

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

## SALEM DAY BREAKS RECORDS FOR ATTENDANCE

### ACCOUNTS WIDELY AT VARIANCE

According to the Allies the Expulsion of Germans from France Is Near  
GERMANS CLAIM ALL ASSAULTS REPULSED  
It Appears Though the Allies Are Gaining and that German Line Must Fall Back

The Germans' expulsion from France seemed near today, according to the allies' claims as true. The Berlin war office did not so accept them. The German right, it said, had repulsed all assaults and on the Meuse the kaiser's troops were gaining slowly. There were reports that the teutonic right wing was in "full retreat"; that it had been "routed"; that General Von Kluk had offered to surrender, and even that he had surrendered. These were exaggerations, to say the least. What did appear to be true was that the allies' turning movement against the German right wing was "proceeding rapidly," as the Bordeaux war office expressed it. This was interpreted as meaning that the wing really was retreating, though in good order. Such being the case, experts said, the whole German line must fall back. The teutons were said already to have prepared entrenchments between the Scheldt and the Meuse to receive them. The French believed the kaiser's center was in much danger. They said it was falling back east of Saint Mihiel—just where the Berlin office said it was gaining. Meantime there were indications that the Germans wanted badly to take Antwerp, as a base, it was thought, for an aerial raid on the British Isles. They bombarded the city's outer defenses for a time; then a Belgian shot dismounted two of their guns, and the attack slackened. It was thought it would be resumed as soon as long range howitzers could be brought up from the south. The Belgians were confident they could hold their own. A big battle between Germans and Russians raged in Russian Poland between the Niemen river and the German frontier;

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**Wednesday Evening's Program.**  
Soloists: O. D. Joiner, corset; C. S. Kaiser, baritone; Wolfram Schmedding, piccolo; C. R. Whitehead, xylophone.  
1. March—"Fair of the Fair"  
2. Overture—"Stradella"  
3. (a) Idillo  
(b) Patrol, Whistling Jannies  
4. Vocal solo—Selected  
5. Old Folks at Home and in Foreign Lands  
6. Suite—"Atlantis"  
Atlantis is a continent mentioned in Plato's history, and extended across the Atlantic ocean; approximately from Europe to Vietnam. This continent, it is believed, was the home of a great race, which conquered and civilized the world. The Azore Islands are considered to be the tops of its lofty mountains, and are all that now remains.  
1. Nocturne, and Morning Hymn of Praise.  
2. A Court Function.  
3. I Love Thee (the Prince and Anna).  
4. Destruction of Atlantis.  
7. Xylophone solo—Selected  
8. Selection from the "Hugonots"  
9. Portland Ad Club Quartet—Selection  
10. Cardas—Last Love  
11. Bits of Rem's Hits No. 13.  
**THURSDAY'S PROGRAM.**  
1. March—"Amid Thunder and Cannon"  
2. Overture—"Tancréd"  
3. Quartette  
4. Intermezzo—"Elegants"  
5. Vocal Solo, "Halls of Strozza"  
6. Fantasia—"Songs of Strozza"  
7. Intermission of 15 minutes.  
8. Selection—"Erna"  
9. Piccolo Solo—Selected  
10. Ballet music from William Tell  
11. Selection—"Firefly"

### GREAT ARMIES FACE EACH OTHER ALONG RUSSIAN FRONTIER

It Is Estimated Five Million Soldiers Are In This Battle Zone Alone  
JUST WAITING ORDERS FOR KILLING TO BEGIN  
Big Austrian Army Gathered and Is Strongly Supported By German Troops

Rome, Sept. 30.—On one side the Russian and on the other the German-Austrian forces faced one another today along an undulating line extending all the way from the Baltic to the Rumanian frontier, according to advices from both German and Austrian sources. The best information obtainable indicated that, in the north, this line passed through Eydtukainen, Goldapp and Lyck, from which it would appear that, from Eydtukainen southward to Lyck, the Russians were a few miles across the East Prussian frontier. From the Lyck to the southeastward, however, Germans were operating in Russian Poland. This force was rather a radiating expedition than a part of the general German front, but was a foregone conclusion that if it met with sufficient success, the German line would be advanced accordingly.

Along the southern border of East Prussia, from Lyck to Thorn, the two fronts apparently almost exactly followed the frontier, each on its side, except, possibly, for a little raiding back and forth. Thorn constituted a strong point for the German barrier, as it marks the southern extremity of the tremendously powerful line of fortifications extending northward from that point to Danzig on the Baltic sea. From Thorn the line ran a little to the west of south through Kalix. In the vicinity of Kalix, as in that of Lyck, the Germans had troops across the frontier in the czar's territory. Kalix is itself a Russian town, just east of the border. It is the base of the operations beyond it, and has been strongly fortified by the Germans. From Kalix a trifle to the east of south, the fronts continued, again paralleling the frontier, to Cracow. Thence, along the Carpathians, the Austrian front extended to the Rumanian border.

It was understood that, according to the Russian version, the czar's troops already held the Carpathian passes and were advancing into Hungary. This the Austrians denied, explaining that they had retreated from Galicia because, from a topographical standpoint, it was unwise to defend a campaign line, but that it was along the Carpathian line they would make their stand. In western Galicia, at any rate, the German-Austrian and Russian fronts were not yet in touch. The former was understood to extend from Cracow roughly southward to the mountains. The Russians, advancing westward in two columns from the Jaroslavl-Przemysl line, were engaged with a teutonic force at Tarnow, about 50 miles east of Cracow, and further to the south, had only reached Sasok, 70 miles southeast of Tarnow. The Germans were believed to have fully half of their available military strength in the eastern theatre of war. The Austrians have considerable bodies of troops massed on the Italian frontier and some smaller forces with the Germans in the west, but the bulk of their armies are also in the east, facing the Russians. The latter undoubtedly were throwing their full strength westward. Altogether, it was estimated there were at least 5,000,000 soldiers operating in this fighting zone.

**PRUNE DRYER DESTROYED.**  
(Dallas Observer.)  
The prune dryer of J. N. Conn, about a mile south of town, was completely destroyed by fire at 12:30 o'clock this morning, entailing quite a heavy loss. Mr. Conn had just finished curing his crop, and the dryer was evaporating prunes for a neighbor, Mr. Post, who lost many bushels of the fruit. Telephonic communication with the Conn home is impossible this morning, the wires being down, but it is understood that there was insurance on the building.

### THE COOS BAY BAND DELIGHTS EVERYONE

Proves to be One of the Best Features of the Best Fair Ever Held in the State

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**TWO ARE DYING.**  
Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30.—Following a revolver duel caused by the love of both for the same girl, Manuel Loblade was in a dying condition today at a hospital, while Hilario Escoto, himself slightly wounded, was held and charged with the shooting. The fight occurred last night at Zelma, 25 miles north of Los Angeles, where both men, who are Mexicans, were laborers in a railroad grading camp.

### SITUATION TODAY IS AGAINST ALLIES AND ALSO RUSSIANS

Expert Finds Nothing in News to Justify Claims of German Retreat  
DISPATCHES SHOW GERMANS ADVANCE  
Cold Weather Will Soon Stop Russian Advance and Free Northern Armies

(By J. W. T. Mason, former London correspondent of the United Press.)  
New York, Sept. 30.—There was no official information today which could in any way be interpreted as furnishing as basis for reports of the retreat of the German right in northeastern France. On the contrary, the allies' new battle lines, announced by the French government with unusual frankness, indicated considerable gains by the Germans. Last week Peronne and Lassigny were in the allies' possession. They represented the points closest to the German main defenses that the Franco-British forces had taken since the beginning of the battle of the Aisne. The new disposition of the battle front restores Lassigny to the Germans and moves the allies ten miles back of Peronne, between Comblès and Albert. Germans Are Strong. This rearrangement shows that the Germans still retain considerable power, and if it is only sporadic, it has been proven that the allies' offensive abilities are sporadic, too. The German wing could only be routed at this time by the appearance of strong Franco-British reinforcements, and such reinforcements probably would have to be supplied by the British. Most of the British troops sent to France after the arrival of the first expeditionary force must have been used to make up losses and keep the original corps up to their full strength. It is not likely that the second army has yet crossed the channel. This second army, consisting of trained colonial and home territorial, corresponding to our national guard, should, however, soon be ready for the field. Its sudden arrival at the battle front might force the German right to retire as hastily as the present unconfirmed French rumors suggest. Despite the optimism of Russian statements concerning the czar's operations against Germany's East Prussian army, the situation certainly is by no means satisfactory from the slav standpoint. The Germans have penetrated into Russia toward the Nieman river 50 miles, maintaining themselves in force on the Russian side of the entire Russo-German frontier. Under these circumstances General Rennenkampf's reported promise to his Russian soldiers that they should spend Christmas in Berlin was somewhat premature. The approach of winter will serve German purposes excellently in the eastern campaign. Intense cold is almost constant, the thermometer frequently dropping below zero, in the district through which the Russians must pass to reach Berlin. Snowstorms and fog are sure to constitute further obstacles. Russians Must Hurry. In short, a march in the dead of winter, across eastern Germany would be a feat so difficult as to call for almost superhuman qualities on the soldiers' part. Just as speed is of the utmost importance to Germany in its western operations, so is rapid action necessary to the Russians in the east if the czar is to realize his ambition to parade as a conqueror through the streets of Berlin. Every week that the Muscovite forces are delayed means that winter is a week nearer which will ally itself with the Germans in the latter's defense. For this reason Austria's desperate resistance in Galicia is of the greatest value to the kaiser, even though it may fail to have the province to the Austrians themselves.

**BASEBALL TODAY**  
National League.  
First game—R. H. E.  
Boston 7 3 1  
New York 1 6 4  
Rudolph and Gowdy; Tesreau, Schauer and Meyers, Johnson.  
Second game—R. H. E.  
Boston 7 12 1  
New York 7 11 3  
Strand and Whaling; Mathewson and Meyers.  
(Called out 8th, darkness.)  
American League.  
At Boston: New York-Boston game postponed; wet grounds.  
R. H. E.  
Philadelphia 3 6 3  
Washington 2 11 6  
Pencock and Lapp; Shaw and Alsmith.

**WAR OFFICE OPTIMISTIC.**  
Paris, Sept. 30.—Emphasis was laid by the war office's announcement this afternoon on gains by the allies' left in the region of the Aisne and Oise, but no such claim was as that the German right was in "full retreat." The rumor to this effect was accordingly looked on as having been definitely dispensed of. Between the German right and the allies' left, it was said, violent fighting still continued. The Germans were said to have made a savage attack at Enchyment and been repulsed with heavy losses. In the Waver district also the fighting was reported very severe. East of Saint Mihiel the French were declared to be driving the kaiser's troops back. This was the first French official reference to Saint Mihiel since the Meuse near that place. Summing matters up, the war office said it saw only slight modifications in the general situation.

**GERMANS SAY NO CHANGE.**  
Paris, Sept. 30.—Rumors that the German right had been broken continued to appear in the Paris press today but at military headquarters they were unconfirmed. So far as was known there, it was stated, there had been no material change at the front. That the fight was increasing in violence in the Aisne, Oise and Somme regions was admitted, however. The Germans were said to be making a terrible resistance. General D'Amade, who was attacking the wing, was said to have been heavily reinforced and was hurling every available man against the Teutonic line extending north and south from the Oise and Aisne triangle. There was no doubt that the allies believed they would succeed in breaking the kaiser's front at that point. From Bordeaux a strict order had been received forbidding army officers from commenting on the situation in advance of official statements. Nevertheless, many of them said privately that the German right was in extreme danger.

### HE WANTS ANTWERP AS ZEPPELINS BASE

Kaiser Said to Want Antwerp and that Quickly and So Begins Bombardment  
The Hague, Sept. 30.—German siege artillery was being mounted before Antwerp today. The kaiser was reported determined to capture it, and quickly as he wanted it as a temporary base for a Zeppelin and aeroplane raid of the British Isles. He was said to have a fleet of new armored Zeppelins ready for the expedition. Many of its inhabitants were fleeing Antwerp by water. Its railroad communications were cut off. Bombard the City. Antwerp, Sept. 30.—A long range German bombardment of Antwerp's defenses was in progress today, but apparently without damaging them much. The Belgians had opened the dykes again, flooding the lowlands, with a view to preventing the Germans from approaching too close to the city. Military men did not believe its fall was possible. On the contrary, it was said, a Belgian force had made a sortie and inflicted considerable damage on the besiegers. It was admitted, however, that conditions at Ghent, which is thronged with refugees, were serious. In the attack on Antwerp the Germans were said to be using marines, naval reservists, engineers from the landwehr battalions and siege guns crews, thus rendering unnecessary the withdrawal of active troops from France. Austrians were reported helping the Germans in the attack, using Austrian siege artillery which figured in the attack on Maubeuge.

**WAITING FOR BIG GUNS.**  
Antwerp, Sept. 30.—Germany's long range bombardment of Antwerp's outer fortifications was abating, the war office announced this afternoon. Of the Teutonic fire, concentrated on them for hours, the Vaelben and Waver forts were said to have replied so accurately that they finally dismounted two of the kaiser's guns, whereupon the shelling began abruptly to lag. It was not expected the attack would be vigorously resumed until the arrival of the German's long range mortars from the south.

**TODAY'S RACES**  
Race No. 1—Three-year-old pacer, Oregon futurity, \$1500; heat two in three—Change ..... 1 1  
Miss Brownie ..... 4 dist.  
Toro ..... 3 2  
Ruth ..... 2 3  
Time—2:24 1/2, 2:25.  
Race No. 2—2:30 trot, purse \$500; three heats only—  
Nayway ..... 2  
General B. .... scratched  
Babe Verne ..... dist.  
Virginia Lee ..... 1  
Time—2:15 1/2.  
(Unfinished.)  
Race No. 3—2:08 pace, purse \$2000; best three in five.  
Bonnie Antrim ..... 2  
College Gent ..... 3  
Imbro ..... 4  
Hal Norte ..... 8  
Oval ..... 1  
Oval ..... 1  
Francis J. .... 6  
Dan Logan ..... 7  
King Seal ..... 5  
Time—2:07 1/2.  
(Unfinished.)

**SMOOT WANTS TO KNOW.**  
Washington, Sept. 29.—The Smoot resolution, demanding that Secretary Bryan inform the senate if England was interfering with shipments of copper from America to Rotterdam in neutral bottoms, was unanimously adopted today by the senate.

### RUMOR PERSISTENT THAT GERMAN RIGHT WING WAS BROKEN

Claim Made that Heavy Reinforcement of Allies Overwhelmed Germans  
FIGHTING GENERALLY STILL INDECISIVE  
Germans Say No Material Change Has Been Made At the Front Today

By William Philip Sims.  
Paris, Sept. 30.—That a withdrawal of the German right wing northeast of here was already in progress was generally inferred today from an official report which emphasized the fact that the allies' turning movement in that direction continued rapidly. Experts have already predicted that such a retirement would force a retreat by the entire German line to entrenchments said to be already prepared between the Scheldt and the Meuse. No rout of the kaiser's forces was expected, however; it was taken for granted that they would draw off in good order. Nevertheless, the allies were trying to split General Von Kluk's and General Von Boehm's armies apart, so as to make the disorganization as complete as possible. The significance of the latest operations on the Meuse could hardly be overestimated, military men said. The Bavarians were declared to have struck their hardest at that point, in the hope of diverting the allies' attention from the German right and having failed, the kaiser's center was in danger. Experts united in expressions of the belief that the end of the battle of the Aisne was in sight and that its result would be a decisive victory for the allies. They believed, too, that it would hasten the end of the war, by encouraging the German anti-military party.

Another indication of the size of the crowd is that the demand for rooms jumped suddenly and the capacity of the city was taxed to take care of the visitors. The crowded condition of the feed barns also told the story of a big attendance from the country. A special race was put on in honor of the day and the Coos Bay band also put up a special program for it. On top of it all the weather clerk who evidently got up with a small grouch began to feel better by ten o'clock and smiled down on the valley in good shape. The weather bureau also felt better about it and while not promising fair weather for tomorrow said it would probably do so and give us the kind we want. An eastern visitor this morning remarked that he attended the fair yesterday and was simply enthused over the magnificent view from the grand stand. He insisted no other fair ground in the world had such a background of mountains and snow peaks, and that this feature was well worth a trip across the continent. Asked about the exhibits, he replied: "I have nothing to say on that score, but I am not going to tell my friends east about it as I have some regard for my reputation. I wouldn't believe it, I know, unless I had seen it for myself."

If the record set during the opening hours this morning is maintained throughout the day, Salem day of the fair this year will see the largest attendance in the history of the state fair. From the opening of the gates this

(Continued on page 2.)

### SALEM DAY BEATS THE RECORDS

Early Trains Bring Big Crowds From All Western Oregon to the Fair  
CHERRIANS TURN OUT AND ALL SALEM GOES  
Special Race Put On and Band Provides Special Program For Tonight

That "Salem Day" was destined to break the record for itself this year was evidenced early this morning. There was an unusual stir about the city at an early hour indicating that Salem was getting ready to get there, and these indications were borne out. The first train in over the Salem-Falls City & Eastern brought just double its usual number of passenger cars and they were crowded with the earlier contingent from Dallas, Falls City, Independence and all points along that line. The street car service also showed the crowds were giving it plenty to do and the cars were run in trains of three from an early hour. Besides this the roads were lined with autos carrying passengers and the Southern Pacific trains brought great crowds that poured through the gates a living stream of wide awake webfooters on duty bound, that is on the way to see what their great state could do in the way of a show of her own.

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**The Weather**  
Probably fair to night and Thursday; westerly winds.