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SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

AUSTRIANS ROUTED SAY RUSSIANS

Thousands of Prisoners and Two Hundred Cannon Captured by the Russians

Badly Defeated by Servians at Sabatz

German Reinforcements Saved Them From Destruction, Covering Retreat

Petrograd, Sept. 5.—The Russians were again vigorously on the offensive in East Prussia today, it was stated at the war office.

Eight hundred thousand men were operating.

"The Austrians," said an official statement, "were completely crushed by the offensive movement of the field force under Grand Duke Nicholas."

"Immediately following the declaration of war the Austrians assumed the aggressive against the Russians with their full strength except for four corps which were operating against the Serrians.

"Russian Poland was invaded. After a ten days battle this entire Austrian offensive movement was defeated.

"The Austrian armies were beaten along a front extending from the Carpathian mountains to the frontier. The Russians occupied Lemberg and other important positions in eastern Galicia. Thousands of prisoners and nearly 200 cannon were taken.

"The backbone of the Austrian resistance in the north was also broken.

"Meanwhile the Servians had defeated the Austrians at Sabatz.

"Today the Russians resumed the offensive against Germany with 20 corps, constituting the force which will march directly on Berlin.

"Our remaining ten corps in active service will be sufficient to continue offensive operations against Austria."

Austrians Admit Defeat.

Viena, via Rome, Sept. 5.—Serious reverses to the Austrian forces in Russian Poland were admitted by the war office here today.

"They were attributed to General Puzos's failure to hold his position until the Austrians at Tomaszow.

"Lemberg, Austrian Galicia, their force in Russian Poland was successful. Lemberg, however, weakened opposition to the northward and westward.

"German reinforcements arrived in Galicia before the fighting was all over but too late to save the Austrians from their retreat.

"Austria's losses in the conflict between Tomaszow and points on the San and Vistula rivers. The dead included two divisions generally.

"It was admitted that eastern Galicia had been abandoned to the Russians. German reinforcements were on their way to the front today.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 5.—Two hundred thousand German regulars were sent to help the Austrians against the Russians in Galicia.

"German troops in East Prussia were again putting up a determined fight in the offensive in that quarter.

"It was not officially so stated, but it was believed that some, at least, of the German troops dispatched to the east were withdrawn from Alsace-Lorraine.

At Berlin, Sept. 5.—Unofficially German successes in France were announced by the war office here today.

"The German troops, it was stated, were withdrawing from the German armies in Galicia. It was said that the Austrians' assumption of Lemberg was a

GERMANS BOTTLE UP FRENCH AND PASS ON

Instead of Attacking French Fortifications, Germans Leave Force to Hold Them While Main Army Passes On.

(By Ed L. Keen.)

London, Sept. 5.—That the Germans in northeastern France have avoided seriously attacking the more important French fortifications was indicated by advices received from the fighting zone today.

Instead, in most cases they have simply passed such fortresses by, leaving investing forces only sufficient to keep their garrisons bottled up inside.

The Kaiser's troops have sacrificed everything else to speed. Evidently they considered a rapid advance of capital importance. The assumption was that they deemed it vitally necessary to crush the French completely before the Russian invasion of Germany begins in full force. They have been on the march day and night, resting only during the hottest hours just before and after noon.

Stories that the German commissary has failed were said to be false, this branch of the service being in fine shape, with portable field kitchens, transported by automobile, accompanying the troops, and food supplies ample.

WHEN TAX WILL FALL.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson conferred with the democratic members of the house here this afternoon in regard to the proposed war tax bill. It was said the committee had practically abandoned the suggestion to tax railroad tickets and looked with disfavor on the proposal to tax gasoline.

Indications this afternoon were that a tax would be imposed on beer, wine, amusement tickets, soft drinks, moving picture films, probably whiskey and possibly cigars.

SAY GERMAN CRUISER SANK BRITISHER

New York, Sept. 5.—The Clyde liner Algonquin arrived here today from Puerto Colombia with 87 German reservists, including Lieutenant H. H. Weisser, a reservist officer. Weisser declared that the German cruiser Karlsruhe three weeks ago seriously damaged the British cruiser Bristol and sank the British cruiser Glasgow.

Lieutenant Weisser also asserted that the Karlsruhe sank two British merchantmen and that their passengers were marooned on a small island off Barranquilla, Colombia, with provisions sufficient to last a month. The Karlsruhe, it was said, promised to notify Barranquilla authorities of the plight of the passengers.

GRAND ARMY OFFICERS ELECTED AT DETROIT

Detroit, Sept. 4.—Comrade David J. Hulmer, of Washington, Ia., member of the Eighth and Twenty-fifth Iowa regiments in the Civil War, was elected today commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the closing session of the 48th National encampment, which has been in session here a week. Washington, D. C., was unanimously chosen for the encampment place next year.

Other officers elected were: Senior vice-commander-in-chief, J. B. Griswold, Grand Rapids; junior vice-commander-in-chief, F. W. Komers, Dallas, Tex.; surgeon-general, L. S. Picher, Brooklyn, N. Y., and chaplain-in-chief, Orville J. Nave, of California.

A committee of past commanders-in-chief was appointed today to frame a Congressional bill providing for the retention of all Civil War veterans in public employment, irrespective of their age. The resolution providing for the appointment of the committee was received with much applause by the aged soldiers. Another resolution adopted unanimously opposed any change in the National flag.

Mentioning the late crops, prairie hay is still well worth the cutting, and feeding from the stack beats pawing from the snow.

Instead, it was described as "merely a strategic movement."

The Tageblatt announced that Dr. Karl Helfferich and Paul von Schwaab had been appointed commissioners to levy a war tax in Belgium.

The public was expecting to hear shortly that Paris had been taken. Food was cheap and plentiful.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Sunday; westerly winds.

IM SORRY TO SEE SUMMER GO

GERMAN FORCES CONCENTRATE FOR SUPREME EFFORT

Believed Plan Is to Force General Engagement Before Tackling City of Paris

ARMIES ON BOTH SIDES TAKE NEW POSITIONS

Temporary Lull in Fighting, Though Skirmishing Continues All Along Line

Paris, Sept. 5.—The Germans were concentrating today for a supreme effort, it was stated by the military authorities here.

It was believed they planned to force a general engagement before definitely taking the offensive against Paris itself.

The expert theory was that they wanted to crush the allies' field army as a preliminary to attempting reduction of the fortifications surrounding the French metropolis. This would insure them against attacks from the rear while conducting the siege.

General Gallieni, the military governor, said the city's defenders were already in contact with the enemy.

The German line was understood to extend through Beauvais to Senlis and thence, along a concave front, through La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre to Chateau Thierry.

There had been no severe fighting for 24 hours but an attack in force was expected shortly.

Constant skirmishing was in progress.

"Movement of the opposing armies," it was officially announced, "continued today, both apparently assuming positions previously decided on. There has been no attempt by the enemy against our various positions."

Military regulations in Paris were very strict but the shops were open, food was plentiful and there had been no increase in prices. The city was comparatively calm. The exodus of non-combatants continued, however.

United States Ambassador Herrick warned Americans that he could not guarantee them protection if they remained. Nevertheless many said they would stay to "see the fun."

Wants Paris and Antwerp.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Fears that the Franco-British allies were in danger of being surrounded by German troops were entertained here today.

The allies' left wing, desperately harassed, had retired on its reserves and was preparing to meet another attack.

Three German armies, crossing the Meuse, had also driven back the French center.

German cavalry scouts were reported close to the outer ring of Paris forts.

An Antwerp dispatch to the Petit Parisien said German prisoners declare the Kaiser intends to capture Paris and Antwerp at any cost.

CHAOS REIGNS.

Antwerp, Sept. 5.—Refugees arriving here today described a frightful scene of desolation throughout the country.

Lands have been laid waste, mines are idle and industry is paralyzed. Practically nothing was paid out in wages during August.

Every able-bodied Belgian is under arms.

WORD-MAP OF THE SITUATION AT PARIS

(By J. W. T. Mason, former London correspondent for the United Press.)

New York, Sept. 5.—Germany's enveloping movement in northeastern France had formed a line about the Franco-British allies today, if the latest official French statement is not intentionally misleading.

What was the line's strength there was nothing to indicate.

It may have been drawn only by a reconnoitering expedition but the geographical interpretation of the French announcement is that the Germans encircled the allies' position northeast of Paris.

The French account was that the German turning movement had reached La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre, 35 miles east of the Chantilly-Paris road, where the Germans were last previously reported.

The official French report then made the curious confession that the same movement had "passed Rheims and descended on the west bank of the river in Argonne."

The powerfully entrenched camp at Rheims has marked the eastern pivot of the French line during the recent fighting, as La Fere was its western

GERMAN LOSS 200,000.

London, Sept. 5.—German losses of 200,000 killed and wounded were given today by the Daily Mail's correspondent at Gisors, France, as a "moderate estimate" for the campaign thus far.

The correspondent spoke of this as 20 per cent of the total number of the Kaiser's troops in the field. This would mean 1,000,000 men are under arms.

The same correspondent placed the Franco-British allies' losses in killed and wounded at 8 per cent of their total number.

ENGLAND WORRIED OVER SITUATION IN EGYPT AND EAST

London, Sept. 5.—There were signs that the British foreign office was waking up to an eager anxiety today to know what Turkey has been doing in a military way lately on its Persian frontier.

Assurances from the Sultan of his determination to remain neutral in the pending European conflict did not seem to have proved entirely satisfying. Rumors of aggressive plans on his part and the practical certainty that an extensive mobilization of his troops has been going on for some time could not but give ground for suspicion.

What has been assumed, however, was that the Turks, if they acted at all, would attempt to regain what they lost by the Balkan war. That they might turn their attention to the eastward apparently was overlooked owing to the seriousness of the situation nearer home.

Russia at His Mercy.

In the threat of a Turkish movement into Persia the utmost gravity was seen, however, when it seriously presented itself to the official British mind.

The man in the street does not concern himself much with Persian affairs, but both Great Britain and Russia have, as a matter of fact, very extensive political and some commercial interests in Persia.

The Sultan has at his command in Asiatic Turkey, which adjoins Persia on the westward, an extremely formidable military strength. For the Shah to think of coping with him would be hopeless. Without outside help there would be nothing for him to do but surrender.

Occupied as it is in western Europe, Great Britain could render no such assistance. Russia might do something, but probably will have its own hands too full with Germany and Austria to act effectively.

Opens Way to India.

To undertake a Persian conquest, if he has such a thing in mind, the Sultan would need no ships. The campaign would be entirely by land.

British warships could keep the Ottomans out of the Persian gulf ports but that would be about as much as they could accomplish except perhaps by bombarding Constantinople which would be a ticklish undertaking owing to the mines with which the Dardanelles are sown.

A particularly unpleasant feature of the situation is that, as Germany's ally, Turkey would be opening to the Kaiser a highway toward India which the British have long taken extremely good care to keep closed against him.

He could not, of course, make use of it while fighting for Germany's life in Europe, but in the event, say, of a "draw" in the big conflict, a situation might remain which would constitute a grave future danger.

THE ALLIES AGREE TO ACT JOINTLY IN FINAL SETTLEMENT

When Peace Is Concluded It Is Arranged That All Must Agree

INDIVIDUAL DEMANDS WILL NOT BE MADE

Three Ambassadors Agreed Their Alliance Would Ultimately Triumph

London, Sept. 5.—Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey and the French and Russian ambassadors signed an agreement today binding their three respective countries to continue the European war to the end unitedly—that is, no one of them may make peace on its own account.

Official announcement of the conclusion of the compact immediately followed its signature by the representatives of the government's party to it.

When peace is finally concluded, it was also arranged, the allies "undertake not to make individual demands without a previous mutual agreement."

Sir Edward had previously invited the French and Russian ambassadors to call on him at the foreign office for a discussion of the situation.

After the trio of diplomats had agreed that their alliance was sure ultimately to triumph, the British foreign minister suggested the desirability of a definite written understanding. The French and Russian ambassador endorsed the plan and the pact was closed.

The belief here was that it will enable the British and French to have the final word in the peace negotiations if Germany is crushed and it was thought that, by playing France against Russia, the British might be able to effect a settlement which would not upset the future Europe balance of power.

Messages from Petrograd expressed the Russian conviction that the czar's troops will be within striking distance of Berlin within a month.

GO ROUND THE WORLD TO FIGHT THE GERMANS

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—Arrivals here today from Winnipeg said that 25 trainloads of Bengalese, en route from India to help the British troops in France, had crossed Canada since Sunday. Fifty trainloads more, it was said, were due before the end of next week.

Reports from Winnipeg also declared that Russian troops probably would cross Canada en route to France.

NEW BATTLE LINE.

Bordeaux, Sept. 5.—The Gallie forces in northeastern France had formed a new battle line today and awaited a German attack, the war office announced.

Just where the fighting was likely to rage was not made clear nor was it stated whether or not the French had taken the offensive.

The government was in constant communication with its front.

BOARD DECIDES TO COUNT PRECINCT

Orders Sixes Precinct, Curry County, in Which 16 Votes Were Thrown Out, Counted as to Supreme Judge.

The election contest between Judge Benson and Justice McNary for the nomination for supreme judge will be finally settled at 4 o'clock September 22, according to the decision of the canvassing board which met this forenoon. A. C. Emmons, who represented Judge Benson at the board meeting, would not agree to the bringing in of the 15 votes reported uncounted in Curry county and since the extension of time could not be made by mutual agreement, the board ordered it, in order that these votes might be counted and included in the returns. Justice McNary was willing the votes be counted as he said that he would not be willing to accept the nomination while there was a shadow of a doubt as to the rightful nominee.

Mr. Emmons held that the original agreement between Mr. Benson and Mr. McNary and their stipulations called for only a certain number of precincts to be recounted. They both agreed that no more should be brought into the discussion and he was unwilling that the 15 votes be counted. It appears, however, that the precincts stipulated by McNary were counted first and then only two of those stipulated by Benson were counted, and it was found that Benson had a lead of one vote and the counting stopped. After the agreement was signed by Judges McNary and Benson a clause was inserted by Mr. Emmons after calling McNary on the phone, whereby one or more precincts stipulated might be eliminated from the controversy.

Regarding the 15 questioned votes in Sixes precinct of Curry county, the governor repeatedly put the question to Mr. Emmons: "Waiving the legal right, do you think you are under a moral obligation to count these votes?" Mr. Emmons as repeatedly evaded the question and he never did answer about that moral question. Mr. Emmons said that the nomination should not be settled by any limited number of precincts but that the entire vote of the state should be recounted by ballot. He went on to state that he had heard of a number of precincts in Lane and Tillamook counties where the vote might be in error in favor of Benson, but that he had refused to consider their being counted as he considered the only proper way to get the real result would be to recount the entire state, which was out of the question at this present time.

"If there were only one precinct and that would change the result in favor of McNary, I would say count it, but there are several thousand precincts in the state," said Emmons.

Before the board took its final action, Justice McNary said, after explaining the agreement entered into by the two men and the events which led up to it:

"I do not want to quibble, and I would not accept the nomination with precincts reported to be in error still uncounted. If there are errors, I want them uncovered and corrected."

Governor West stated that he considered it a moral obligation on the part of the board to correct every questioned vote. That it was a matter of interest to every man, woman and child in the state, and that it was not the case of an attorney handling and winning a case for a client, but that it was a case that could be settled definitely. As a result, the board had decided that as the matter had been deferred until September 22 for final settlement. This date is 40 days before the election and under the law this is the time limit for the filing of acceptances of nomination.

The total vote as it stands is: Benson, 34,609; McNary, 34,608.

BASEBALL TODAY

National.

R. H. E.

Boston 7 9 0

Philadelphia 1 10 2

Cochran and Gowdy; Mayer and Killifer, Dooin.

R. H. E.

New York 8 12 2

Brooklyn 5 11 2

Demaree and Meyers; Pfeffer, Steele and McCarty.

R. H. E.

New York 1 8 0

Brooklyn 4 8 0

Marquard and Meyers; Rucker and Miller.

R. H. E.

Pittsburgh 2 7 0

Chicago 3 12 1

McQuillen and Coleman; Lavender and Archer.

American.

R. H. E.

Washington 4 5 0

New York 1 5 3

Johnson and Henry; Brown and Sweeney.

Thirteen innings.

Philadelphia 1 4 1

Boston 4 6 1

Bresler and Thomas; Shore and C. Thomas, Carrigan.

R. H. E.

Chicago 4 8 1

Cleveland 6 10 1

Cicotte, Fisher and Schalk; Mitchell and Egan.

R. H. E.

Chicago 3 6 1

Cleveland 0 3 1

Wolfgang and Schalk; Steen and Egan.

DECISIVE BATTLE IS EXPECTED

French Admit German Cavalry Is Close to Outer Paris Fortifications

FRENCH CENTER HAS BEEN DRIVEN BACK

German Forces Reported as Marching to Attack Antwerp and Ghent

A decisive battle just north-east of Paris was thought near today.

Mystifying French accounts suggested that the allies were surrounded; yet asserted that Germans' maneuvering had failed.

It was admitted, however, that German cavalry was close to the outer ring of Paris fortifications and that the French center, on the Meuse, had been driven back.

The consensus of opinion was that the Germans would make a supreme effort to crush the allies' field forces before attacking Paris itself.

Indeed, many thought they would simply bottle the garrison up, without attempting a capture, and push on to the southward, their whole campaign having indicated a policy of desperate haste.

The Germans' killed and wounded in Belgium and France were estimated at 200,000 or 20 per cent their total number.

It was figured that the allies' losses in the same fighting were 8 per cent of their total.

German forces were marching Antwerp and Ghent, supposedly because they believed their communication lines endangered from those two points.

King Albert of Belgium was reported wounded in the hand by a fragment of a German shell.

The Russians announced they had 20 army corps operating in East Prussia and expected to be within striking distance of Berlin within a month.

The Germans were reported resisting the Russian advance stoutly.

All accounts agreed that Austria's defeat by the Russians in Galicia was overwhelming, 25,000 of their dead and wounded being reported left on the field.

Austria itself also admitted that its Galician defeat had been followed by reverses in Russian Poland.

Great Britain, France and Russia, agreeing they must win in the end, promised one another that none of their number would make a separate peace with the Germans and Austrians.

They also undertook, in the final peace negotiations, to make no individual demands without a previous mutual understanding.

Under this agreement it was believed Great Britain hoped for an ultimate settlement which would preserve the balance of power in Europe.

The Servians claimed to have killed more than 30,000 Austrians at Jadar.

An Italian general mobilization order was momentarily expected.

The British were fearful of such Turkish activity in Persia as might threaten India.

Montenegrins had gained control of Dalmatia north to Cattaro.

British Indian troops were reported en route across Canada to help the allies against Germany.

It was said Russians were expected by the same route.

Premier Okuma asked the Japanese parliament for an extraordinary war appropriation.

Foreign Minister Kato told the Japanese lawmakers that China had waived neutrality rights at Lung Kow, where the misado's troops were landing to attack Kiao Chau.

Arrivals from Puerto Colombia reported that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had sunk the British cruiser Glasgow, damaged the cruiser Bristol and sunk two British merchant ships.

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