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Leased Wire
Dispatches

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LINE OF RETREAT IS STREWN WITH DEAD; CANNON ABANDONED

(By William Philip Sims.)
(Copyright 1914 by the United Press.)

Paris, Sept. 14.—Declaring the danger of a siege was past, General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, has notified War Minister Millerand that the seat of government may be brought back from Bordeaux at any time.

It was expected today that an official decree providing for the transfer would be issued soon.

Most of the city's 500,000 defenders have been sent into the field to help the allies.

There was no doubt today that the German offense was completely broken. I have just returned from an inspection of the front in the vicinity of Meaux, Chateau Thierry and Soissons. I made the trip in an automobile placed at my disposal by the military authorities and saw for myself how perfectly the French organization is working everywhere.

Evidences of admirable co-operation were observable on every hand.

I reached Soissons during an artillery duel, the opposing batteries being concealed in the hills about the town. The German guns alternately dropped shells upon the French artillery and poured shrapnel into the ranks of the French infantry.

An All Day Duel.

The duel continued from sunrise until sunset Sunday. At nightfall the German fire diminished. Experts said it was covering the main German retreat.

Once during the duel I timed the shrapnel fire and counted 32 shells which burst within a minute.

Several houses were burned in Soissons but there were few fatalities, the inhabitants having taken refuge in their cellars.

The French gun crews were wonderfully cool and cheerful.

The Turcos were hard to restrain. They ignored danger and charged recklessly and laughingly.

The French cavalry and the supplies department work together compactly. Evidences of the traditional Latin "temperament" are lacking.

The officers fraternize with the men and see personally that all are supplied with food and ammunition.

The commissary is wonderful. It is maintained close to the front, the supply train drives coolly smoking cigarettes, reading newspapers, singing and chatting as they await orders.

The Germans everywhere are abandoning their wounded and the French are caring for them.

French physicians from Paris expressed surprise at seeing no maddening of officers or other melodramatic scenes. Instead everything works with clocklike regularity.

Retiring in Good Order.

My talks with French and British officers convinced me that, although the Germans have suffered a crushing reverse, they are far from having been completely defeated.

They are retiring in comparatively good order. Their repulse will necessitate reorganization, however.

The German defense is infinitely superior to its offense.

At Soissons, after the Germans had abandoned their position, I counted 145 used shells near a disabled German gun.

Between Meaux and Soissons I passed one burned automobile truck with trailers loaded with exploded and burned ammunition.

The roads are littered with German small arms and impediments.

West of Chateau Thierry I saw numbers of Paris auto-buses, with farm wagons attached to them, gathering up the dead. Peasants were burying the corpses, first taking from each its metal identification tag.

The stench is perceptible for miles. Scorpions may move more than half the kill were slain by the artillery fire.

The German rifle fire is very poor. The soldiers do not pretend to aim, and fire holding their rifles under their arms.

The battle of the Marne has erased from the French memory the nightmare of 1870.

Retreat Showing Up.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The German forces retreat before the Franco-British allies is becoming less rapid today.

The retreating armies were also beginning to resist their pursuers more vigorously than heretofore.

It was considered plain that the Kaiser's general staff was attempting a re-organization of its campaign.

The Germans continued to evacuate the extreme south of France and northern Belgium, but were concentrating in increasing numbers on the eastern French frontier.

Nevertheless, it was the view here that the worst of the German peril had passed. Fighting continued.

The French general staff, according to London messages, fully realizes that despite the repulse the Kaiser's troops have suffered, German soil is

SITUATION DESPERATE.

Vienna, via Antwerp, Sept. 14.—The situation in Austria was desperate today.

Refugees from Galicia were flocking into Vienna.

The newspapers have abandoned publishing lists of casualties, explaining that there is not space for them.

The opening of the schools, scheduled for September 15, has been indefinitely postponed.

The school buildings are filled with wounded.

There are not enough railroad cars to bring the wounded from the front. Even dining cars are being used for hospital purposes. The Red Cross is begging funds, indicating that its resources are exhausted.

RUSSIANS CLAIM AUSTRIAN ARMY IS PANIC STRICKEN

Russian War Office Admits
Russians Fell Back Before
German Attack

DONE ONLY TO OCCUPY STRONGER POSITION

Battle Lasted 17 Days When
Austrian Army of Million
Was Crushed

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—"September 10 our air scouts reported an overwhelming German army approaching. General Rennenkamp's main Russian force in East Prussia," announced the war office here today.

"Our position was not strong strategically, and our troops' withdrawal was ordered to positions previously chosen.

"These positions are now held, and fighting is in progress."

The German attacked General Rennenkamp's left, the statement continued, in such numbers that it was forced to give way, but new positions were taken and the Kaiser's advance finally was checked everywhere.

"Austria's military strength," went on the war office's account, "is completely crushed."

"The Austrians are retiring everywhere in disorder, with the Russian cavalry pursuing and harassing them, and Russian artillery is posted at strategic points to cut off their retreat."

Flight Becomes Panic.

"The enemy's flight is so precipitate that they are abandoning everything and the roads are strewn with rifles and personal equipment."

"Many pieces of Austrian artillery are mired, and the fact that the traces are cut shows that the artillery men, panic stricken, are using the horses to facilitate their escape."

The war office described the main battle with the Austrians as having begun August 25, when a heavy Austrian attack began against Kransnik shifting later to Tomaszow, both towns in the south of Russian Poland.

The Austrian main body was estimated at 600,000, with the Lemberg army covering its right and an Austro-German force in the vicinity of Radom, Russian Poland, protecting its left wing. Altogether, the Austrian force was placed at 1,000,000, not counting the German reinforcements.

Battled Seventeen Days.

For 17 days the fighting was described as raging with the advantage sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other. Then the engagement began to turn definitely in the Russians' favor and the Austrians were said to have begun a retreat which degenerated into a complete rout, ending in the utter demoralization of the entire combined Austrian and German forces.

A strong Russian force had penetrated today the territory between the San and Vistula rivers for the purpose of flanking the fugitives and preventing further German reinforcements from reaching them. Simultaneously General Ronsky was driving them from the vicinity of Grodek.

The entire Russian first line of troops in the south was engaged in rounding up the crushed Austrian

forces, with a view to a wholesale capture. The official assertion was made that 200,000 of the Austrian first-line, 500,000 strong, had already been made prisoners.

As an illustration of the Vienna war office's realization of the desperate situation, it was learned that the entire Austrian landsturm has been called to the colors.

Austrian losses were declared to be appalling.

MAY ABSORB AUSTRIA

Rome, Sept. 14.—Predictions that the war would end with Austria included in the German federation are beginning to reach here from German and from some Austrian sources.

Even in certain Austrian quarters the belief seems to prevail that the dual monarchy is in danger of disintegration and that union with Germany will become necessary to hold it together.

The suggestion is heard also, and this, too, from Austrians, that Austria's slav provinces are a weakness rather than a strength, and that their loss would be a benefit instead of a misfortune.

TORRENTIAL RAINS ASSIST THE ALLIES

Roads Are Turned Into Quagmires and Germans Forced to Abandon Guns.

By F. Warrington Dawson.

Bordeaux, Sept. 14.—That France would speedily be cleared of German troops was the opinion expressed today by War Minister Millerand. He did not believe, he said, that the Kaiser's retreating forces would be able to establish any real line of defense on the French side of the frontier.

For the French, the war minister declared, the victory in the battle of Marne was complete, at least part of the Germans being in danger of being cut off even from retreat.

According to dispatches from the front, torrential rains have transformed the roads in the fighting zone into quagmires, and only the German guns drawn by traction engines are being saved, while the others are immovably mired.

General Von Kluck's army and part of General Von Beulow's force were thought to be headed for the Givet-Namur line of retreat. It was believed the British had isolated part of the extreme German right.

General Von Hausen's and the Prince of Wurtemberg's armies were reported approaching Rethel.

The armies of the Crown Prince of Germany, the Crown Prince of Bavaria and of General Von Heeringer were even said to have been driven across the frontier in Lorraine.

The war office stated that 900,000 Germans took part in the battle of the Marne and that the allies numbered, at the close of the battle, approximately 1,500,000.

"Belgium heartily congratulates the French armies on their notable success," King Albert telegraphed to President Poincare. "The admirable courage of our population is suffering only increases the energy and ardor of our troops."

"When the hour of reparation arrives," replied President Poincare to the Belgian ruler's message, "none will forget what the heroic Belgians have done for the triumph of the common cause of civilization and liberty."

BATTLE AT VERDUN IS STILL FIERCE BUT ALLIES ARE GAINING

Germany's retreat in France continued today; its successes in East Prussia also continued; likewise there were continued Russian victories over the Austrians.

In the west the Kaiser's troops were retiring everywhere except about Verdun, which they were still attacking.

Even the German forces at Verdun were beginning to give ground and it was predicted they would soon have to join the retreat or risk capture.

As against this, the speed of the Teutonic retirement was diminishing and they were resisting their pursuers more vigorously.

Moreover, it was admitted even in France that though the German forces would have to be reorganized, they were not decisively beaten.

Indeed, it was asserted in Berlin that stories of German defeats in France were "based on a misconception of the situation."

The Berlin office said it had had favorable news from France, but withheld it, "for strategic reasons."

The German capture was mentioned of a strong French position southwest of Verdun.

General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, announced there was nothing to prevent the seat of the French government being returned to that place from Bordeaux.

An edict to that effect was expected shortly.

After four days fighting with the Germans, the Belgians who sallied from Antwerp were again within their outer line of defenses.

The Germans called this a Belgian defeat.

The Belgians said the sortie had accomplished its object of detaining two German corps which were trying to join and help the Kaiser's forces in France.

It was added that hostilities would not cease until Prussian militarism was completely crushed.

The dispersal of the German navy was mentioned as another irrevocable condition.

The British prediction was made that his people might force the Kaiser to abdicate.

Rome advices said Austria was economically prostrated and that thousands were clamoring for peace.

General Von Der Holte, German governor in Belgium, was said to have offered the Belgians peace, on "certain conditions," and it was understood the Belgians had refused.

Ambassador Gerard, American representative in Berlin, denied various reports to the effect that the United States was about to join the allies against Germany.

PEPPERMINT CROP PROVES A SUCCESS

Full report of the returns of the peppermint crop that was harvested this summer at West Stayton have been made to Luther J. Chapin, Marion county agriculturist and the showing made is said to be most encouraging for the extension of that industry in this part of the valley.

The mint was grown on a gravelly soil and on that part that was irrigated showed up exceptionally well. There are immense tracts of land in the valley—gravelly, wet soil that is considered good for nothing—that are suitable for growing mint. With this crop these lands could be made valuable and it is believed that more acreage will be put out next year.

Peppermint is grown practically like hay and costs twenty-five cents per pound of oil to distill, while the price fluctuates from \$2.50 to \$5 per pound. The oil can be kept indefinitely while the hay after the oil has been distilled from it is used for feed for cattle. Experiments along this line are being conducted now by one of the mint growers.

Out of six growers four irrigated their mint lands. No fertilizer was used. The ground of Mr. McGowan has been continuously cropped to grain for years while the others were on comparatively new and uncropped lands. Crops on the irrigated land showed up the best on the same kind of soil. The following are the results of the peppermint harvest: H. S. McGowan, grower; 10 acres; total yield 142 pounds oil; yield per acre 14 pounds, 3 ounces; irrigated. D. S. Turner, grower; 33 acres; total yield 12 pounds six ounces; yield per acre 37 pounds two ounces; irrigated. D. B. Conness, grower; 25 acres; total yield six pounds nine ounces; yield per acre 26 pounds four ounces; irrigated. J. O. Woodward, grower; 48 acres; total yield 17 pounds; yield per acre 35 pounds six ounces; irrigated. J. Walker, grower; 22 acres; total yield 37 pounds four ounces; yield per acre 16 pounds one ounce; not irrigated. Leonard Walker, grower; acres 1.9; yield 29 pounds; yield per acre 15 pounds four ounces; not irrigated.

LOCAL INDUSTRIAL FAIR HERE NEXT WEEK

Entry blanks are being sent out today by County School Superintendent W. M. Smith to the pupils of the school who are to exhibit their products at this local fair, to be held in this city September 25, and later at the state fair. While the fair to be held in Salem is called a local fair, it will show exhibits from pupils from all over this part of the county. Entries are to be held at Stayton and in Jefferson also, and it is for the purpose of collecting all the exhibits together to be shown at the state fair that the products shown at the other fairs will be brought here.

Prof. W. C. Gaunt, of Stayton, is said to have arranged not only a creditable exhibit, but has staged a stock judging contest to be presided over by one of the professors of the Oregon Agricultural college. All of the judges at the Salem fair will be from O. A. C.

BASEBALL TODAY

National		American	
First game—	R. H. E.	First game—	R. H. E.
New York	3 10 1	Boston	1 7 5
Philadelphia	2 0 2	Washington	9 11 0
Brooklyn	3 7 1	Detroit	6 14 3
Boston	4 8 6	Cleveland	4 12 0
Second game—	R. H. E.	Philadelphia	2 4 3
New York	0 13 5	New York	1 4 3
Philadelphia	10 10 0	Second game—	R. H. E.
Pittsburg	4 9 3	Boston	3 8 1
Chicago	7 11 3	Washington	0 5 3
		Collins and Carrigan	0 5 3

WAR SITUATION AS SEEN BY EXPERT

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

New York, Sept. 14.—American cavalry tactics may prove the final undoing of Germany's shattered right wing in northeastern France.

That an attempt is being made by the British to encircle the German right from the west was evident today, both from the strategic positions of the opposing forces and from the hurried retreat eastward of the German troops at Amiens, a point isolated from the scene of the main operations.

The turning movement, which depends largely on cavalry maneuvering, undoubtedly is under the direction of the leader of the British forces, whose positions is at the western extremity of the allied armies' lines.

General French, who made his reputation in South Africa as a cavalry leader, has been a close student of American tactics. British military authorities believe, that toward the end of our civil war both federal and confederate cavalry reached the highest point of development, that that arm of the service has ever known.

American Cavalry Model.

The Germans, whose own cavalry was far from brilliant during the Franco-Prussian war, has been indifferent to

the lessons of our great war.

The British textbook writers, on the contrary, give first place to the study of the American cavalry.

The further successful retreat of the German right at this critical stage, therefore, will depend largely upon how the allies utilize their knowledge of the cavalry problems solved during our civil war.

The retiring German line continues to hold as intact as did the allies' line during its retreat toward Paris.

The German front is shaped like a gigantic "P" drawn at an incline to the left.

It extends from beyond Soissons about 100 miles to the southeast, and the bowl, which is 40 miles across, swings upward 30 miles through the Argonne forest and hooks around the entrenched camp at Verdun.

If the line at the base of the "P" can be pierced, while the British get around the top of the figure, the Kaiser's forces may be unable to escape a huge disaster. In such a case the eastern army might be driven back against the French frontier fortifications south of Verdun, while the western army would have to fall back toward Belgium and Luxembourg, with all chances of having its communication lines remain intact.

Retreat Is Different.

The German retreat has not become a rout, but it differs in two different respects to the allies' orderly retirement.

In the first place the allies had the great Paris fortress not far at their rear, as a backdrop and rallying point, while the Germans are without such a nearby base.

In the second place, all the highways, railroads and bridges were in perfect condition behind the allies, to facilitate their retirement, whereas the routes the Germans must traverse must be very badly cut to pieces as a result of past operations.

Russian reports of the czar's victories in Galicia do not mention any territorial advance corresponding with the enormous losses the Austrians are said to have suffered. The field of operations is still the Lemberg district, where fighting began.

The answer to this puzzle may be that Russian successes in Russian Poland, where the czar's forces are strongly opposed by Germans as well as Austrians, have not been as decisive as in Galicia.

The Galician advance, therefore, may be awaiting more favorable conditions further north, to avoid the danger of a flanking movement in that direction.

The Weather

Oregon: Rain tonight and Tuesday; southwesterly winds increasing along the coast.

