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Dispatches

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ON TRAINS AND NEWS
PRICE TWO CENTS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

STORY OF THE DAY IN FEW WORDS

Exhausted by Superhuman Efforts, German Army Stops to Breathe

RUSSIAN INVASION CAUSES MUCH ALARM

Rally, Bulgaria and Greece All in Danger of Being Drawn Into the Conflict

Exhausted, Germany's great army on the French frontier had paused in its main attack today to recuperate.

It was bringing up reinforcements, filling gaps and substituting fresh troops for worn out ones.

The Franco-British allies still held their main positions.

The fighting had gone somewhat against them but they had not been overwhelmed.

In the north they had lost ground, the Germans, it was said, having taken Cambrai and threatening Boulogne.

Troops from India were on their way to reinforce the allies.

From Antwerp the Belgians were harassing the Germans' rear.

To the southwest an Austro-German force was moving on the French frontier fortresses.

Russian invasion from the eastward was beginning to alarm the Germans.

The war office ordered it checked and troops were being rushed to make the attempt.

The allies prayed the invasion might compel a withdrawal of German troops from the west.

The Russians had occupied part of the important German city of Königsberg.

The Germans claimed to have beaten the Russians at Allenstein, the Russians, on the other hand, not only denying they had been beaten but asserting "officially" that they had occupied the town.

There was a report that the Russians had crossed the Vistula river, leaving Germany, terrified by the news, to advance in its direction, and to have broken into anti-German lines.

Austria was recalling troops from the Serbian frontier to meet the invasion.

Taking advantage of this, the Serbians were reported raiding in the north.

These, much excited, threatened to attack Belgium.

Strong pressure was being brought against the Italian government to declare war against Austria and an ultimatum, demanding an explanation of Austria's concentration of troops on the Italian frontier, was thought imminent.

A major Anglo-German naval battle in the North Sea was looked for soon.

Italy's engagement off Heligoland, however, had resulted in the loss of two German cruisers and two destroyers, the damaging of a number of Italian cruisers and some damage to the Italian cruiser Amethyst and Destroyer.

In the Orient the Japanese attempted to sailing south of Kiao Choo bay but were beaten off by the shell fire from a German fort.

OFFICIAL STATES ENGLAND'S POSITION

Says "It is the Old Struggle of 100 Years Ago Against Napoleon II—Praises Germans but Condemns Policies."

By William G. Shepherd. (Copyright 1914 by United Press.) London, Aug. 29.—First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill today granted me an interview on the subject of the European war.

On being asked concerning its cause he handed me the celebrated "white paper" on Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey's negotiations, saying:

"Oh, there is our case—and all we ask of the American people is that they should study it with severe, impartial attention."

I then asked him what was the underlying cause, apart from the actual steps which led to the rupture. He replied, in effect, that the war was started and was being maintained by the Prussian military aristocracy, which set no limits to its ambition for world-wide predominance.

Issue Is the Same. "In a word," he said, "it is the old struggle of 100 years ago against Napoleon. The grouping of the forces is different; the circumstances are different; the occasion is different; man, above all, is different—happily—but the issue is the same. We are at grips with Prussian militarism. England stands right in the path of this ever-growing power."

"Our military force is perhaps small, but it is good, and it will grow; our naval and financial resources are considerable; and with these we stand before this mighty army and dominion which would certainly not be content with European limits."

Asked whether the end of the war would see some abatement of the struggle of armaments, he replied:

"That depends on the result. If we succeed, and if, as a result of our victory, Europe is re-arranged as far as possible with regard to the principle of nationality and in accordance with the wishes of the peoples who dwell in the various disputed areas, we may look forward with hope to a great relaxation and easement."

What German Victory Means. "But if Germany wins, it will not be a victory of the quiet, sober, commercial elements in Germany, nor of the common people of Germany, with all their virtues, but a victory of the blood and iron military school whose doctrines and principles will then have received a supreme and terrible vindication."

"I cannot understand why Germany has not been contented with her wonderful progress since the battle of Waterloo. For the last half century she has been the center of Europe; courted by many; feared by many; treated with deference by all. No country has had such a reign of prosperity and splendor."

"Yet all this time she has been discontented; solicitous of admiration; careless of international law, worshiping force, and giving us all the understanding that her triumphs in the past and her power in the present were little compared with what she sought in the future."

"Now the great collision has come, and it is well that the democratic nations of the world—nations, I mean, where the people own the government and not the government the people—should realize what is at stake."

Clash of Horns. "The French, the English, the American systems of government by popular election and parliamentary debate, with the kind of civilization which flows from such institutions, are brought into direct conflict with the highly efficient imperialist bureaucracy and military organization of Prussia."

"That is the issue. No partisanship is required to make it plain. No hope, no philosophy can obscure it."

I asked whether the democracy of America, apart from the moral issues involved, had any direct interest in the result of the war.

"You are the judges of that," he replied. "You do not require me to talk to you of your interests."

The Ultimate Result. "If England were to be reduced in this war or another which would be sure to follow from it, if this war were inconclusive, to the position of a small country like Holland, then, however, far across salt water your country may lie, the burden which we are bearing now would fall upon your shoulders."

"I do not mean by that, that Germany would attack you, or that, if you were attacked, you would need to fear the result so far as the United States is concerned. The Monroe doctrine, however, has carried you very far, in South as well as in North America, and it is likely that victorious German militarism, which would then have shattered France irrevocably, have conquered Belgium and have broken forever the power of England, would allow itself to be permanently cut off from all hopes of that over-sea expansion and development with which South America alone can supply it."

"Now, the impact is on us. Our blood, which flows in our veins, should lead you to expect that we shall be stubborn enough to bear that impact. But if we go down and are swept in ruin into the past, you are next in line."

War of Systems. "This war is for us a war of honor, of respect for obligations into which we have entered and of loyalty toward friends in need."

"British democracy, with its limited monarchy, its ancient parliament, its

KAISER ORDERS RUSSIAN ADVANCE CHECKED AT ONCE

German Troops Being Rushed to East Prussia to Face Russian Hordes

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—Orders that the Russian advance into Germany be checked at once were issued by the war office today.

Troops of the first line, strengthened by the second reserves and Landsturm reservists, were being rushed eastward. An Austrian corps was coming to their support.

The Austrians were being withdrawn from the Serbian frontier to stem the tide of Russian invasion.

Confidence was expressed that these troops would be able to hold the czar's troops back.

On account of the enormous distance of east Prussia from Berlin and the fact that it is thinly populated and has few important cities, it was not seriously defended, the troops simply abandoning it after inflicting heavy losses on the invaders.

Cross the Vistula. St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—Russian troops today occupied part of the important German city of Königsberg.

The Germans took refuge in the citadel, which was invested.

A strong Russian force, it was announced, has already crossed the Vistula river. This was the line the Germans declared the invaders would be unable to pass, on account of its strong fortifications.

The czar's forces are moving through east Prussia and Austria exactly as the war office planned they should, according to an official statement.

Few details of the invasion were made public.

Russians Overrun Prussia. Washington, Aug. 29.—The following cablegram from the British foreign office was received here today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador to the United States.

"East Prussia is being rapidly overrun by the Russian army and a great part of this region already is in Russian hands."

The cablegram also confirmed the reports of the naval engagements near Heligoland. The French embassy this afternoon received a cablegram from the French foreign office which said that 7000 Germans were slain in an engagement near Nancy and near Vitrimon. It was said Longwy capitulated and that Germans in east Prussia were retreating towards Allenstein and Königsberg.

Danzig Has a Panic. London, Aug. 29.—Panicked by the Russian approach, the Germans of Danzig have begun a series of violent anti-foreign demonstrations, according to a Copenhagen dispatch received today by the Exchange Telegraph company.

Passengers arriving at Copenhagen from the German port on the steamship Derkild were quoted as telling of fierce rioting there.

Germans Claim Victory. Berlin, via Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—A German defeat of the Russians near Allenstein was announced by the war office today. The German defense was becoming increasingly effective, it was said, and the assertion was made that the Russian advance had been checked.

ardent social, philanthropic dreams, is engaged for good or for ill, in a deadly grapple with the formidable might of Prussian autocratic rule.

"It is our system of civilization and government against theirs. We are engaged in the greatest of the times. We recognize the consequence and proportion of events. We feel that, however inadequate we may be, however unexpected the ordeal may be, we are under the eye of history, and the issue being joined, England must go forward to the very end."

While I was speaking with Churchill a telegram came from Belgium announcing the total destruction of the town of Louvain as an act of military execution. Handing it to me, he said:

"What further proof is needed of the cause at issue? Tell that to your American fellow countrymen."

"You know," he added, "I am half American myself."

NEVADA NOT TO EXHIBIT. Reno, Nev., Aug. 29.—The Nevada exposition board, it was announced here today, has advised abandonment of the plan to stage a Nevada exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR MAKES SHARP REPLY

Points Out That England Is Stirring Oriental Races to Take Part in Conflict, and to Socialist Action.

New York, Aug. 29.—Sharp reply to the exclusive interview given the United Press in London by Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, was voiced this afternoon by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

"Churchill, who is largely responsible for the war," said Ambassador Von Bernstorff, "and who is known to have proposed an attack on the German fleet before the war was started, certainly is not a fair authority in this case. Churchill's appeal to the American people is based entirely on the wrong assumption of a separation between the emperor and the so-called military aristocracy of Germany on one hand and the German people on the other. This assumption is entirely wrong."

"It is proved wrong by the fact that German socialist democrats voted credits in parliament for the war and because the leader of the German socialist democrats arose in parliament and said: 'The Worst Autocrat.'"

"We have always been against war, but since our country has been attacked by the worst autocrat the world knows, we stand with one mind with all the rest of the German people."

"In striking contrast to this attitude of the German socialists, the leader of the independent labor party in England (Kier Hardie) arose in parliament and said the British government had not done all it might have done to prevent war."

Referring to a phrase in Churchill's statement referring to the superiority of the democracy and civilization of England over that of Germany, Von Bernstorff said:

"I cannot understand how the coalition which has been formed to attack us can complain about the German methods of warfare after they have drawn Oriental races into an European struggle and after they have called Indian troops to the continent to fight their European battles."

GERMANS EXPLAIN HOW LOUVAIN WAS BURNED. Washington, Aug. 29.—A lengthy explanation of the burning of Louvain and of charges that the Germans had slain civilians there, including women and children was received in a cable here today from the German foreign office in Berlin to the German embassy. It follows:

In consequence of a sudden Belgian attack from Antwerp the German garrison at Louvain went to meet the enemy, leaving only one battalion as a last reserve and an army service corps. Thinking it was a German retreat, Louvain priests gave the people ammunition and the populace of Louvain shot unsuspecting Germans from windows in different parts of the city, wounding many."

"After a 24-hour fight between German soldiers and the people of Louvain," the message continued, "part of Louvain was burning."

"Civilians met with arms were executed."

A manifest of the chief of the general staff of the German troops speaks of the bestial cruelties practiced by civilians of Louvain on wounded Germans. It makes the magistrates and civil authorities responsible for the burning of Louvain, charging them with furnishing civilians with arms."

Still another dispatch reads: "Leaders of the German party protest against the news that the enemy is spreading about the cruelty of German warfare. The Germans sometimes are forced to take severe measures when provoked by treacherous attacks on them and committing bestial acts on wounded Germans."

"Responsibility for this rests entirely upon civil authorities or occupied territory who give arms to the civil people."

"The Germans have never harmed people or private property unless they were attacked first."

"Reports published in foreign papers that Germans are warring against civilians are mean lies."

***** ALLIES EVACUATE CITY OF BONGE *****

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the central news this afternoon said the allies had evacuated Bonge.

***** A dispatch from New York states that some of the old plays are going to be reproduced this season. Perhaps a better word would be resurrected. *****

KONIGSBERG CITADEL COMPLETELY INVESTED

Paris, Aug. 29.—The Russians have completely invested the city of Königsberg citadel, it was announced here tonight, and entirely isolated it.

***** WAR RISK BILL PASSES *****

Washington, Aug. 29.—The house late today passed the war risk bill by a vote of 230 to 53. As passed the measure includes the Fitzgerald amendment limiting insurance operations to a period of two years.

ANGRY BELGIANS HARASS GERMAN ARMY FROM REAR

Two Austrian and Three German Corps Cross Rhine Bound for Belfort

CLAIM FULL FORCE OF GERMANS IS ENGAGED

French Plan Is Series of Slow Retreats and Weakening Enemy by Artillery

The Hague, Aug. 29.—Though German cavalry was reported here today operating on French soil from Lille almost as far south as Cambrai, the allies' line was said on good authority to be still holding the invaders back.

The latter were across the frontier in places, but had not as yet succeeded in penetrating into the country.

It was the general opinion here that the Belgians' renewal of activities in the German forces' rear would have to be taken seriously and that the menace of Antwerp promised greatly to embarrass their campaign indefinitely.

The city's defenses are such that the Kaiser cannot take them without drawing enough of his soldiers to cripple his frontier attack, yet while they remain in the Belgians' hands the latter can easily out at will, harassing the Germans from behind, a thing they show every disposition actually to do.

Experts agreed, however, that this was a small matter compared with the Russian peril. They were of the opinion that everything depended on the success of the czar on the east. It was believed a few days would show whether the Kaiser could check this advance without recalling a large part of his army from the west.

***** Allies Outnumbered. *****

London, Aug. 29.—That the allies along the French frontier are not only outnumbered but that the Kaiser has thrown the best he has into his 200-mile front, military experts here declared today was proven by a German movement reported today against the French frontier fortresses of Belfort.

In this move, the allies saw a German plan to split the allies and then crush them between opposing armies before British reinforcements reach them.

This war office expected to prevent by slow retreats, meantime decimating the enemy's artillery and occasional offensive feints until the odds are reduced.

The Russian embassy issued a denial of the German claim that the czar's forces were defeated near Allenstein. On the contrary, it was declared the Russians had invested Königsberg and Lemburg. The British victory at Heligoland Friday has greatly stimulated naval enlistments.

British Forced Back. London, Aug. 29.—That the British in northeastern France have been forced back to a new line and that the Germans hold Cambrai was stated today by the correspondents of both the London Express and Mail.

A Paris dispatch to the Times, however, asserted that they had advanced some distance.

The Express maintained that Germany threatens to overrun northern France, that its cavalry menaces Boulogne and that notices have been posted warning the inhabitants not to resist the invasion.

Pressure Is Heavy. Paris, Aug. 29.—A part of the German invading army was today pressing the departments of the Meuse and of Meurthe-et-Moselle, French frontier forces.

It was evident the Germans planned an assault in force from the Swiss frontier, two Austrian and three German corps having crossed the Rhine with siege guns, bound presumably for an attack on Belfort.

Lists of casualties were beginning to arrive from the front. One French general was slain, but his name was not given.

Many other officers were also slain.

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EXPERT ANALYZES SITUATION AT FRONT

Falling in First Nat. Can Germans Recover More Quickly Than the Allies—On This Question All Depends.

(By J. W. T. Mason.) (Former London Correspondent for the United Press.)

New York, Aug. 29.—The allies' lines were holding against the Germans today the much-criticized 100-mile gap in France's line of frontier fortifications between Mauberge and Verdun.

There was no indication of a retreat on their part to the La Fere-Rheims permanent defenses.

Official suggestions from Paris of a lull in the fighting and the intimation from London that there have been no serious assaults since Wednesday seemed to indicate that the Germans were over-optimistic when they announced they had the allies surrounded.

Many military authorities have maintained the theory that so devastating a conflict as a pan-European war an interval of at least a month would have to elapse between great battles to give the combatants time to recover from their exhaustion.

Germany, however, cannot wait a month on the French frontier without suffering strategic disaster.

Whether the Kaiser's troops can force the pace under the weakening conditions of modern warfare is a vital question for them.

They have not quite carried the allies off their feet by the initial rush. The next development depends largely on which side can recover most quickly from the effects of the first shock.

The German announcement that the Russians had been defeated at Allenstein may mean simply that the Germans' retreat upon the Vistula fortresses is being conducted in orderly fashion.

If the report that Allenstein has been evacuated by the Germans is true, it is evident that their commanders have abandoned the idea of field resistance.

Abandonment of this great military post would be the most serious loss the Germans have yet suffered in the east and would prove that Russia's troops face only garrison forces, whose duty it is to retreat to fortresses on an enemy's approach.

Contradictory reports, one asserting a German evacuation and the other a Russian defeat, leave the whole question in doubt.

Great Britain's naval victory near Heligoland Friday was very good for its effect on the morale of the British sea guardians.

Since war began the British fighting fleets have been patrolling the North sea, with the men's nerves at the highest tension human being can endure, and constant watchfulness without incidents to stimulate activity, is an indescribable condition at any time and especially so in a grave crisis.

The British naval strategists' daring plan to attack the German warships off the immense stronghold of Heligoland undoubtedly contemplated not so much the harm that might be caused to the German navy by the destruction of its light cruisers, as its psychological effect upon the men of the British fleet.

The break in the nervous monotony of fruitless waiting for the enemy to appear will repay the British for the Heligoland venture far more than the material damage done to the German navy.

***** BASEBALL TODAY *****

National League. First game—R. H. E. New York 0 4 0. Chicago 1 4 0. Marquard and Meyers; Vaughn and Archer.

First game—R. H. E. Boston 4 5 1. St. Louis 0 4 1. James and Gowdy; Perritt, Griner and Wingo.

First game—R. H. E. Brooklyn 0 10 1. Pittsburgh 1 12 0. Thirteen innings. Pfeiffer and McCarty; Mammaux, Coleman and Gibson.

R. H. E. Philadelphia 2 9 1. Cincinnati 6 9 1. Mayer and Doolin; Ames and Gonzalez. Deasler replaced Mayer. Philadelphia-Cincinnati game postponed; wet grounds.

American League. St. Louis-Boston game postponed; rain.

R. H. E. Chicago 2 7 0. Washington 1 8 0. Wolfgang and Schalk; Johnson and Williams.

R. H. E. Detroit 5 8 4. New York 0 7 1. Coveleski and Stange; Washop and Nunamaker. Fisher replaced Washop.

R. H. E. Cleveland 1 8 1. Philadelphia 2 6 1. Mitchell and O'Neill; Bush and Schang.

BELGIAN ACTIVITIES ANNOYING

Compels Withdrawal of 40,000 Troops From the French Frontier

TO HOLD BELGIANS IN ANTWERP IN CHECK

French and British Resting Behind Fortifications and Await German Move

(By Wm. Philip Sims.)

Paris, Aug. 29.—The Germans on the frontier were gathering their strength today for a fresh attempt to break through the Franco-British allies' lines.

What the French had hoped for proved to be the case—what advantages the Kaiser's troops had gained were accomplished at the cost of efforts which completely exhausted them.

French aerial scouts reported, however, that they evidently were repairing this. Fresh soldiers were being brought to the front to relieve those who have hitherto borne the brunt of the fighting. Gaps in the ranks were being filled. More artillery was being rushed to the front.

Behind their line of fortifications, the French and British awaited the enemy confidently. They were greatly cheered by news of Russian activity in the east and felt sure the Germans would soon have to moderate their attack on the French frontier to resist the czar's forces.

The Belgians, enraged at the destruction of Louvain, were preparing, in cooperation with the British who landed a few days ago at Ostend, to attack the German flank.

Sallying from Antwerp, a strong Belgian force was marching on Brussels.

Vigorously Offensive. Antwerp, Aug. 29.—Belgian troops were vigorously on the offensive again today.

The war office was extremely active. It was reported a fresh attempt was about to be made to cut the line of communication between the Germans' French frontier and their base.

This development of a renewed Belgian offensive had already forced the Germans to withdraw 40,000 troops from southern Belgium to meet the foe operating from Antwerp.

The latter were reported engaging the Germans at Malines and it was believed they were about to attack Brussels.

Such was the Belgians' rage at the destruction of Louvain, that incident alone seemed to have been mainly responsible for their resumption of offensive tactics instead of remaining quietly in Antwerp.

Denying emphatically the German charge that the citizens of Louvain fired on the Kaiser's troops and asserting that the town was burned solely because the Belgians had beaten the Germans at Malines, Foreign Minister Davidgnon personally asked the representatives here of neutral powers to call their government's attention to the affair.

Refugees and unfortunates of the city are arriving today. Minister Davidgnon appealed also to the United States to use its influence with Germany to prevent the bombardment of unfortified towns.

M'REYNOLDS CONFIRMED. Washington, Aug. 29.—By an overwhelming vote, the senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of James C. McReynolds, former attorney general, to be a member of the federal supreme court, and that of Thomas Gregory, of Texas, to succeed McReynolds as attorney general.

Federal League. First game—R. H. E. Pittsburgh 2 3 0. Baltimore 0 5 1. Called out seventh; rain.

Barger and Kerr; Bailey and Russell.

R. H. E. Buffalo 1 9 0. Brooklyn 4 5 1. Schuk and Blair; Lafitte and Land.

TURBOS MOWED DOWN BY GERMAN GUNS

London, Aug. 29.—Trapping the "Turcos" on the River Scheldt, a superior German force wrought dreadful havoc in the British ranks, it was announced by the official war news today.

The "Turcos" charged, it was said, and the German artillery mowed down the three hundred British troops and retired.

The Weather

UNCLE SAM IS A GOOD SAILOR

Oregon: Probably rain west.

Cooler northwest portion. Slightly windy.