

General Francisco Villa has returned to the City of Chihuahua, but it is said that he and his chiefs will come to the capital later.

ONE FOUND GUILTY OTHERS NO VERDICT

Los Angeles, Aug. 18.—The Rev. William Francis Ireland, a social worker, will appear before Judge Wells tomorrow for sentence, having been found guilty of criminally libelling Police Judge Warren Williams. George R. Young, editor of the Los Angeles Record, and Fred Andrews, former patient at the county inebriate farm, were co-defendants with Ireland, the jury in their cases being divided equally.

The charge against the three men resulted from an article in the Record which declared that Williams exploited a down and outer to line his private purse, and alleged that he sent Andrews from the inebriate farm to his own ranch to work for some months and paid him inadequately.

Attorneys for Williams declared that he will demand that Young and Andrews be re-tried.

PEARLS OF WISDOM FROM LIPS OF OUR GOOD PRESIDENT

Points Out the Duty of Americans to Maintain Neutrality at Home

COMING FROM EUROPE ARE AMERICANS NOW

As Such Must be Broad-minded and Tolerant of Each Other's Sympathies

Washington, Aug. 18.—The following statement regarding the European conflict was issued here today by President Wilson:

"My fellow countrymen: I suppose every thoughtful man in America has asked himself what influence the European war may exert upon America, and I take the liberty of advancing a few words to you and to point out that it is entirely within our choice what the effects upon us shall be, and to urge most earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

"Everyone who really loves America will act and speak with the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality, fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say and what the newspapers and magazines contain; what ministers utter from their pulpits and what men proclaim as their opinion on the street.

"Our people are people drawn from many nations, chiefly from the nations now at war. It is naturally and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them in regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation and others another to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion but difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of America, whose love for their country and loyalty to their government should unite them as Americans, all bound in honor and affection, to think first of her and her interests, may be divided into camps of hostile opinion, hot against each other and involved in war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action. Such divisions amongst us will be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of proper performance of duty as one great nation at peace and one people holding itself ready to play the part of impartial mediator and speak counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan but as a friend.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against the deepest, most substantial and most essential breach of neutrality, which may spring out of partisanship and out of passionately taking sides. America must be neutral in fact as well as in name during the days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action and must curb our sentiments as well as every transaction that might be construed as preference to one party before another.

"My thoughts are of America. I feel sure that the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American is that this great country of ours, which, of course, is first in our thoughts and hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial, a nation fit beyond others to exhibit fine peace, undisturbed judgment, dignity of self control and the efficiency of dispassionate action, a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own councils and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest, disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world. Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves restraints which will bring our people happiness and a great and lasting influence for the peace we covet for them?"

SLOOP ALGERINE HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 18.—That the little British sloop of war Algerine Friday narrowly escaped from two warships flying the German flag at Lapush, 40 miles from Neah Bay, on the Washington coast, is the report made today by Albert Schubach, manager of the Sol Duc Mineral Springs Co. In plain sight of those on shore, the German ships were then repainted. Schubach estimated 1000 men were at work, the vessels receiving a new color in a few hours.

They left the bay Friday night. Furniture, clothes and life boats, discarded by the Algerine in its flight were picked up by Indians.

DISLIKE GERMANS BUT FEAR THE JAPS

Chinese Would Like to See Germans Driven From Their Territory but Fear Japs Will Make Their Own Occupation Permanent.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—What Chinese principally fear in connection with the prospective trouble between the Japanese and the Germans at Kiao Chau is that the Miado's soldiers, getting control of the German territory on the adjacent coast, will attempt to make it a vastage ground for spreading their influence throughout all that part of China.

Germany is so far away that it will never be considered likely it would use the concession as anything more than a trading post. The Germans' presence there was a constant source of irritation to the Chinese in the settlement's vicinity, just as they have always been and are by the foreigners' presence and exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction at Shanghai, Hankow and other treaty ports, but it did not alarm them.

Fear Jap Colonization.

From near neighbors like the Japanese, however, they are fearful of attempts at colonization on a large scale, as in Manchuria, the establishment of a Japanese government over a wide extent of territory and the gradual Japanese domination of northeastern China, with its own people as a subject race.

The Japanese announcement that the Miado's intention is eventually to return Kiao Chau to the Chinese is taken as a diplomatic promise which may or may not be kept.

Armed resistance to the Japanese, it is generally agreed, is out of the question, and, indeed, there is no disposition to attempt preventing them from expelling the Germans, who are no more feared than the Japanese even if they are not feared as much. There is no disposition to talk, however, of an anti-Japanese boycott, a weapon the Chinese have used so effectively before.

It will not be resorted to, of course, if the Chinese can be assured they will be fairly treated.

FEW AMERICANS THERE.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The state department was advised today that only about 12 to 15 Americans were in Kiao Chau, but that half of the number were women and children.

Most men would be ashamed to punch half what they practice.

LEIPSIK WILL FIGHT NOT RUN, SAYS CAPTAIN

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—"I will fight the enemy wherever I may find him," This was the parting word of Captain Haun of the German cruiser Leipzig, who early today steered his warship out to sea after spending nearly 24 hours in this port, taking on supplies and coal.

When Captain Haun voiced his determination to fight the enemy, he knew that the Japanese cruiser Idzuma, over 9,000 tons, sailed from San Diego for the north at 6:30 p. m. yesterday. He also knew that the French cruiser Montcalm, likewise over 9,000 tons, was scouting off the coast somewhere in the vicinity of San Francisco.

The Leipzig is only a police cruiser of something over 3,000 tons, and the German cruiser Nurnberg is of about the same tonnage. Naval experts here say either the Idzuma or the Montcalm should be able to engage and sink both the Leipzig and Nurnberg without permitting them to reach either the French or Japanese warship with a shot.

The Nurnberg was supposed to be somewhere off the Farallones today, awaiting the Leipzig. A heavy fog this morning prevented marine lookouts from following the German cruisers and it was not known whether they were still seeking war prizes off the Farallones or had steamed out to sea.

Idzuma Follows Her.

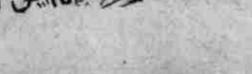
San Diego, Cal., Aug. 18.—Coaled to full capacity and stripped for action, the Japanese cruiser Idzuma steamed out of San Diego harbor at 6:30 last night and was today making her way carefully up the coast to San Francisco. Sea will touch at San Francisco long enough for her commander to confer with the Japanese consul general. Leaving San Francisco, the Idzuma will keep in constant touch with the German cruisers Leipzig and Nurnberg.

The moment war is declared she will be ready for action. Her fighting strength is greater than that of either the Leipzig or Nurnberg.

While steaming out of the harbor, the Leipzig scraped against the Lord Templeton, which was lying in the stream off Vallejo street. One of the Templeton's plates was dented and one side of the Leipzig's wireless apparatus was disarranged by coming in contact with the Templeton's yard arm. The Leipzig proceeded on her way, however, and when she got outside the heads dropped her pilot and doused all lights.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tomorrow; northeast winds.



THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

AUSTRIAN ARMY INVADING SERBIA MEETS DISASTER

Serbian Report Says Army Was Trapped in Pass in Mountains

MOWED DOWN IN HEAPS TOTAL LOSS IS 15,000

Fourteen Cannon Captured; Greeks Ready to Back Ultimatum to Sultan

Athens, Aug. 18.—Attempting to invade Serbia by way of the Sabatz mountains, a strong Austrian force was mowed down with a loss of 15,000 killed, wounded or captured, according to a message received here today from Premier Pasic.

The invaders were trapped in a mountain defile. It was stated, and mowed down in heaps. The shattered remnant of them retreated with the Serbians in pursuit.

Fourteen cannon were taken by the Serbians, the description added.

It was reported that hard fighting was still in progress between Austrian and Montenegrin troops along the line between the towns of Krivovje and Enclava. Turkey's answer to the Greek demand for an explanation of what were deemed suspicious movements of the sultan's troops in the direction of Greek territory was anxiously awaited. All preparations had been completed to strike with both army and navy against the Ottoman forces unless a satisfactory response was forthcoming from Constantinople.

Russians Driven Back.

Varna, Aug. 17 (delayed)—The Russian force which invaded the Styria valley had been driven back to the frontiers. Most of the invaders were killed.

The Austrians had taken the offensive and crossed the Russian frontier at several points. There was much fighting.

While admitting losses, the war office said they were "not out of proportion to the importance of the movement."