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# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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## MILLIONS STARVING IN CHINA

### White Men Familiar With Situation Say It Is One of Utmost Horror

### ONE-THIRD OF PEOPLE WILL STARVE TO DEATH

### Roots, Weeds and Refuse Devoured and Cannibalism Is Resorted To

Hongkong, Oct. 15.—The horrors of the famine situation in Quantung and Quangs provinces are beyond adequate description.

The Chinese government, as usual has been able to do practically nothing for the sufferers. Ordinarily the British at Hongkong would have been active in relieving the acutest of the distress but the war has paralyzed relief work. Missionaries have accomplished a little but conditions are so frightful and involve such enormous numbers that even a widespread and financially powerful organization would be swamped.

As a result, the wretched Chinese have been left almost wholly to their fate.

As is invariably the case in China, even approximately correct figures are unobtainable but it is, at any rate, safe to say that the famine-stricken number millions. Perhaps 1,000,000 have died. The total has certainly run already well into the hundreds of thousands. White men who have traversed the famine sections of the two provinces estimate conservatively that well toward a third of their population will succumb ultimately.

The foulest refuse, grass roots and leaves, bark, everything even suggestive of edibility, is greedily devoured. In places the people have pulled down wooden portions of their houses, pounded the timber into meal and tried to eat it. There undoubtedly have been cases of cannibalism.

The famine is due to the crop destruction incidental to the floods of last summer. Capable engineers say they could be wholly prevented by a proper system of drainage and dyking but the money for it is lacking. At intervals there have been such visitations immemorially but the present one is unprecedented in its severity. The provinces are among the most thickly settled in China, which aggravates the situation's seriousness.

## PHILIPPINE BILL GOES OVER SESSION

Washington, Oct. 15.—Action by the senate on the Jones Philippine bill, passed by the house late yesterday by a vote of 211 to 59, will not be taken until the December session, leaders of the senate asserted today. The purpose of the measure is to affirm the intention of the United States to give the Philippines ultimate independence. It provides that this shall occur as soon as stable government can be established.

D. H. Mosher, the tailor, and A. H. DeVoe, the shoe man, the Damon and Pythias of the devotees of the allurements of red and gun, are home from another expedition to the mountains. Their ears are remarkably sensitive and they can easily and frequently hear the call of the wild. This time they were not called in vain, for they came back enveloped in smiles, laden with honey, burdened with venison and covered with bee stings and satisfaction in about equal parts. They were accompanied by Louis Krepla and only the three of them knew where they went, as they have a little private hunting ground, the location of which they keep a mysterious secret. The bee tree which they robbed contained about one hundred pounds of honey, only about sixty of which they were able to bring home.

## CHARTER DISCUSSED AT CLUB BANQUET

### "Commission Manager" Form Recommended—Election Nov. 2 or Dec. 7

The proposed amendment to the Salem charter, providing for a commission manager form of government for the city, was discussed in detail at its most important feature and from every angle at the regular monthly meeting of the promotion department of the commercial club at the Marion hotel last evening at which there was a large attendance. John H. Scott presided as chairman of the meeting.

Numerous talks were made upon the effects of the proposed changes in the city government but the leading addresses upon the vital points of the bill for the new charter were made by Postmaster A. Hueston, Dr. J. N. Smith, County Clerk Max Gehlar, A. A. Lee, and H. B. Thielen. The proposed amendment will probably be taken up for consideration by the city council at its Monday night meeting when a date for the election upon it will be fixed and, in all probability, the date of the regular city election, December 7, will be chosen although it is possible that it may be voted upon at the city primary election November 2.

Considerable stress was laid upon the duties and powers of the manager, under the proposed new form of government, and Dr. Smith elaborated upon this phase of the discussion stating that any attempt to take away any of the powers lodged in this official would result in the crippling of the entire system. It was also stated by the speakers that the "commission manager" form of government had been selected in preference to the "commission" form after a careful study of the conditions existing in other cities which had put both systems to the test and it was found that the most of the failures in either form experienced were in the case of the "commission" form.

In adopting the commission manager system for Salem, the speakers stated that they had patterned after the management of the great corporations of the country whose business was conducted by a board of directors and a manager at the head of all to be chosen by this board, or commission. Under the commission form, it was pointed out, each of the commissioners was given charge of the management of a department of the city's affairs and each of the commissioners chief aim and ambition was to see how much money he could secure for his own department and how much he could spend. Under the manager system, however, an appropriation of funds for running the city government is made and it is up to the manager to see that it is expended in the most economical manner consistent with the best results to be obtained.

The commercial club's note, held by Ladd & Bush bank, for the money expended in securing and fitting up the club rooms on Liberty street was also "officially paid and burned" with due economy upon this occasion. George P. Rodgers presented the note to Hal D. Patton of the finance committee, who in turn, handed it over to William S. Walton, cashier of Ladd & Bush bank, together with the sum of the indebtedness. Mr. Walton stamped the note "paid in full" with the bank's private stamp and the document was immediately offered up in sacrifice to the great fire god, who devoured it with a keen relish.

The names of the business men who signed the note and were extended full honors upon this occasion were: Theo. Roth, Wm. McGilchrist, Jr., Curtis B. Cross, U. G. Shipley, Hal D. Patton, R. C. Bishop, E. Ekerlein, J. A. Wilson, Fred S. Bynon, Russell Catlin, P. H. D'Arcy, C. Van Patten, J. C. Perry, Aug. Kebrberger, H. O. White, J. L. Stockton, Otto Hansen, John H. Scott, John J. Roberts, W. D. Evans, F. G. Deekebach.

Because the man that he wanted to appoint could not serve longer than January 1, 1915, Governor West has decided to allow the office of county judge of Josephine county, which was made vacant by the death of the late Judge Jewell, to remain vacant until his successor is chosen at the coming election.

Considerable excitement was created in the home of Huie Wing Sang, the Chinese merchant, at 695 North High street the other morning, when he was roused from his bed at 5 o'clock and found the kitchen enveloped in flames and smoke. His son, Fred, 13 years old, had arisen early to get his own breakfast. He lighted a coal oil lamp and set it on top of the warming oven of the range. The heat of the stove ran the flame high until it reached some clothes suspended from a line. The fire was put out after it had caused a loss of about \$18.

At the city hall yesterday 302 voters were registered and according to the crowd about the booth the indications were that more than 350 would be registered today. City Recorder Elgin estimates that about 1000 more will be registered before the books close Saturday. On account of a report circulated that the books would close on October 15, many who were waiting for the last day before registering were disappointed today to find the books would not close until Saturday the 17th. About 4000 voters have registered so far.

## VON BOEHMS FAILS TO BLOCK RETREAT OF ALLIED FORCES

### Failure to Cut Off Retreating Allies Robs German Victory of Importance

### MAY FORCE BRITISH TO ABANDON OSTEND

### Allies However Command Railroads, Endangering German Position

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

New York, Oct. 15.—General Von Boehms, commanding one of the kaiser's armies in northern France, failed in his efforts to block the southward retreat of the allied forces from Ostend, it was evident today.

The French occupation of Ypres proves that the road is open for the allies' military line. Its retention by the French is a threat against the southern flank of General Von Beseler's German army. If the Gallie forces can strike from Ypres toward the River Lys, which Von Beseler is using as protection for his left, the Germans will be forced to retreat to avoid having their rear turned.

A series of other similar strikes and counter strikes are threatened throughout the battle area in western Belgium and northern France.

From this give and take it appears that the rival forces are about equal in strength. Both are divided. Von Boehms' victorious Antwerp army has not joined Von Boehm, to the southwestward and, so far as known, the Anglo-Belgian troops who fled the city on the 10th have not yet united with the retreating French corps.

If the British and Belgians are not too much exhausted, they might, by joining the French at Ypres, deliver an attack in overwhelming superior numbers against either of the two German commands. There is every indication, however, that the Anglo-Belgian army urgently needs time for recuperation. It undoubtedly retains a reserve of defensive strength but the spirit for a determined offensive probably must wait for a recovery from the fatigue of nearly a fortnight's incessant fighting.

Germany's march to the sea will give an military advantage if the retreating allies escape. The most they can accomplish by it from a strategic standpoint will be to force the British to abandon Ostend and perhaps some of the northern French ports as supply bases and choose others farther to the southward.

A German occupation of no North Sea or channel port can threaten the English coast so long as the British retain command of the sea, rendering it impossible for German transports to assemble for an invasion, and seaboard Zeppelin stations will be subject to destruction by bombardment from the allies' warships.

A permanent occupation of Belgian and French coast towns, too, would seriously lengthen and weaken the German battle line unless it coincided with a retirement from the kaiser's present positions near the Aisne.

There may, however, be diplomatic reasons for such a change in strategy.

When the time comes for peace negotiations, the Germans will be in a position to demand much better terms if they hold Belgian and French ports than would be the case if they were in occupation only of interior towns, since in the former instance Great Britain as well as France would be vitally concerned while in the latter it would be only France.

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CURE FOR LEPROSY.  
Washington, Oct. 15.—That leprosy may yield to the medication of arsenic as a result of the apparent successes of a new treatment, was the important announcement given out here today in the form of a statement by the public health service bureau. Chaulimogros oil, a tropical product, was said to be the basic element of the new treatment.  
"Chaulimogros oil," the statement said, "produces apparent cures in some cases, greatly improves others, and arrests the progress of the disease in almost every instance."  
The statement added that experiments made in the Philippine islands were "most encouraging."  
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## WOULD CHANGE PLAN OF STATE BUSINESS

### Suggest Appropriations Be Made for Fiscal Year, and Reports the Same

As a final solution of the difficulties and exasperating situations arising out of the present system of making appropriations for the maintenance of the various departments and institutions of the state and the requiring of reports of the heads of the departments for the biennial period closing September 30 on even years, Secretary of State Oleott and other state officials suggest a change in the system to conform to the federal government system of making annual appropriations to cover the fiscal year ending June 30 and requiring annual reports of the state officials covering the same fiscal period.

There are numerous arguments advanced in favor of the change suggested but the most important of them are that, under the fiscal year system of making appropriations and annual reports, the financial troubles of the state department and institutions, which frequently occur under the biennial period system through various causes but most generally due to defects in legislation and oversight, will be eliminated, and in changing the close of the report period from September 30 to June 30 of each year the officials would have more time in which to close up their books and make their reports to the legislature in plenty of time before the effect of the change.

In order to put the fiscal period system into effect from the standpoint of departmental and institutional maintenance it would be necessary for the next legislature to make appropriations to cover a period of 30 months, which would provide for the maintenance of the different departments until June 30, 1917, instead of the usual biennial period of 24 months closing January 1 of the odd years. This would require a seemingly heavy appropriation for the approaching session, since an extra six months would have to be provided for, but after that the procedure would be the same as it has been in the past and the system would be self-regulating in the future.

Since the appropriation measures passed by the legislature would not be of effect until July 1 of the year of enactment there would be plenty of time in which to subject them to a thorough examination for defects or "jolters" and to correct the errors at the time of the legislature by the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution and it would also give plenty of time to refer such measures to a vote of the people in case of dissatisfaction over an overt or apparently extravagant act of the legislature, without subjecting any of the state departments to inconvenience or delay in their respective duties by reason of being deprived of the necessary means of subsistence.

Under the present system of dating appropriation measures to cover the biennial period beginning January 1 of the odd years all of the departmental work is carried on after January 1 of the odd years until the legislature meets a provision for their maintenance upon a purely prospective and altogether uncertain basis and, in case a defect is found in the appropriation measure after the adjournment of the legislature there is no cure for the evil at hand short of a special session of the legislature or a special election in the June following. Both of these corrective means are exceedingly expensive and altogether extravagant acts of the legislature, to foot the bills. Then, too, there is the interest to pay in the case of the necessity of endorsing warrants "not paid for lack of funds" where the means of maintenance upon a cash basis fails for any reason.

## BRITISH TAKING HOPEFUL VIEW OF IT

London, Oct. 14.—The British were trying today to take a hopeful view of the Boer rebellion in South Africa. In most parts of the Union it was declared the Boers were pledging their loyalty to the government. Although he resigned as colonial military commander-in-chief rather than fight the Germans, General Beyers was not believed to be actively anti-British. General Dewet and Hertzog were two other influential Boers on whom the rebels were thought to have counted too confidently.

Messages from Cape Town admitted, however, that Colonel Maritz, now a German general, the rebel leader, had a formidable force under him, counting both the Boers and the Germans who have joined Maritz's republican standard.

## The Weather

Oregon: Tonight and Friday rain in northwest portion. Cooler Friday; southerly winds.

## ALLIES CLAIMING SUCCESS ALONG NORTH FRONTIER

### Say They Have Marked Advances Between Arras and Albert

### THEY ALSO CLAIM GAINS IN CENTER

### "Have Made Advances to the North Along Verdun Line Toward Metz"

Paris, Oct. 15.—Successes by the allies against the Germans at a number of points along the fighting lines in the north were claimed in the war office's usual daily report on the situation, received here from Bordeaux at three this afternoon.

"On our extreme left," said the statement, "in Belgium, the enemy, moving from Antwerp, reached the neighborhood of Bruges and Thiel Wednesday."

"The Germans have abandoned their positions on the left bank of the River Lys. Between this section and La Bassée the situation is unchanged."

"We have made a marked advance between Arras and Albert."

"Between the Somme and Oise rivers there have been no new developments. The Germans attacked our lines with artillery but did not venture on any infantry assaults."

"Along the center we have advanced towards Craonne, an advance which was especially marked on the road from Berry-Au-Bac to Rheims and north of Prunay. We forced the enemy's retirement from a number of entrenched positions in this neighborhood."

"Having driven back night attacks by the enemy on October 13 and 14 between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers, we have pressed forward toward the north along the Verdun line toward Metz."

"On our extreme right the Germans have ceased their occasional incursions of the offensive north of St. Die."

"In the Russian theatre of war, the battle continues along the Vistula, San and Dniester rivers. The situation in East Prussia is unchanged."

## CONCEDE GERMANS WILL GET OSTEND

### Allies Are Driving Wedge Into Right Wing in Effort to Turn It

London, Oct. 15.—German attempts to cut off and capture or destroy the Anglo-Belgian force at Ostend has failed, it was learned here today on excellent though unofficial authority.

On the contrary, the British and Belgians were said to have been joined by French reinforcements and repulsed the kaiser's troops.

The German line stretching from the northeast to the southwest across the Franco-Belgian frontier was reported bent back by the strength of the allies' attack.

The British were understood to be bearing the brunt of the fighting in this region, but the official war information bureau did not state their number or whether they had recently received reinforcements from home.

The occupation of Ostend by the Germans was accepted as inevitable ultimately, but it was declared this had already been discounted and that a blocking fleet could easily render the port useless as a base for Zeppelin raids to the British isles, by shelling the Zeppelin hangars.

Latest accounts were that the German front stretched from the region of Antwerp, almost directly to the southwest, across the Franco-Belgian frontier. The right of the army under General Von Beseler, who took Antwerp, rests on the North sea near Blankenberge; its left on the Lys river near Courtrai. Advancing, and driving a wedge into this line, the allies were trying today to turn Von Beseler's left.

It was expected here today that the Germans would occupy the rest of Belgium's ports but it was believed of offensive operations by the allies slightly inland would keep the Teutonic troops so busy that their control of the coast line would be practically no advantage to them.

TURK HAS NO MONEY.  
London, Oct. 15.—Demobilization of the Turkish army is about to become necessary owing to lack of funds, it was asserted today by the Central News' Rome correspondent, who attributed his information to a Constantinople dispatch.

## FIGHT AT WIRBALLEN IS IN GERMANS' FAVOR

### Austrians and Germans Cross the Vistula Driving Russians Back

Berlin, by wireless via Sayville, Oct. 15.—Pressing their advantage against the Russians in Poland, German and Austrian forces were crossing the Vistula river today, the war office announced, to push their invasion further eastward into the czar's territories. Communications had already been severed, it was stated, between the Russian fortresses of Warsaw and Ivanogorod.

To the northward, continued the report, the battle of Wirballen, which has been raging since October 4, still continued, with the advantage in the German's favor. The Russians were said to have made repeated attempts to storm the kaiser's trenches but were invariably beaten back with terrific losses.

A German officer was quoted as accusing a Russian major on the East Prussian frontier of compelling the inhabitants of German villages to join the Russians in the latter's trenches and of using German women as shields for Russian machine guns. Later, it was added, this major was shot by the Germans.

Austrians Beat Russians.  
The statement included the first official announcement of the raising by the Austrians of the siege of Przemyel. The Russians, driven back, were reported retreating along a line through Stary, Sambor and Medyka, in a general easterly direction from Przemyel, with the Austrians attacking them fiercely. German Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, whose resignation, when he offered it to the kaiser some time ago, was not accepted, arrived with his suite at Brussels Wednesday, said the war office.

Referring to the fighting at Antwerp the report declared that Belgian and British losses were enormous.

Saved the Cathedral.  
When Germans entered the city, it was said, the buildings about the cathedral were burning and the cathedral itself would have been destroyed if the kaiser's soldiers had not managed to get the flames under control and saved the structure.

The number of civilians killed by the Antwerp bombardment was said not to exceed 12, the losses having been inflicted almost solely on the defenders of the forts.

The Russian claim that two of the German submarines which attacked and sank the czar's cruiser Pallada were themselves sunk in turn was denied.

## TAKE OF SALMON EGGS UNUSUALLY LARGE

### Superintendent Clanton Says 30,000,000 Eggs Were Taken This Year

That the take of salmon eggs for hatchery purposes is greater this year than ever before in the history of artificial propagation of salmon in this state and that the supply of spawns on hand in consequence is so great that a large portion of the eggs taken will be turned over to the government hatcheries to take care of, is the statement of Superintendent H. E. Clanton, who is in the city in attendance upon the regular meeting of the Fish and Game Commission.

Mr. Clanton says the take of salmon eggs this season, principally of the early chinook variety, will aggregate more than 30,000,000. The Monseville central hatchery station is equipped to care for about 25,000,000 of these eggs and the fry realized from them, and to feed them in the retaining ponds until they attain the required size and age for turning them into the streams of the state, the capacity having been this year as in past years, as the trout do not spawn every year as do the other varieties of migratory fish and this seems to have been an off season for them.

The immense run of blue-back salmon which was experienced this year, resulting from the baby fish turn-out of the hatcheries four years ago, establishes beyond a doubt that the present methods of taking and caring for young fish by the hatcheries is a success and this is demonstrated by the liberal contributions of the canner owners who are subscribing to a fund of \$5000 to aid in the hatchery operation of the state, whereas, before it was like piling teeth to get money out of them because of lack of faith in the system.

The Fish and Game Commission met at the state house this morning and will continue in session all day but nothing except routine matters were transacted at this morning's session.

The solicitors for funds for the Salem Y. M. C. A. are meeting with good response according to the subscriptions turned in and about \$2000 has been raised in the first day's work. The committee has set out to raise \$4,100 for the maintenance of the association for the ensuing year.

## GERMANS HAVE CITY OF BRUGES

### Failed in Attempt to Bottle Up Belgians and British in Antwerp

### WILL STOP BRITISH LANDING AT OSTEND

### It Is Admitted that All Belgium Will Soon Be In German Control

Ignoring all considerations of neutrality, Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, in the house of representatives today, denounced Germany for its part in the European war, demanded that the United States reorganize its military forces with a view to eventualities and offered a resolution providing for a commission to investigate the country's preparedness for hostilities.

German Ambassador Von Bernstorff accused Great Britain of involving Belgium in the conflict and then abandoning it to its fate adding that his assertion would be proved later by documentary evidence.

The Germans failed in their attempt to bottle up the Belgian and British army which escaped from Antwerp.

Instead, the allies, in occupation of Ypres, struck smashingly at the force under General Von Beseler, the Antwerp victor, threatening to turn his left wing, on the River Lys.

The Germans, however, occupied Bruges.

The French claimed gains between Arras and Albert, along their center in the direction of Craonne and towards Metz.

Despite all this, it was tacitly admitted the Germans would soon control the Belgian and probably some of the French coast, so the British transferred their landing base from Ostend to Dunkirk, France.

In the east, the Germans claimed a victory over the Russians.

They said the battle of Wirballen, in its eleventh day, was turning in their favor.

Another victory over the Russians was claimed in the Warsaw region.

Germans and Austrians were crossing the Vistula for a further march into the Russian interior.

Beaten back from the San river, in Galicia, the Russians entrenching east of Przemyel, the Austrians attacking them fiercely.

Servians and Montenegrins told of another victory over the Austrians near Serajevo.

British transports were off the Portuguese coast, supposedly to take Portuguese troops to South Africa.

## WHITE SOX WINS SERIES

At Chicago— R. H. E. National . 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 1  
Americans . 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 0  
Humphries, Vaughn and Arbery; Scott, Cleotte and Selback.  
Americans win series.

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EUGENE ROBBIE GAUGHT.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 15.—Arrested on suspicion today, I. D. Lason, according to the authorities, confessed to robbing the home of Samuel H. Friendly at Eugene, Ore., Oct. 9, when all-weather plate valued at \$1000 was secured. The plate was recovered here by detectives.

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