

# The Daily Capital Journal

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

Today's News Printed Today

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914.

ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS PRICE TWO CENTS

## FIGHT MAY CONTINUE FOR DAYS

Advantage Seems to Be With Germans But Not at All Points  
TRY TO HOLD GERMANS UNTIL RUSSIA STRIKES  
French Have Been Beaten in Lorraine and Are Retiring Over the Frontier

History's greatest and bloodiest battle raged today between the Germans and the Franco-British. It was the third day of fighting, which grew fiercer as it progressed. The battle front stretches in an irregular line from Audenarde to Mons, thence straight away to the southward as far as the Swiss frontier. The engagement was most desperate, however, from Mons to the river Moselle. All indications were that it would continue for days. The advantage seemed to be somewhat with the Germans. It was admitted that they had broken the allies' line in Belgium, forcing them back upon the frontier. The allies insisted, however, that this was a strategic return, pre-arranged and of no real importance. The line was so long, indeed, that at some points it appeared to have the better of the fighting and at other points the other.

There were places where the Germans have been driven back. Retirements were being rushed from the British side to the fighting front. It was declared the Germans must be held at bay at any cost until the Russians could strike them crushingly from the east. Though the French minimized it was one that they had never beaten and losses from Lorraine. The Germans held Lunville and maintained a hard through the "Touffain Gap" in the French line of defense. The German cavalry in Lorraine encountered the French in Alsace, where it was admitted they were retreating. Fighting again raged in the Vosges mountains. The German's eastern frontier the Russian troops were sweeping over and France in a mighty tide. They outnumbered the Germans two to one and were carrying everything before them, taking many towns and villages which promised to open to them the road to Berlin. There was savage fighting with French losses, but according to Russian reports at any rate, the advantage was everywhere with the czar's troops. The czar's army was advancing irresistibly into northeastern Germany today. It was moving on Koenigsberg. Its front swept in a semi-circle from Grunheide south to the lake region about Lotzen, a distance of more than 50 miles, with its advance front between Lauenburg and Norkitten. Farther south another force had driven out the Germans, who recently captured the Russian town of Mlava and were investing Soldau, on the German side of the frontier.

## SAYS JAPAN WILL BE SUPREME ON PACIFIC

German Ambassador Sees Danger to America in Jap's Alliance With England—Gives Her Control of Ocean.  
New York, Aug. 24.—Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, arrived here today on the liner Rotterdam from Holland. He talked freely of the European war. "From emperor to laborer," he said, "Germany is ready to defend itself against the attack of Great Britain, France and Russia. And the Germans are confident of victory." "The casting of the yellow men of Japan into the conflict shows that the allies are not confident regarding the outcome." "England requested Japan to take a hand in the affair. Reports that the German crown prince had been wounded and that General Von Emmich is dead are false. The latter is alive, but is suffering from a wound in the leg." "I consider the taking of Liège one of the greatest military feats of modern times." "When this war is over Japan will be supreme in the Pacific. She took advantage of the present situation to strike a blow which will result in her supremacy."

## NEW YORK HOP CROP LESS THAN HALF

George L. Rose Gets Letter from Brother in New York Telling of Bad Condition of Crop in the East.  
That the Pacific coast may have to furnish the larger part of the world's supply of hops for this year is the belief of George L. Rose, hopgrower of this city, who has received a letter from his brother, Ray C. Rose, who is proprietor of the Maple Row hop and dairy ranch, in Oneonta, Otsego county, New York state, stating that the hop crop in that state is practically ruined. This disaster to the hop crop, coming on top of the war in Europe, which will mean that at least half of Germany's crop will not be harvested on account of the able-bodied men fighting in the ranks of the kaiser's army, will throw the burden of supplying home and foreign demand on the Pacific coast and on the harvest that is gathered in England, which country is also handicapped though not to an extent so great as Germany.  
August 10, Mr. Rose wrote to George L. Rose and said that he would begin picking his hops August 25 and that New York state would have about 30,000 bales. He also said that the prospect was the best since 1904.  
August 18, eight days later, he again wrote to Mr. Rose of this city and said that the hop crop had changed from a good clean crop to a moldy, dirty mess, such as he never saw in all his life. He never saw yards go to pieces so quickly as they did there. The cause he assigned to the old-fashioned black mold and lice, which completely changed the outlook. He said the yards were literally covered with lice. On top of this came the blue mold, which is prevalent in England and which attacks rosebuds here, is putting the finishing touches to all the hopes ever held out for a crop. Many yards, he wrote, will be absolutely worthless. Of four years of poor yields, this year he says is the climax.  
In writing to Mr. Rose, his brother says he does not pick many hops and what he does pick will be poor stuff. He declares he never saw such a mess in this section, which is typical of the whole of New York state, and says it will cost 20 cents to put the hops in bales. Here the cost is 11 cents. He declares he intends to increase his dairy business, as in New York the hop industry is a dead letter.  
Regarding the outlook for this part of the valley, Mr. George L. Rose, who has a big yard at Independence and another on South Prairie, says that the crop will not go beyond 100,000 bales, while the quality will be good. This will have the effect of boosting the price somewhat, but he does not think that it will go above 50 cents per pound at the highest. The market here is 18 cents at present. Some growers, he said, are inclined to think that the crop will yield from 110,000 to 125,000, but he believes that estimate is too high.  
When the bartender begins to call a patron by his first name it is time for him—the patron—to stop and consider whether he really can take it or leave it alone.  
New York, Aug. 24.—An audacious German attempt to squeeze the allies from Belgium undoubtedly is the meaning of the great struggle progressing today from Luxembourg almost to the western European coast. The most important part of the kaiser's strategy is to drive his forces through southern Belgium into France. If he succeeds in this the Germans will be able to concentrate in the gaps between the French frontier strongholds at Lille, Valenciennes and Mauberge. Once in these positions, it is clear that a German movement pivoting on Brussels and acting like a great vice, gradually narrowing, will attempt to press the allies backward.  
If the plan wins.  
Should this plan, too, succeed, the

## MILLION OF CZAR'S TROOPS SWEEPING EASTERN PRUSSIA

Brush Austrians Aside and Overwhelm Germans by Force of Numbers  
REPORTED ONE ARMY CORPS CUT TO PIECES  
Outnumber the German Army Two to One; So Far Have Met No Check  
St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—Uninterrupted Russian successes in eastern Prussia were reported today to the war office here by Gen. Rennenkampf, coming from the army of invasion there. "We hold the railroads," he stated, "and have captured the towns of Gumbinnen, Insterburg, Ortelsburg and Johannsburg." "The 20th German army corps was practically cut to pieces. We took several thousand prisoners." "The war office announced that Russian cavalry has routed the Austrians at Vladimir Volinsk."

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## JAPAN ASSURES CHINA PLEASES YUAN SHI KAI

PEKIN, Aug. 24.—Replying to a suggestion from China that fighting at Kiao Chau be kept within a radius of 100 lie, or about twenty miles, from Kiao Chau Bay, Japan explained to the Japanese foreign office today that the Japanese would respect Chinese neutrality as far as possible but might be forced by exigencies of warfare to go beyond the limit specified. The Tokio government added that it was anxious to limit as far as possible the time as well as the scope of its troops' operations on Chinese soil and that, in the interests of speed, it might be necessary to ask the Pekin administration indulgence, to some extent. Since the recent arrival here of minister Hiroki, Japan's new diplomatic representative in China, he and President Yuan Shi Kai have held several conferences, during which President Yuan was said to have spoken appreciatively of Japan's announced plan of returning Kiao Chau, ultimately, to China.  
(Continued on page 3.)

## EMPEROR JOSEPH SAID TO BE CRITICALLY ILL

London, Aug. 24.—From Rome, Paris and elsewhere came telegraphic reports today that Emperor Joseph of Austria was critically ill. Of those stories there was no official confirmation, communication between Great Britain and Austria being severed. The emperor is so old, however, that it was thought likely the strain he must have undergone recently would soon begin to tell.

## BURNED VILLAGES STARVED REFUGEES DESOLATE, RUINS

By Karl H. Von Wiegand.  
Maastricht, Holland, via The Hague, Aug. 24.—Hundreds of Belgian refugees are crossing the Dutch frontier, penniless, half-starved and with no clothing but what they wear. The Dutch red cross has established refugee camps and improvised hospitals and feeble efforts are being made to relieve the suffering of the fugitives. Roads crossing the Dutch frontier from Belgium have been barricaded by the Dutch troops, who are determined to fight to maintain their country's neutrality. As an American correspondent I passed through Holland intending to visit the Belgian villages and investigate personally stories of German brutality. As Maastricht, the distant booming of the guns at Liège could be heard. The refugees there were in a pitiable condition. When I was within 15 miles of Liège a Dutch patrol arrested me. The major in command forbade me from crossing the frontier and gave me my choice of returning to Maastricht or going to jail. I returned to Maastricht. The major who forced me to do so was polite but firm. When I appeared before him I protested that I represented hundreds of American newspapers and had a duty to perform. The major shook his head. "Your train leaves at 4 o'clock," he said, "and you have just time to catch it or you can go to prison. You can't stay here. I can't listen to arguments. I'm sorry," he added, apologetically, but profanely, "but I'm compelled to do my duty. Excuse poor English." Doctors in the cathedral here, which has been turned into a hospital, told many stories of the courage shown by the wounded Germans. They spoke of one of them, only a boy, who was brought in in a frightfully mangled condition, remained two days unconscious, regained consciousness just before he died tried to salute, failed, whispered to a nurse: "Herr Lieutenant, I report myself," and then fell back dead. A young German officer was mentioned, who, lingering for several days with a shrapnel wound the size of a baseball in his side, constantly implored the physicians to disregard him and help his comrades, and frequently murmured his regret at being too weak to return and continue fighting. Aid from outside is urgently needed. Medical stores are scarce and food is short. The Dutch Red Cross is doing everything possible with the means at its command to relieve suffering. From the hills south of here the German troops can be seen with field glasses. The ruins of many villages are also discernible in the general direction of Liège. The scene was one of frightful desolation, due to the vengeance exacted by the Germans, enraged by stories of atrocities said to have been perpetrated by the Belgians on wounded soldiers or in retaliation for the firing by civilians on German troops. A Dutch army 250,000 strong guards the frontier.

## AUSTRIA WHIPPED TO STANDSTILL BY LITTLE SERVA

Austrian Soldiers Have All Been Withdrawn From the Servian Territory  
SERVIANS TAKE 4500 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS  
Servian Forces Still Pursuing Their Badly Demoralized Enemy  
Nish, Serbia, Aug. 24.—Austria's defeat in its Servian campaign has been complete, the war office here announced today. As a result of their losses at Drina, it was stated the Austrian forces had all been withdrawn and Servia's part in the war would soon be over. Servian captures included 4,500 Austrians, among them many officers, 53 field guns, eight howitzers, 114 saissons and quantities of equipment and ammunition.

## MEXICAN SITUATION IS CLEARING SLOWLY

Washington, Aug. 24.—President Wilson declared today that efforts to bring about trouble between Provisional President Carranza and General Villa were being made by persons outside of Mexico. Trouble-makers who probably would profit by intervention, the president said, were using every means in their power to prevent an adjustment of differences between Carranza and Villa. El Paso, Texas, Aug. 24.—A conference between the factions in northern Mexico with a view to preventing further strife will be held at Nogales, Sonora, some time this week. It was reported that in addition to the friction caused by General Maytorena uprising against the Carranza government, Carranza's dispute with General Villa also would be taken up.

## RUMORED AUSTRIAN SHIPS WERE SUNK

This Rumor Is Unconfirmed—Montegrins Founding Away at Cattaro, and a Zeppelin Is Reported Wrecked.  
Brindisi, Italy, Aug. 24.—Nothing definite had been heard here today concerning the unconfirmed report that Austrian ships had been sunk in another naval battle in the Adriatic. All accounts, however, agreed that the Anglo-French fleet was busy off the Austrian Adriatic coast, and reports had been received from reliable sources of the bombardment of Cattaro. From Lovetch the Montenegrin guns were said to be still pounding this port. Official French advices were quoted to the effect that Gallic aeroplanes had destroyed the German Zeppelin No. 8, near Badonviller. Not much credence was given to the rumor that Greek troops had been sent to help the Servians against Austria. It was thought unlikely the Athens government would act thus without declaring war, and no news of such a declaration had been received. The Servians, too, from all accounts, needed no aid at present.

## BRINGS SUIT AGAINST MERCANTILE COMPANY

Suit instituted after an investigation of the affairs of the concern by Corporation Commissioner Watson against the National Mercantile Company was filed in the circuit court today. It is stated in the complaint that the company makes loans upon real estate mortgage security and transacts other business of this nature. It is alleged that the company has not complied with the laws of the state in not making a declaration of intention on the business of the corporation, in not filing a certified copy of the articles of incorporation with the proper authorities, in not appointing and maintaining an attorney in fact in accordance with the statutes. It is further alleged that the company has failed and refused to comply with the law when demand was made upon it and that it has done business by false and unfair representations. An injunction restraining the company from doing any business whatsoever within this state is sought. Attorney General Crawford is handling the case for the state and the Mercantile company has been in the legal limelight a number of times before and the case promises to become an interesting battle from a legal standpoint.

## BASEBALL TODAY

American	R. H. E.
St. Louis	1 0 0
Philadelphia	7 0 0
Hamilton and Agnew; Plank and McAtery.	
Second game—	R. H. E.
St. Louis	3 8 1
Philadelphia	6 10 1
Baumgardner and Leary; Bush and Schang.	
Call called end seventh; dark.	
National	R. H. E.
Detroit	1 12 0
Washington	0 4 2
Dunn and McKee; Shaw and Ainsworth.	
Williams replaced Ainsworth.	
R. H. E.	
Cleveland	3 9 3
Boston	7 13 0
Hagerman, Dillinger, Coombes and O'Neill; Leonard and Carrigan.	
Blending replaced Coombes; Thomas replaced Carrigan.	
R. H. E.	
Chicago	2 6 0
New York	1 6 1
Scott and Schalk; Fisher and Nunnaker.	
Cole replaced Fisher.	
National	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	3 7 2
Pittsburg	2 9 0
Marshall and Dovin; McQuillen and Gibson.	
R. H. E.	
Brooklyn	0 5 0
Cincinnati	4 4 0
Reubach and McCarty; Benton and Gonzalez.	
R. H. E.	
Boston	5 9 1
Chicago	9 10 2
Tyler, Rudolph and Gowdy; Lavender and Bresnahan.	
Federal	R. H. E.
First game—	R. H. E.
Brooklyn	6 14 3
Indianapolis	7 12 0
13 innings.	
Marion, Maxwell and Land; Kaiser, lig and Haridan.	
Baltimore-St. Louis game postponed; rain.	
Pittsburg-Kansas City game postponed; rain.	
Chicago and Buffalo, no game; teams traveling.	
New York-St. Louis game postponed; rain.	
A New York man has gone abroad to swim the English channel. That's about the only way he'll get across just at present.	

## GREATEST SCRAP IN HISTORY

Losses Are Appalling, Exceeding Those of Any Battle Ever Before Fought  
MILLION RESERVES BEHIND CONTESTANTS  
French War Office Says Outcome of Battle May Not Be Known for Days  
(By Wm. Philip Sims)  
Paris, Aug. 24.—The French and British were holding back the entire German army today. The fighting was desperate; the losses appalling. The war office here declared the outcome of the battle probably would not be known for days. The fighting line was like a "Z" from Audenarde to Brussels to Mons and Namur. The heaviest fighting was half way between Brussels and Mons. If the Germans should be beaten experts said they would be in danger of having the column cut in two. The German army in Luxembourg had also assumed the offensive. In Alsace the war office said the French were holding their own, the Germans having been repulsed at Mulhausen. The situation in Lorraine was pronounced "satisfactory" though it was admitted that the French had abandoned Donnoa and Saales passes to prevent being cut off.

Paris, Aug. 24.—More casualties than in any other battle in history had already been piled up today in the titanic struggle raging between the allies and the Germans in Belgium, the war office announced today. This was the conflict's third day. There were points where the allies' defensive wall had been broken, but reinforcements, rushed forward at top speed, had invariably filled up these gaps. In other places the German infantry had been compelled to retire. The Germans were in enormous strength, however, and experts said nearly 1,000,000 reserves were behind the kaiser's troops. South of Luxembourg, the kaiser's troops were repulsed at Pont A Mouson Saturday but re-captured it Sunday. The town is just on the French side of the frontier. The force which took it was the Metz army, and it was rumored the German crown prince was in command. German reinforcements were being rushed from Strassburg to help the body which was beaten by the French at Mulhausen. British Stand Firm. London, Aug. 24.—"British forces on the continent have engaged the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium, since early Sunday," said an official war office announcement today. "The British are holding their ground." The war office expressed the opinion that the outcome of the big battle in Belgium would not be known for several days. Experts here agreed that, should the Germans be defeated, they would have to fight on the defensive hereafter. Claims French Defeat. Washington, Aug. 24.—The German

## The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Tuesday; northerly winds.



## KAISER RISKS ALL ON ONE BATTLE

By J. W. T. Mason.  
(Former London Correspondent of the United Press.)  
New York, Aug. 24.—An audacious German attempt to squeeze the allies from Belgium undoubtedly is the meaning of the great struggle progressing today from Luxembourg almost to the western European coast. The most important part of the kaiser's strategy is to drive his forces through southern Belgium into France. If he succeeds in this the Germans will be able to concentrate in the gaps between the French frontier strongholds at Lille, Valenciennes and Mauberge. Once in these positions, it is clear that a German movement pivoting on Brussels and acting like a great vice, gradually narrowing, will attempt to press the allies backward.  
If the plan wins.  
Should this plan, too, succeed, the allies must take refuge, dividing and surrounded, at Lille, Valenciennes and Mauberge, or fight between the two German armies engaged in driving them from Belgium in the north and in forcing them back, in the south, from the French frontier. Until the Germans break through southern Belgium, however, the rest of the movement must wait. This explains the continuation of the present fighting from Mons to Luxembourg. The importance of the battle is indicated by the presence of the British and French. If the Germans are checked in their southern advance their plan can end at best in no more than a doubtful victory, for a route by which the allies may retire from Belgium will remain unbroken. If Fight Is Lost. A stupendous triumph is the stake for which Germany is playing, since it is risking in southern Belgium a check-

## Greatest Losses in History

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