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Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS FIVE CENTS
PRICE TWO CENTS

PORTLANDERS KEEP STATE FAIR GATES TURNING

FIGHTING FOUR HUGE BATTLES

Six Million Men Fighting in Eastern Theatre of European War

RESULTS SO FAR ARE NOT DECISIVE

Russians Have 4,000,000 Against Austria and Germany's 2,000,000

Vienna, via Rome, Oct. 1.—Four huge battles were in progress in the eastern theatre of the European war today.

Six million men were engaged. Nowhere were decisive results yet in sight.

With 1,000,000 troops of the Russian first line General Rennenkampf was fighting to prevent General Von Hindenburg and his German forces from breaking farther into the czar's territories through the River Niemen region.

A second German army was engaged with 500,000 Russians in the pine forests of Augustowo, a country filled with small lakes and swamps. In this quarter the teutonic soldiers were protecting Von Hindenburg's flank and rear.

Southward the Russian central army, 100,000 strong in fresh, recently mobilized troops, advancing on the Silesian frontier, was already in contact with the German advance line in front of the chain of north and south fortifications centering at Kalicz, just on the czar's side of the Russian Polish border.

In Galicia nearly 1,500,000 more Russians, still advancing in parallel lines, were enveloping Tarnow, where fierce fighting was in progress.

Both Tarnow and Przemysl, which still held out despite the loss of a part of its forts, were being heavily bombarded.

The German and Austrian armies in the east are not more than 2,000,000 strong. Of the Russians there are more than four million.

Rains Interfere.

Petrograd, Oct. 1.—Fighting continued today in the Russian province of Suwalki. The Germans had been reinforced but they had failed to cross the Niemen river.

The Russian advance in Galicia was progressing. It was slow, however, constant rains greatly retarding operations. According to the Novoe Vremya, the Galicians, mostly slaves, are welcoming the invaders.

It was rumored General Von Auffenberg, Austrian, had been relieved of his command, nominally on account of illness but really because he lost Jaroslav to the Russians.

From the front came news that Austrian efforts to check the cholera and typhoid epidemics among the soldiers were failing.

The Russians were taking stringent precautions to prevent diseases from spreading to their armies. All captured Austrian food was being destroyed and every possible safeguard was taken against contaminated water.

Thus far there have been no cholera cases in the Russian ranks.

Vienna, via Rome, Oct. 1.—Russians arrived today before Czestow's outlying forts and promptly attacked the combined Austrian and German forces behind them. The defenders' entrenched positions are of tremendous strength and prospects were for one of the war's biggest battles.

AUSTRIA WARNED BY ITALY TO STOP ITS MINE LAYING

This Announcement Caused Italians to Conclude War Was at Last Certain

POPULARITY OF MOVE IS BEYOND QUESTION

Italians Have Nothing Against Germans But Hate Austria Most Bitterly

Rome, Sept. 30.—(Delayed)—An announcement became generally known here today that the Italian ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to demand a cessation of Austrian mine laying in the Adriatic public jumping to the conclusion that war between Italy and Austria-Hungary was at last assured. There was no question as to the popularity of the move.

Perhaps something of a false impression was given at the outbreak of the European struggle of the strength of the anti-war sentiment in Italy.

It has, as a matter of fact, considerable strength; this cannot be denied. The British of the war in Tripoli is still fresh in the people's minds. Indeed, it is still felt, for the Italians are paying for it now.

What was more to the point, however, was that practically not an Italian wanted to fight on the teutonic side. Austria is Italy's former oppressor and as its oppressor not so very long ago. It is looked on as the nation's hereditary enemy and an alliance binding the two countries together was always an unnatural and purely political one.

They Hate Austria.

There was no particular feeling against Germany but Germany and Austria-Hungary could not be divorced. And even if it had been Germany alone, it is likely that the Italians would have felt that the Germans fight was not their fight and that neutrality was the thing for them.

Against Italy is an very friendly terms with France and Great Britain, on terms of more than friendship—of intimacy—with Russia and Serbia, and to Montenegro it considers itself actually related, for the queen of Italy is a Montenegrin princess.

Besides all these considerations there was a political fact that the Italians stood to win nothing tangible and perhaps to lose a great deal by fighting with the teutonic allies, whereas they had an excellent chance of acquiring for themselves Austria's Adriatic provinces by fighting on the other side.

Want Austrian Provinces.

These provinces they have wanted for a long time. They have wanted them for one thing, for sentimental reasons. Furthermore, they are intrinsically immensely well worth having. They are not like Tripoli, a vast desert inhabited by an alien and hostile race. They are agriculturally rich, have many fine cities and important ports and are peopled by Italians, who are anxious to exchange Austrian for Italian rule.

Instead of being a load to carry, like Tripoli, they will be a source of added strength.

When the European struggle began it was the natural conclusion, in view of Italy's treaty of alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary, that if the Rome government declared hostilities at all, it would declare them, with Germany and Austria-Hungary, against Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro.

Want to Aid Allies.

Accordingly, when the anti-militarists warned the government that it must remain neutral as a general strike would be declared, they had public sentiment overwhelmingly on their side.

It was on their side, however, because the public took it that the government was being warned not to make the people fight on the side they opposed and against their own friends and interests. They wanted neutrality because they did not want to fight for Germany and Austria-Hungary; not because they did not want to fight for themselves and with the allies.

The proposition to follow the latter course is a different thing. If the anti-militarists oppose a declaration of war against Austria they are sure to find they have lost a great part, at least, of their former support.

There is anti-war sentiment. It is true, and it undoubtedly will manifest itself, perhaps in overt acts, but it is doubtful if it will be of noticeable proportions as matters now stand.

Every man who is wedded to his ideal is more or less bespeckled.

WATER USERS MUST PAY THE OLD RATES

Company Permitted to Collect On Old Basis But Must Refund in November

Salem water users who went to the office of the Salem Water company this morning to pay their water bill for the month of October were in many instances surprised to find that they were charged at the old rate. Dr. P. H. May, of 337 Center street, first called the attention of the Capital Journal to the matter, which is explained by the fact that the company was granted permission to charge the old rate for this month but must refund the difference between the new rates and the old rates on November 1.

The order of the state railroad commission lowering the rates of the water company to water users went into effect today, and as the water bills are paid in advance, the bill due today should be computed under the new rates.

Time Given to Classify.

On account of the extensive change in rates and the necessity for a new classification of subscribers in the three classes, A, B and C, the company asked permission to postpone the enforcement of the new order until November 1, allowing the old rates to be charged for October. This the commission refused. The commissioners realized that there would be a vast amount of bookkeeping entailed in fixing new rates for every subscriber in this city, so the commission authorized the water company to collect the old rate for this month, while the books are being fixed up.

On the first of November, however, the company must have its books in shape to show the new rates to water users. On November 1 the water user will pay for the water at the new rate and will have refunded to him the excess charges of the old rate over the new rate which he paid for the month of October.

In reality, the new rate is in effect today, but the water company is simply given a month's time to rearrange their books and the water user in the end will pay according to the new rates from today.

TODAY'S RACES

Race No. 1—Two-year-old pace, Oregon futurity, \$6000; best two in three. Hal Lovelace 3 3
May Day Hal 1 1
James L. P. 2 2
Time—2:47 1/2, 2:46, 2:44.

Race No. 2—2:12 trot, Lewis and Clarke purse \$2000; best three in five. Rags 3 2
Dean Swift 1 1
Mack Fitzsimmons dist.
Seneca Boy 2 2
Aronca scratched
Amy McKinney scratched
Dr. Wagon dist.
Jerry Zombro dist.
Wild Girl 4 4
Time—2:13 1/2, 2:18 1/4.

Race No. 3—2:15 pace, state fair purse \$700; three heats only. White Sox 1 4
Nutwood Queen scratched
Yedno scratched
Major Hardy 4 4
Strathell 3 2
Prince Zolock 5 2
Ovalia 2 1
Luelle H. scratched
Time—2:12 1/2, 2:19.

BASEBALL TODAY

National.
Boston 7 12 3
New York 6 8 1
Batteries—Davis and Gowdy; Demaree and Meyers.
(Cincinnati) 1 4 3
(Pittsburg) 5 12 1
Batteries—Ames and Jonathan; Adams and Schang.

American.
Philadelphia 3 7 1
Washington 1 3 3
Batteries—Wyeoff and Lapp; Bentley and Henry.
First game—
At Boston R. H. E.
New York 3 9 2
Boston 3 8 2
Batteries—Warhop and Sweeney; Foster and Thomas, Cady.

EASTERN STARS HURT.

Kansas City, Oct. 1.—Fifty persons were injured, mostly women, delegates to the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star convention, here this afternoon, when a temporary stand on which 500 were grouped for a photograph collapsed.

ALLIES THINK THEY WILL WIN BATTLE SUNDAY OR MONDAY

French Reports All Claim Material Gains and Germans Retiring

GERMAN REPORTS NO CHANGE IN LINES

Allies Attacks Are Fierce and Losses Enormous Especially On the German Side

Paris, Oct. 1.—Victory for the allies in the battle of the Aisne was predicted here today by about Sunday or Monday.

"The situation is improving everywhere," was the only official forenoon announcement.

It was known unofficially, that, heavily reinforced, the allies were making a supreme effort to complete the turning of the German right wing.

The Franco-British forces were on the offensive everywhere but the Germans were making strenuous resistance. Several towns in the fighting zone had changed hands as much as five times in 24 hours.

The allies had gained the Germans' original advanced positions near the River Somme and west of the Oise. The German wing had been considerably shortened and was fighting desperately, evidently to retain control of the railroads into Belgium.

At the allies' right similar conditions prevailed. The allies were on the offensive and gaining but the Germans were holding them back with every ounce of their strength.

Losses, especially on the German side, were enormous. The allies were taking many prisoners. Most of them were at the point of exhaustion from day and night fighting. They were in rags and many were barefooted, their shoes having been literally worn off by constant marching from position to positions.

Situation Unchanged.

Berlin, via The Hague, Oct. 1.—The situation in the western war zone was unchanged today, according to the German government's official announcement.

Reinforced, the French, it was admitted, were again attacking the German force near Mithuansen. Dr. said the official statement, "In every instance the enemy has been beaten back with losses."

"Assisted by the garrisons of the Verdun and Toul forts, they continue their efforts to invest our positions in this region but we are holding our line intact."

"The French have been reinforced on the extreme left of our center but we have held them back by a series of assaults."

"The fighting on our right continues, the allies resuming their attacks. The fighting is very severe but there have been no decisive gains on either side."

"The Antwerp forts have been bombarded with success at long range. The garrison has attempted several sorties and been repulsed. The Belgians have flooded the lowlands, somewhat retarding operations."

WOMAN ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF MURDER

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 1.—Upon telephone advice from the Riverside police, a woman giving the name of Mrs. Frankie Lang, 25, was arrested here today and booked at the central police station on a charge of suspected murder.

The arrest was the result of the finding near Riverside at daylight of the body of a woman, believed to have been murdered. Her name was not given by Riverside authorities.

The Weather

Oregon: To-night and Friday cloudy, probably rain; southerly winds.

STORY OF WAR TOLD IN BRIEF SENTENCES

Gathered and Condensed News from All the Many Big Battle Fields

In the face of a German denial that there had been any change in the western European theater of war, everything indicated today that the Kaiser's right wing was falling back all along the line.

It fought desperately as it retreated—to avoid being completely routed, French experts said.

The allies' version was that the German left was retiring also. But the Teutonic center still held firm.

For this reason the allies were not yet officially claiming a decisive victory. Unofficially they said they thought the announcement would be made Sunday or Monday.

It was admitted that losses had been so heavy it was thought best temporarily to withhold fires.

Delighted as they were with their own successes, the allies were much concerned for Belgium's safety when, as was expected, the main German body swept back into the little country.

Antwerp was being bombarded again, though not, the Belgians said, with much effect.

In the east 2,000,000 Germans and Austrians were fighting four separate battles with four million Russians. One engagement was between German and Russian in the Niemen river region, in the czar's territory.

The second, also on Muscovite soil, was between German and Russian among the Augustowo woods, marshes and lakes.

The third, just beginning, was between the Germans on the Silesian frontier and the czar's troops, approaching from Russian Poland.

The fourth centered between the Austrians who held Przemysl and Tarnow and the Russian force on its way toward Cracow.

None of these fights had yet reached a decisive stage. The Austrians claimed to have retaken from the Russians Uzoak Pass through the Carpathians.

Cholera was said to be spreading in the Austrian ranks. Austria was said to have offered to indemnify Italy for the Italian ships blown up by Austrian Adriatic mines but was not known to have agreed not to lay more.

Meantime anti-Austrian feeling in Italy increased. All Russian press correspondents were ordered from Turkey, which was considered a warlike sign.

The Kaiser's minister at Bucharest served notice that any hostile act by Rumania against Austria would be regarded as an act of hostility toward Germany too.

The Germans tried to land at Windau, Russia, but were beaten off by the shore forts, was announced today.

The British merchantman Selby was sunk by a North sea mine. Japanese warships were shelling the Germans' Kiaoo Chau defenses.

German warships in the harbor, in turn, were shelling the Japanese land positions. It was said a Japanese cruiser was blown up and another damaged by a mine.

It was said the American consul at Kiaoo Chau was awaiting a favorable opportunity to suggest the yielding of the Germans at that point to save needless bloodshed.

SIEGE OF ANTWERP DECIDED MISTAKE SAYS WAR EXPERT

It Requires Large Number of Troops Who Are Now Needed at the Front

ALLIES APPROACH BELGIAN BORDERS

German Front Holds Firmly But Allies Gradually Work By at the West

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

New York, Oct. 1.—The allies' persistent movement to the northward, paralleling the Germans' western front in northeastern France, has probably, by today, permitted French skirmishers to re-enter Belgium.

Orchies, where outposts are said to have clashed, is only five miles south of the Belgian frontier and 32 miles due west of Mons, which is reported to have been General Von Boehms' headquarters.

From Orchies there is nothing to prevent French scouts from penetrating Belgium along one of the roads by which the Germans originally invaded France.

This was the most significant feature of the situation today. The German front is holding stiffly as the allies tap it for signs of weakness, but the latter are approaching nearer and nearer to the Belgian corner of the battle square, where its powers of resistance have not yet been tested.

Ground for Optimism. This furnishes some ground for the optimism shown in Paris and London where, however, the evident feeling of hopefulness cannot be attributed chiefly to the Germans' inability to maintain their resistance along the main portion of their line, while simultaneously taking the offensive at chosen points.

Then the recent German gains on the Meuse, where the Kaiser's forces succeeded in breaking partly through the French line of frontier defenses, were not retimed when the teutonic front attempted an aggressive movement in the western area.

Reports from both French and German sources indicate that the allies again dominate the Meuse and that the Germans' determined efforts there have been without results, despite initial successes.

This matter of losing what has been gained is very bad for an army on the defensive. It creates a feeling among the men that they are risking their lives needlessly, however heroic their attempts to act offensively may be, as what is gained will be lost in the end.

Related Movement.

The German concentration for a siege of Antwerp seems to be a piece of belated strategy inconsistent with the rapid, accurate judgments associated by reputation with the Kaiser's general staff.

The siege's primary object was only the capture of the main Belgian army now behind the Antwerp fortifications, thus releasing for action at the front the German forces which have hitherto been held fast in Belgium by the danger of a rear attack or raids on the teutonic lines of communication.

Such a siege, however, temporarily requires a large number of troops, which probably is the reason why it was postponed by the general staff. Now, when circumstances require, as never before, the presence of every available German on the firing line, valuable units must be devoted to the work of besieging Antwerp.

Antwerp's fate depends on the length of time required by the allies to compel the German western front to retreat.

SMALL SEED SCRAP.

Petrograd, Oct. 1.—News of an engagement September 24, between the shore forts of the Russian Battle port of Windau and a German squadron which sought to land troops on the coast was made public here today for the first time.

Including warships and transports the German fleet was said to have consisted of about forty vessels. The fort guns opened on it heavily, and after several ships had been damaged, all withdrew. The next day two German cruisers appeared, opened fire and destroyed the Windau lighthouse but no fresh attempts at a landing were made.

One good reason why Argentine land is experiencing a steady boom is that they plant crops and not citizens in that section.

PORTLAND RECORD IS GREATEST

Special Train Brings Harriman Club and Its Band from the Metropolis

SETS NEW MARK IN ATTENDANCE RECORD

Stock Parade Fills Grand Stand Early—Fine Program For This Evening

Portland day is the banner day of Oregon's greatest state fair. Although the attendance from Salem and vicinity will not equal that of yesterday yet the masses that special trains brought in from the different sections, Portland in particular should swell the total over the large one of Salem Day.

The Harriman Club of Portland, headed by its splendid brass band, arrived early this forenoon on a special train and their badges and colors are very much in evidence on the grounds.

The completion of the stock judging yesterday afternoon left a slight deficiency in the list of morning attractions there being no show in the arena, as on judging days. Both the Harriman and Coos Bay bands did their part to entertain the visitors, however, and the barns and pavilions were continually thronged with sight seers.

The first stock parade of the week caused the grand stand to fill even earlier than yesterday, the prize winners passing in review before the big stand shortly after 1 o'clock.

The program for this evening includes an entertainment by the students of the University of Oregon in the auditorium of the educational building. The Coos cert in the auditorium of the new pavilion and will be assisted by the Portland Ad Club quartet and Mrs. Hallie Parish Hinges.

Tomorrow is Press and Manufacturers day. Several special events are planned and another monster crowd is expected.

Visitors Pleased.

The showing of flowers under the direction of Landscape Artist Bryan attracted much attention from the Portland visitors, the display of dahlias attracting more than the usual crowds, and much more than the average praise. They are indeed things of beauty. It was the new pavilion, though, that caught the eyes of the city dwellers, for there were the things calculated to reduce the high cost of living, besides making a fellow hungry just to look at them. From the lowly and spout-eyed spud to the full-blown peach and the blushing apple, everything was simply perfect. Every county had a display that was just a little better apparently than the others, the last ones being always the best. With pumpkins weighing close up to the 200-pound mark and good for a wagon load of pies each, and cabbages with heads big enough for a department, the good housewife had all kinds of pre-arranged visions, and this without taking into consideration the great array of other delicacies ranging from the initial lettuce to the final nuts and raisins. There was a steady stream of visitors pouring by the booths all day, and there was but one expression about the exhibits, and that was "the best and finest ever assembled anywhere."

The Stock Attracted. Nor was the attention of the city visitors confined to the pavilion, for

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