

American Girls Story of Flight From War Zone

London, Aug. 24.—The following story of the flight of three American girls from the German war zone was received by the London bureau of the United Press today in a delayed letter from Karl H. Von Wiegand, Berlin correspondent of the United Press:

(By Karl H. Von Wiegand.)

Three American girls—the Misses Marion Park and Katherine Lord of Boston, and Miss Ida Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y., went through the thick of the German war zone just as the fatherland was striking the first blow through Belgium. Their stories, as told by me on a train en route to Rotterdam were full of praise for the courtesy of German officials, civil and military, in the first trying days of the war.

"We were in the Bavarian Alps when we learned war was imminent," said Miss Park. "We started for London via Cologne at once. When we reached Cologne it was apparent that war was only a matter of hours. Everywhere the greatest activity was apparent and the population was feverish with excitement. At Cologne we reached the little village of Dolhain, on the Belgian frontier between Verrieres and Aix-La-Chapelle. The mobilization orders had been received at that hour, and all trains were turned over to the military department. We had to disembark. There was no hotel and so we got a peasant who had a little home in the town to take us in.

Heard Cannons Boar.

"The next morning we walked down the road to the railroad junction and met with what to us seemed to be the entire German army advancing on Belgium. Throughout the entire day thousands of men swung through the little village. That night we began to hear the roar of cannons as the Germans opened their attack on Liege. The roar continued all through the night and almost without interruption during the next three days. When there was a cessation, the very stillness after such a din was decidedly impressive.

"We felt we were in the very path of the war. Liege was only a few miles away. We were in touch with the soldiers constantly. On the very first day we were in Dolhain they assured us we would not be delayed. They all seemed confident that there would be no resistance from Belgium.

"We're only marching through Belgium," one strapping big German told me.

"On the second day we saw the full horrors of war with the bringing through Dolhain of the first wounded. They were carried from the front in automobiles. Meanwhile, the village was left with only a scant handful of soldiers, all the remainder being ordered to the firing line. That same day far up in the sky we saw a French monoplane. The guard in Dolhain signalled the machine, and not receiving a return, opened fire on it. The monoplane was far above range, and so far as we could see was uninjured by the hundreds of bullets fired at it. This was the only aeroplane we saw, but German soldiers told me later that several had been maneuvering overhead and that their shooting had brought one down.

Belgians Revengful.

"With the arrival of the wounded we began to hear terrible stories of the cruelty of the Belgian peasants to the wounded and helpless Germans. We saw a captain, two other officers and fifteen men brought in who said they were sleeping in a house when they were suddenly attacked by the villagers. The peasants forced their way into the house and without arousing the soldiers attempted to slaughter all as they slept. These same wounded and others told us horrible stories of cruelties to German wounded at the hands of Belgians to whom they were left for treatment.

"From what we saw ourselves and our talk with the German wounded, we are convinced there is much more truth in the German charges of Belgian inhumanity and violation of the rules of civilized warfare than the Belgian charges against the Kaiser's troops. Possibly this Belgian cruelty brought terrible retribution from the enraged German soldiers. That is conceivable.

"The peasants of Dolhain were passive and sullen. But those in nearby villages were said to be ferocious against the invaders. We were near the town of Vis, which has since been burned by the Germans because of the constant harassing of Germans by the villagers.

"As the roar of cannon continued and a constant stream of German troops poured through Dolhain, we began to get uneasy. Food was becoming scarce. We went to the German frontier but were refused permission to cross back on German soil, and then came back to the village of Carlet. The German captain commanding the guard there was kindness itself. He tried to do everything for our comfort, and finally wrote us a passport. That was a veritable lifesaver for us. It enabled us to cross to German soil again. We went to Aix-La-Chapelle. The American consul there, to whom we applied for passports, said our German army officers' pass was much more potent than anything he could supply. We had the police stamp this sheet of note paper, and it took us to Berlin without trouble."

Praise German Soldiers.

Miss Park was enthusiastic in her praise for the courtesy shown them by the German soldiery.

"In Dolhain," she said, "there was an English woman and her little child, staying like us at a peasant's home. The soldiers were kindest in their treatment. Officers came round daily and asked if she were comfortable, if she had enough bed clothing to keep herself and her child warm, and offered food from their army mess if it was needed. Owing to the war with England, she was not permitted to cross the frontier into Germany again.

"During our trip from Cologne to Berlin we passed 78 military trains in 24 hours. Everything passed off like clock-work.

"Although we were in the center of things, we can only testify to the greatest courtesy and consideration of every German with whom we came in contact. Despite congestion at the railroad stations, the officials were never too busy to help us, and the soldiers gave us the kindest treatment. It's an experience we wouldn't want again and yet wouldn't have missed for worlds."

H. W. MEYERS ARRIVES HOME FROM NEW YORK

Excitement Was Intense in the City When War Broke Out—Met with Accident and Had End of Thumb Cut Off.

Henry W. Meyers, who has been in New York for the past six weeks purchasing for the Meyers' department store of this city, is wearing his arm in a sling like a soldier back from the war in Europe. The cause is that while returning home he had the thumb of his right hand cut off between the root of the nail and the first joint. As soon as possible after the accident, which occurred while the train was rounding a curve, medical attendance was secured and the thumb sewed on again. The train was running at a rapid rate and Mr. Meyers was standing near a door, and as it plunged around the curve threw him against the railing and caught his thumb in the jamb.

The accident happened near Williston, North Dakota, at which place he laid over eight hours. Great Northern physicians took the best care of Mr. Meyers' thumb and dressed it at three different stations enroute. In every way possible, Mr. Meyers says that the officials endeavored to make him as comfortable as possible. He arrived in Salem Sunday.

Mr. Meyers was in New York when war in Europe was declared and says Wall street for a time was a veritable hive of excitement. In Herald Square, he says that interested knots of people watch the bulletin boards all night. Many groups he observed got into heated arguments respecting the various nations but nothing warmer than arguments passed. The representatives of the warring factions would march through the streets and sing their national songs, but that was stopped by the police after a time as it might lead to conflicts. Mr. Meyers' letter that was published in the Saturday Capital Journal is typical, and is corroborated by other articles appearing in other papers from other sources. He is glad to get back to Salem.

BLOCKADE IN CHINA.

Shanghai, August 24.—Japanese, British, French and Russian warships established a blockade of Tsing Tschau today.

MARRIED.

LEWIS-BEAN—Saturday, July 22, 1914, at the home of Albert Lewis on Wilson and Fir streets, Mamie Bean and Leonard Lewis, Rev. W. M. Blodgett read the marriage ceremony. Mr. Lewis is employed by the Spaulding Logging Company. The young couple are at home to their friends at the Albert Lewis home.

The assault and battery case of Brick against Enright, which arose Friday over an altercation over business matters in the Plymouth Clothing store, which was to come to trial this morning at 10 o'clock was postponed until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

DAY AFTER CIRCUS BIG ONE FOR BANKS

In the cities and towns of the country at large there is one day in the year when there is a sudden increase in population—the next day it vanishes and the city or town resumes its normal size, richer in experience, in knowledge and much richer in money, for it is a fact that almost any bank may attest, that the day after the circus day of the year is usually marked by the banks as the day of the biggest deposits of the year.

Local economists may be surprised at this statement and may even be inclined to dispute it, but their disposition may not dispel the fact. The reasons are too numerous and too varied to be recounted in extense, but the basic fact lies in the circumstance that when people come from the country into the town they spend money and spend it in the town. The few thousands they may spend with the circus is for the most part not taken away from the town, for it is a business law among circus proprietors that they must spend more in a town than they take away from it. They certainly do not want to, but their local expenses compel them to. Excepting in the largest cities this money does not come from the town itself, but from the people the circus brings into the town.

The proprietors of the Barnum & Bailey circus which visits Salem next Thursday assume all the committee work and raising of funds for the circus celebration that brings the throngs into town—if it is a fair, a convention, a celebration of any other sort the business men of the town have to take up the burden assumed by the circus managers, and the general history of such investments by local business men is a record of considerable immediate loss, with extremely doubtful possibilities of a recovery of this sort of loss in the future.

Circus day is again approaching in this city, and in view of the incontrovertible facts cited above it ought to be welcomed by local economists as it is bound to be by the masses of the people and thus made a day of pleasurable contemplation for everybody in the community.

BILL TO PURCHASE VESSELS WILL PASS

Washington, Aug. 24.—President Wilson told callers at the White House today that he expected the bill for government purchase of merchant vessels will be passed by congress within two weeks. He said the fleet was intended largely to develop new trade and did not think it would discourage private enterprises.

CHARLES BROWN, MEDFORD, KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE

Medford, Ore., Aug. 24.—Charles Brown, 35, a stationary engineer, is dead today from an electrical shock sustained while attempting to extricate himself from the entanglements of a live wire. The wire fell across his shoulders as he was aiding in fighting a barn fire. He took hold of it to throw it from him, and was killed instantly.

FOUR MILLION MEN LED BY EMPEROR

Rome, Aug. 24.—The first line of the Russian army now moving in force against the entire German-Austrian frontier numbers 4,000,000 men, according to a dispatch received here today from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Messagero, a newspaper.

A second army, almost as great as the first, is announced, will move behind the first and reinforce it when needed.

The czar was said to be at the front with the general army staff.

As a result of the meeting of the Oregon Logberry Growers' association in the auditorium of the Salem Commercial club Saturday afternoon, a subscription of \$850 was made for the purpose of advertising the logberry. The subscription will become due when \$1500 has been raised. It is planned to make this sum fully \$2000. Among those who spoke at the meeting were L. H. Roberts, treasurer of the association, who talked on the outlook of the crop; Manager Crawford, of the Salem Fruit Union, who spoke on "The History and Marketing of the Logberry"; J. H. Albert, banker, who favored extensive advertising of the berry in national magazines in order to create a demand for the product; and H. S. Gile, of the Gile company, who talked on the "History of the Prune Industry," and suggested that the prune growers and logberry growers cooperate with the Salem Commercial club in advertising both fruits.

In reply to a letter of inquiry sent to the United States National Lawn Tennis association at New York city by Ralph Moore, secretary of the promotion department of the Salem Commercial club regarding the matter of securing sanction of that association for the tennis tournament to be held here August 31, a communication has been received from the secretary of the association stating that sanction could not be given unless the Salem club joined the national association. If the club decides to join the national association by wiring that fact and sending the written application, the executive committee may elect to sanction the meet. The matter was referred to Paul Wallace and Bob Benham, members of the committee who have the tournament in charge.

Harvesters and Hop Pickers' Dry Goods Supplies

Calico at 5c a yard Big assortment 36-inch Percales at 10c a yard

BOYS' SHIRTS 25c	Boys' Overalls, double seat and knee, 50c	Children's Coverall Overalls, Heavy denim, 50c
----------------------------	--	---

STRAW HATS 8c	Ladies' Shoes, regular \$3.00 goods; just right for outing wear \$1.50 pair	3-pound Cotton Bats 50c
-------------------------	--	----------------------------

Hop Pickers' Gloves at 25c, at 10c and 5c pair

Our Fall goods are coming in fast. Ladies' New Coats, the newest things, at moderate prices. Our Fall Millinery Stock has arrived.

ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM

240 and 246 Commercial Street

Because Louis Brankofski threatened to cut out his heart, William Wohl swore out a warrant this morning against him and had him arrested by Constable Cooper. The difficulty arose over the payment of rent for the fruit store that the two conducted on State street opposite the Spa. Wohl alleged that they had been partners and were settling up when Brankofski came to him this morning and said he owed him \$10. This Wohl denied and it is then that he alleges Brankofski threatened to cut out his heart. The case was brought to trial this afternoon in Justice Webster's court.

ANXIOUS ABOUT STAFF.
Washington, Aug. 24.—Anxiety concerning the whereabouts of the Berlin staff of the Japanese embassy was expressed this afternoon at the Japanese Washington embassy. The charge of affairs, D. Gerep, had not learned Tokyo how he planned to leave. No word had been received from him, it was said, in 48 hours.

FLOUR ADVANCED.
Portland, Ore., Aug. 24.—Flour today advanced another 20 cents per barrel, and the patent grades were selling at \$5.20. Millers claimed the advance was due to a shortage in bluestem wheat.

GREATEST SCRAP

(Continued from page one.)

embassy here announced today that it had received the following message from Berlin via the wireless station at Sayville, L. I.:

"The German crown prince's army won a decisive victory northwest of Diedenhofen, near Metz, over five French army corps. The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun was cut off. The French retreated to the River Meuse. The crown prince's army is chasing the French, and has taken a number of prisoners. The French no longer are able to face the terrible fire sent into their ranks by the Germans."

Servers Relations.
Copenhagen, Aug. 24.—Germany severed diplomatic relations with Japanese very informally, it was learned here today. Just before the hour for expiration of the Japanese ultimatum, a representative of the Berlin foreign office called on the Japanese charge d'affaires and handed him his passports, remarking that Germany had no answer to make to Japanese demand concerning Kiao Chau.

The American ambassador took over the Japanese embassy.

Germans Break Lines.
London, Aug. 24.—That the Germans in Belgium have broken the first line of the allies' defense was announced by the official war information bureau here tonight.

As a result, it was stated, the withdrawal had become necessary of a part of the allies' forces to their original position on the French frontier. It was explained that this withdrawal was upon prepared plans and was for "purely strategic reasons."

French Are Retiring.
Paris, Aug. 24.—The war office admitted this afternoon that a general battle between French and Germans was raging throughout the Vosges mountain range.

"The general situation has deteriorated as to bring back our troops," it was stated.

This was interpreted as meaning that the French were retiring in upper Alsace to escape being cut off by the enormous German army from Metz.

Men with ready money can be counted upon to read the Journal Wants and to respond quickly to those which appeal.

INQUIRITIVE WILLIE.

My pa he didn't go down-town
Last evening after tea,
But got a book and settled down
As comfy as could be,
I tell you I was offal glad
To have my pa about
To answer all the things I had
Been tryin' to find out.

And so I asked him why the world
Is round instead of square,
And why the piggies' tails are curled,
And why don't fish breathe air;
And why the moon don't hit a star,
And why the dark is black,
And just how many birds there are,
And will the wind come back.

And why does water stay in wells,
And why some folks do wed,
And what's that roar I hear in shells,
And why some hair is red;
And why the grass is always green
Instead of sometimes blue,
An' why a bean will grow a bean
And not an apple, too.

And why a horse can't learn to moo
And why a cow can't neigh,
And do the fairies live on dew,
And what makes hair turn gray;
And then my pa got up, an' gee!
The offal words he said!
I hadn't done one thing, but he
Just sent me off to bed.—EX.

WOMAN NOVELIST'S PLAY WINS BIG PRIZE.



After reading sixteen hundred and forty-six manuscripts entered in the competition for the \$10,000 prize which he offered for the best play submitted to him Mr. Winthrop Ames and those whom he associated with himself as judges have awarded the prize to Miss Alice Brown, of Boston, Mass., a writer of fiction based on life in New England. The other judges were Mr. Augustus Thomas, president of the Society of American Dramatists, and Mr. Adolph Klauer, who is associated with Messrs. Selwyn & Co., theatrical producers, in an advisory capacity. Many manuscripts were excluded from the competition for not conforming to the rules.

Miss Brown's play is called "Children of Earth." It deals with rural types in New England. It is her first long play, although she has had several short works produced. Mr. Ames will produce the play early next season.

This Lady and Child

HAVE EVIDENTLY USED LIBERALLY AND TO GREAT ADVANTAGE

The National Embroidery Patterns



NOW BEING OFFERED BY THE CAPITAL JOURNAL FOR FOUR COUPONS AND 68 CENTS.

Pick out the different beautiful hand-embroidered articles used by the lady and child in the above bathroom scene. You can have all these with just a little work and patience if you will take advantage of The Capital Journal's wonderful Hot Iron Transfer Pattern Offer. Coupon in today's paper.

HUNDREDS GONE, SOME LEFT.

This Pattern campaign is limited, so do not delay until you find the opportunity gone. Every outfit complete. Contains 200 Hot-iron Pattern Designs, usually sold at 10 cents each. One Pamphlet of Instruction, One Cupid All-wood Beaded Hoop, Five Skeins Richardson's Silk, Five Skeins American Beauty Floss.

ALL YOURS FOR FOUR COUPONS AND 68 CENTS.
Out-of-town readers will add 5 cents for postage.