Full Leased Wire Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

ALLIES ARE VERY MUCH ALARMED

The Words of French Leaders Are Cheerful But Their Action Belies Them

ADMIT GERMANS ARE FAR INSIDE LINES

Russians Swarm Over Frontier and May Draw Part of Army From France

The allies plainly were alarmed today by developments on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Cheering words were spoken but actions belied them.

The Paris and London war offices withheld their usual statements concerning the fighting's progress.

Paris was preparing to withstand a siege.

War Minister Millerand said these preparations were only "precautionary" but the people feared the allies' flanks had been turned and that they were being driven in upon the capital.

There certainly was terrific frontier fighting and in places it was admitted the Germans were 25 miles on the French side.

The French professed, however, to have won fierce skirmishing about Lille and reports that Lille itself had fallen were denied.

It was also asserted the Gallic troops were having the better of the struggle along the frontier between Nancy and the Vosges mountains.

British Premier Asquith told the house of commons that "the prospects for a satisfactory outcome of the conflict are excellent." At the same time, however, British were being landed to aid in keeping the Germans out of Ostend, whence it was feared they would raid England with dirigibles.

The allies' losses were described in England as "staggering" and it was said the Germans had lost thrice as many as the British and French.

Specifically, it was unofficially estimated that the Franco-British force had lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, captured and missing.

Repudiating an accusation that England had caused the conflict foreign minister Sir Edward Grey said that, while German Ambassador Lichnowisky did not want war, "the real figure was in Berlin."

"Germany," declared Sir Edward, "was entirely responsible for the war." Germany, however, was so effectually cut off from communication that its side could not be heard.

The Russians, swarming over the German and Austrian frontiers, with little resistance in the former case but in the face of fierce fighting in the latter, predicted they would be attacking Berlin in three weeks.

It was announced that the British cruiser Highflyer had sunk the German trans-Atlantic liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, in service as a cruiser, saving much of the crew as were not killed in action.

Japan formally notified the Kiao Chau Germans by wireless that they were blockaded.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Friday; northwesterly winds Friday.

REGISTRATION BEGINS

Registration of city voters for the coming municipal election began bright and early this morning when City Recorder Elgin opened the books. Voters will be allowed to register for this election up to 5 o'clock on October 17. The city recorder is anxious that all who expect to register should come in as soon as possible as there are about 7,000 persons in Salem who must sign up before that date if they want to vote.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE, SUNK

Former Big Trans-Atlantic Liner Pressed Into Service as Cruiser, Sunk by Britisher Off African Coast.

London, Aug. 27.—That the British cruiser Highflyer had sunk the German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse off the west African coast was announced by First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill in the house of commons today.

The lost vessel was well known as a trans-Atlantic liner but had been pressed into the naval service as a cruiser at the outbreak of war. Before it was sunk said Churchill, its guns killed one of the Highflyer's crew and wounded five.

Premier Asquith, also addressing the commons, reported:

"The government is desirous of giving the country all the information consistent with the public interest but it has been necessary to withhold many facts. It will be possible, however, to lift the veil of secrecy soon.

"The British troops on the continent are upholding the best traditions of the service. They were in action Wednesday against a superior German force and acquitted themselves splendidly.

"The prospects for a satisfactory outcome of the conflict are excellent."

The house applauded this statement vociferously. Keir Hardie, a socialist member of the house and a strong anti-militarist, tried to question Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey concerning neutrality negotiations with other countries but was howled down.

"Do the socialists in the Reichstag ask such questions?" shouted Timothy Healy.

Despite this commotion, Sir Edward, however, answered Hardie.

German Ambassador Lichnowsky did his best, he said, to prevent war.

"But the authority was not in his hands," continued the foreign secretary. "The real figure was in Berlin.

"That is why the negotiation in the interests of peace failed. The ambassador made suggestions but the actual proposals came from the German capital. They were far different from what the ambassador suggested.

"Germany was entirely responsible for the war."

NOTIFIES GOVERNOR PORT IS BLOCKADED

American Consul Notified and Given 24 Hours in Which to Leave, But He Decides to Stick to His Post.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.—From his flagship, the Suwo, Admiral Kato, commanding the Japanese naval force off Kiao Chau bay, today formally notified the German governor of Kiao Chau by wireless that the settlement was blockaded. The United States consul was given 24 hours option whether to remain or leave, and chose the former alternative.

Though a Japanese bombardment had put out of commission the wireless station on the German island of Yap, southwest of Guam, the mikado's forces were understood to have displayed no inclination to seize the island.

Yap is still in cable communication with Shanghai, but the destruction of the wireless station cut off from the world the German Ladrone and Caroline island groups, whose messages, received by wireless, Yap has hitherto relayed to Asia, Europe and America.

BUSINESS SECTION OF SHELTON BURNED

Shelton, Wash., Aug. 27.—Fire that started in the kitchen of the J. C. Pauley restaurant here early today, destroyed practically the entire business section of the town, with a loss of more than $150,000. Several men and two women were overcome by smoke and heat while heroically battling the progress of the flames. It was due to their desperate efforts that the fire was prevented from spreading to the residence section. No lives are believed to have been lost.

Four blocks of buildings were wiped out, but two business structures remain standing. These are the Shelton department store and the Shelton bank, modern fire-proof buildings.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON IT.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Austrian evacuation of the San Jak of Novibazar, a territory about 125 miles long by 40 to 50 wide, running between Servia, Montenegro and Austria, was announced by the Servian legation here today.

RUSSIANS AIMING TO REACH BERLIN PASSING FORTS BY

Will Reduce These Later; Expect to Be in Berlin in Three Weeks

CZAR HAS FOUR ARMIES OF 2,000,000 MEN EACH

Plan Is to Bottle Up Garrisons by Sheer Force of Numbers and Leave Them

London, Aug. 27.—In their haste to reach Berlin, striking a blow which will force the kaiser to diminish the furry of his attack on the Franco-British allies, it was said today the Russians were not stopping to reduce the east Prussian forts on their line of march.

They were taking the precaution, however, of isolating each fort as they passed, and leaving a sufficient force to keep its garrison bottled up to safeguard themselves against flank attacks.

Owing to their own great numbers and the weakness of the German garrisons, this plan of campaigning, which would be neither for the Germans nor for the Franco-British allies, was said to be presenting no serious difficulties.

Later, it was expected, the various forts would be reduced one at a time.

It was believed the main Russian column would move straight on Posen, crossing the Warta river near the frontier.

The czar's commisseriat, said a St. Petersburg dispatch, was excellent and the troops would not have to "live off the country."

Army of 8,000,000.

St. Petersburg, via Rome, Aug. 27.—Within three weeks the Russians expect to attack Berlin, it was officially stated here today. It was announced at the same time that mobilization had been completed and that 8,000,000 Russians were under arms.

They were divided into four armies of 2,000,000 men each, to be placed in the field from inland mobilization centers, one after another, each succeeding rearward army filling the gaps in its predecessor's ranks after each general engagement.

Germans Retiring.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The Germans were still retiring today before the Russian advance in east Prussia.

The present objective of the Russian central advance was believed to be the important city of Posen. As they preceded, the czar's troops were bottling the Germans in the eastern forts.

It was reported here that when they evacuated Gumbinnen, Insterburg and Eydtkuhnen, the Germans poisoned the food supplies they left behind.

Germans Claim Victory.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The German embassy here announced today that a wireless message from Berlin said the German cruiser Magdeburg had been blown up in the bay of Finland.

"It simply encountered a superior force," was the only explanation given.

The dispatch said the Magdeburg was entering the bay when a foreign fleet ran her aground and destroyed her. Most of the crew it was said, escaped.

A second dispatch from Berlin said the Russian defeat at Krasnik resulted from "an irrisistable attack by Austrian infantry."

Still another dispatch said:

"A large number of prisoners, chiefly British soldiers, passed through Aix La Chappelle today."

FIRST THROUGH CANAL.

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 27.—Celebrating the arrival of the steamship Missourian, the first vessel to touch this port after passing through the Panama canal, the whistles of every craft in the harbor blew for an hour today. San Pedro was wild with enthusiasm. The Missourian is the largest vessel of the American-Hawaiian fleet.

WILL REPRESENT ALL NEWS ASSOCIATIONS

Washington, Aug. 27.—Frederick Palmer, one of the most famous war correspondents in the world, will represent the United Press and all other American press associations at the front with the British army. The British war office announced today that only one American correspondent would be permitted with the army and the American press associations unanimously agreed that Palmer was the man best suited for the place.

Palmer was in London when the war started. All American press associations will receive his reports simultaneously.

KAISER HAS DREAM OF MAKING EUROPE ONE VAST EMPIRE

London, Aug. 27.—That the kaiser has in mind, if he should win the pending European war, the acquisition of the whole North sea and Baltic coast, from the Strait of Dover to the Gulf of Finland, was the opinion expressed here today by diplomats representing countries in arms against the German and Austro-Hungary allies.

Their theory was that he would claim, say, the French departments of the Pas-De-Calais, the Nord, Ardennes, the Meuse and Muerthe-et-Moselle, Belgium and Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Denmark, the Russian Baltic provinces, which have already large German population, and probably Russian Poland.

The German government did, indeed, say that it intended to evacuate Belgium as soon as the military situation made it possible, and Holland and Denmark have been merely alarmed without actually being threatened.

Judging, however, from what the Fatherland's ruler and his advisors undoubtedly would consider the necessities of their situation, observers of continental affairs were convinced that Belgium would remain a German province and that means would be found of involving Holland and Denmark in the conflict before the time came for talk of a settlement.

From France and Russia, as having fought the Teutons, the demand for territorial indemnities would be natural.

In addition to this, it was taken for granted that Austria would get Servia, Montenegro, Albania and possibly the Russian province of Bessarabia, and from Roumania, which, while not yet in arms, has sympathized with Russia, the Moldavian country.

Just as Germany declared it had no thought of taking territory from Belgium, Austria announced, when it declared hostilities, that it had no designs against Servia's integrity.

It was considered certain, however, that the general war would be regarded as having wiped out these pledges.

Bulgaria, being already pro-Austrian, it was thought might expect to remain unmolested.

Turkey also, which, though it has thus far remained neutral, has passively favored Germany, who also deemed likely to continue undisturbed.

Greece, however, as a friend of the British-French-Russian-Servian combination, was considered likely to lose to Austria, sooner or later, a part at least of the territories it wrested from the sultan.

With Italy also, for having failed to join the Teutons in arms, though bound to them by a treaty of alliance, it was believed there would also be a stern reckoning, which probably would cost it at least two or three northern provinces.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, Germany was thought to covet not so much a foothold on the British Isles as a share of the nation's colonial possessions.

Even in the event of a continental victory it could not obtain this while the British retained control of the seas, but, supreme on the continent, it was regarded as certain the kaiser's next business in life would be to end the British naval supremacy.

That these things would come to pass the allies did not believe, holding not only that they would, but for the sake of very existence, that they absolutely must win.

The objects named, however, are, in their opinion, the stake in the present struggle.

GERMANS CROSS FRENCH FRONTIER NEAR MONTMEDY

German Army of Two Corps Trying to Flank Allies and Force Withdrawal

LOSSES "STAGGERING;" BUT GERMANS' GREATER

French Admit Some of Their Frontier Towns Will Have to Be Abandoned

(By Ed L. Keen.)

London, Aug. 27.—The usual official morning statement of war departments was significantly withheld here today.

Unofficially it was reported that the Germans had penetrated the Franco-British line between Montmedy and Longwy, French frontier towns. Even the government has admitted that the German pressure upon the allies' front at these two points was such that both eventually would have to be abandoned.

The war office did not deny that German flankers, said to consist of two army corps, were trying to force a withdrawal on the part of the allies' extreme left, thus weakening their center. It was believed the latter had sufficient reserves, however, to prevent this.

The French artillery had repulsed a cavalry raid against the allies' left wing.

German losses, said the war office, had thus far been thrice those of the allies, though the latter were "staggering."

Purely unofficial reports had it that the allies' roll was 70,000 killed, wounded captured and missing.

Serious Reverses.

London, Aug. 27.—Serious Franco-British reverses were rumored circumstantially today in connection with stories of the Germans' operations against the allies.

Some said the latter had been driven entirely from southern Belgium.

The official military information bureau was silent.

An Ostend dispatch to the London Express said Lillie, France, had surrendered to the kaiser's forces, the mayor having previously disarmed the police and warned the people not to resist, as it was useless and would only provoke German reprisals.

The British government termed Germany's official statements by wireless of the war situation "mendacious and utterly at variance with the facts." It was announced that Sir A. Conan Doyle would reply to them.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company said that a Danish trawler had been sunk by a mine in the North sea and that four of its crew perished. This story was unconfirmed.

Belgians Are Busy.

Antwerp, Aug. 27—Most of Belgium's northern military forces were operating today between Malines and Brussels, destroying railroads and cutting other lines of communication.

The Germans were fiercely resisting this work of destruction but their preoccupation with their attack on the French and British to the southward was such that they were temporarily unable to spare enough men to prevent it.

About 60,000 were being held in check by the Belgians.

Afraid of Aeroplanes.

London, Aug. 27.—Alarmed by the danger of an aerial raid of England from Ostend, if the Germans should take the Belgian port, England has rushed marines to help the Belgians there.

In announcing that they had arrived, First Lord of the Admiralty Wins-

(Continued on page 3.)

50,000 AMERICANS WOULD JOIN ARMY

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Colonel Sam Hughes, minister of militia, declared this afternoon that 50,000 Americans had applied for enlistment in the Canadian army to be sent to Europe. He would not say whether any of the Americans had been accepted.

THINKS CORPORATIONS SHOULD HIRE GUNMEN

Stockton Employer Says Employers Have Right to Hire Armed Men to Kill Anyone Who Displeases Them.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Chairman Chris Totten, of the Stockton M. M. & E., was a witness yesterday before the federal industrial relations committee. He admitted frankly that men were employed to protect members of the association, declaring that "there were so many crimes committed and the police showed so plainly that they would not do anything that we decided it was necessary."

About 20 such men were hired, he said.

Asked if the M. M. & E. employed detectives, he answered:

"Yes, we have our ways of getting information through the usual channels."

"Do you make the assertion," asked Commissioner Garretson, "that when a man's judgment conflicts with a little matter like the law of the land, he has a right to keep a standing army to defend himself?"

"Have you ever been mobbed" asked Totten, in turn.

"No," said Garretson, "I was too smooth."

"Well, if you ever had been, you would wish you had somebody with a gatling gun," said Totten, who added that he considered it proper for a corporation to maintain an armed force, "if necessary for safety."

Organizer J. B. Dale, of the State Federation of Labor, also testified. Speaking of charges of union boycotting in Stockton he said:

"They declared that the unions authorized the boycott. That is false. It was a mere understanding that the labor people would spend their money with their friends."

ROBERT COLLIER DYING.

New York, Aug. 27.—Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher, was brought to New York today on a special train from the Adirondacks critically ill from uraemic poisoning. Collier was stricken Sunday and has been lying in a state of coma since.

SERVIANS PROTEST AUSTRIAN BRUTALITY

Bucharest, Roumania, Aug. 27.—As the representative of a neutral power, the Spanish minister here received today from Nish a copy of Servia's protests against alleged atrocities by Austrian soldiers on Servian non-combatants.

It was charged that the Austrians have murdered aged men, women and children. The Servians, at latest accounts, were still pursuing the Austrian force they defeated in a four days' battle on the river Drina. It was said they hoped to cut the fugitives off and annihilate them.

BASEBALL TODAY

Federal.

Indianapolis-Kansas City game called end third, account rain.

Moseley and Rariden; Henning and Easterly.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	5	10	2
Brooklyn	7	10	1

Krapp and Blair; Bluejacket and Land.

American.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	11	1
Philadelphia	6	8	1

Benz and Schalk; Bender and Schang. Lathrop replaced Benz.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	2	10	2
Boston	9	13	0

Bubuc and Stanage; Collins and Carrigan.

Creery replaced Dubuc; Reynolds replaced Creery; Baker replaced Stanage.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	5	1
Washington	1	4	2

Steen and O'Neill; Shaw and Ainsworth, Henry.

Ten innings.

National.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	5	1
Pittsburg	0	6	1

Reulbach and McCarty; Harmon and Gibson.

Ten innings.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	6	3
Cincinnati	3	7	3

Tincup and Burns; Douglas and Gonzales.

PARIS IS PREPARING FOR SEIGE

Desperate Fighting Continues All Along the Franco-Belgian Frontier

PROVISIONING CITY CAUSES MUCH ALARM

Creates Fear That Germans Have Prevailed and Will Invest City Again

(By Wm. Philip Sims.)

Paris, Aug. 27.—Desperate fighting still raged today along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

There were places where the Germans had forced their way 25 miles across the boundary.

The war office withheld its usual noon announcement.

Its last statement was at midnight when it admitted that a part of the allies' line had been repulsed by the Germans.

There was no confirmation of reports that the French and British had evacuated important frontier centers.

The chief danger was thought to be from the north, where the Germans were combining a crushing forward with an extensive flanking movement.

The war office experts insisted, however, that provision had been made to meet a development of this kind.

President Poincare held a long conference with the new cabinet.

To Entrench City.

The cabinet session over, War Minister Millerand consulted with his chiefs of division and decided to make Paris a perfectly entrenched camp.

This, he said, was merely a precautionary measure, the essential situation at the front remaining unchanged. Wednesday's events at the front and the necessity the allies were under to take new positions, he explained, had not modified arrangements for future operations.

"At the proper time," he assured the country, "France will take the offensive. At present the general staff's plans are being followed to the letter."

Along the frontier from Nancy to the Vosges mountains, the minister concluded, operations were uninterrupted and the French were already on the offensive and slowly repelling the enemy.

Only "Precautionary."

Paris, Aug. 27.—War Minister Millerand's assurance that preparations for Paris' defense were only "precautionary" failed today to prevent widespread alarm.

It was reported that trains were already being loaded in the country with enormous amounts of provisions destined to enable the capital to withstand a prolonged siege.

Many people feared the Germans had turned both of the allies' flanks and were driving them into the city.

Battle Is Fierce.

Rotterdam, Aug. 27—Desperate fighting between Belgians and Germans at Malines was reported here today. It was said much of the town had been destroyed and that the losses were frightful.

GRAND JURY REFUSED TO INDICT COOLEY

Roseburg, Ore., Aug. 27.—The Curry county grand jury having refused to return an indictment against Riley Cooley of San Francisco, arrested about six months ago on the charge of murdering Thomas Van Pelt in the isolated Chetco district in 1898, it was doubtful today what disposition would be made of the case.

Cooley has been at liberty on $50,000 bail.

FRANCE'S FATE DEPENDS UPON RUSSIA

The Hague, Aug. 27.—Of fresh news from the fighting line along the French frontier there was little more today than that the allies had retired somewhat in the north.

It was questioned, however, if the Germans had gained any important advantage since they made no claims to another victory, as it was thought certain they would have done if there had been anything material to claim.

The opinion was general, nevertheless, that the allies were extremely hard pressed, and good judges freely expressed the opinion that, if left to fight it out alone, they would be unable to prevent the Germans from reaching Paris.

But would not the Russians create such havoc in eastern Germany and Austria that the Teutonic forces would be compelled to face about in that direction? was the question much asked.

All accounts indicated that the czar's troops were making rapid progress in east Prussia. It was recognized that they had not yet reached the main line of Germany's defenses, but unless these fortifications were more strongly manned than reports here indicated, experts believed they would not delay the invaders long.

The Austrians claimed some victories against the Russian soldiers, but these were not considered very significant since the czar's activities in quarters have just begun.

Summing up the situation, it was believed here that France's fate depends largely on the speed with which Russia succeeds in diverting the kaiser's attention to the east.