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The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS FIVE CENTS

ALLIES ARE MAKING STEADY ADVANCE IS TODAY'S WAR STORY

By J. W. T. Mason

(Former London correspondent for United Press.)

New York, Oct. 22.—The allies continued today to press the German line slowly backward in Belgium, but there was no evidence of further allied gains in the north.

Lille, the center of the kaiser's advanced entrenchments, is being desperately held. North of it the Germans are giving ground. At one point on the Franco-Belgian frontier—Warneton—the allies are only five miles west of the line, north and south, between Lille and the coast. Three miles still farther north, at Menin, they have swung a mile or two past the Lille line.

South of Lille, however, no gains are reported.

The brief progress made eastward by the allies' movement from Arras has been checked by the Germans' fierce resistance at La Basse. The immense importance to the Teutons of protecting their lines of communication against the French swing apparently led to a heavier concentration of their forces south of Lille than to the north of it. If the Germans can do so, undoubtedly they will hold Lille as a pivot for their line, just as the French are Arras. If the allies' pressure becomes too strong to be resisted, their front will bend backward from Lille to the northward, but to the southward they will try to retain their north and south formation.

This strategy, if continued, will end eventually in the pushing of the Germans back through northern Belgium to Antwerp. Such a battle front, by zigzagging, will afford protection to their lines of communication. The line can bend to the northeast from Lille to Antwerp without endangering their main railroad supply system.

But once the allies begin to make material progress to the south and east of Lille, the kaiser's hold on French territory will be greatly imperiled.

Liege, where the most important German communication line enters home territory, is almost due east of Lille. The German zone of safety, therefore, is south of the Lille-Liege line and for this reason the Teutonic forces must prevent, at any cost, an advance by the allies south of the former city.

Up to the present, they have been, on the whole, successful in this effort. They must continue the same strategy even at the expense of losing all of Belgium, from the frontier north of Lille to Antwerp or beyond.

Extensive advances by the allies north of Lille would not, under existing circumstances be decisive; but south of Lille they would be grave, from the German standpoint.

It is this area to the southward which must be watched for major strategic developments.

WAR TAX BILL IS ADOPTED BY HOUSE

It Will Expire Jan. 1, 1916—
But May Have To Be Re-
newed Then

Washington, Oct. 22.—By a vote of 156 to 53, the house this afternoon adopted the conference report on the war tax bill. No roll call was demanded but the republicans voted against the report.

Representatives Thompson of Oklahoma and Witherspoon of Mississippi were the only democrats opposing the report. The bill, as adopted by the house, was immediately sent to the senate for action there.

Representative Underwood told the house that the war tax bill would expire January 1, 1916, but that it possibly would be necessary to continue the taxes after that date.

"I don't think," he said, "that the results of the war will be over by then and neither do I think that our revenues will be sufficient to meet our expenses by that time. However, this is an emergency measure and it was thought wise to terminate it on that date."

After the report was adopted, Representative Henry declared the house should not consider adjournment until the Lever cotton bill had been considered.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The senate this afternoon passed the conference report on the war tax bill by a vote of 35 to 11.

You may have noticed that when the weather is good for ducks it isn't good for anybody else.

EVIDENCE SO FAR VERY CONFLICTING

State Rests in Carman Case—
Tramps Testimony Favors
Defendant

Lincoln, L. L. Oct. 22.—The trial of Mrs. Florence Carman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, was resumed here today before a crowded courtroom. Frank Farrell, the tramp who yesterday swore he saw a woman thrust a hand through a window of Dr. Carman's office and then heard a shot, was scheduled to conclude his testimony today. The state will rest when Farrell is excused.

The defense plans to introduce numerous witnesses to discredit the testimony offered by Farrell and Celia Coleman, Mrs. Carman's negro maid. Mrs. Carman herself probably will be called as the last witness for the defense.

The defendant's mother, Mrs. Conelia, appeared in the court room for the first time today. She was pale and nervous. The prisoner smiled and embraced her mother.

Farrell was recalled and cross-examined by Attorney Graham for the defense. District Attorney Smith announced his testimony would complete the state's case.

Under cross-examination, Farrell again described the woman he says he saw in front of Dr. Carman's window on the night of the murder.

"The woman," he said, "was holding her left hand over her head. She made a move with her right hand and I think it was that hand she shoved through the window. I heard a shot then and started to run. I glanced over my shoulder and saw the woman running. Then I heard a sound like another shot but I am not sure that it was. In my excitement I could not tell."

Farrell was then excused and the state rested its case.

After his motion for dismissal of the indictment against Mrs. Carman had been denied, Attorney Levy made the following statement:

"Not only do we propose to show this defendant is innocent but we will prove the murder was committed by a man whose identity we have been unable to establish. We will show the defendant was lying down when she heard a peculiar noise, donned a kimono and slippers and went to the head of the stairs but did not enter Dr. Carman's office. We will show that the defendant saw the backs of two women leaving her husband's office."

Wise is the man who plays the trump of indifference in the courtship game.

CANADIAN OFFICER AND BANDIT KILLED

Posse Has Battle With Robbers—\$4,000 of the Gold Found on Bandit's Body

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 22.—The leader of the gang of bank bandits which shot up the town of Sedro-Woolley last Saturday night, and escaped with \$12,000 which they took from the vaults of the First National bank, was killed by a posse this morning in a battle at Hazelmeir, four miles north of Blaine, just across the Canadian border, according to a long distance message received at Seattle this morning.

Canadian Immigration Officer Clifford Adams of Hazelmeir also was killed in the fight. The other four bandits are surrounded and their capture is certain.

Four other members of the bandit gang are surrounded in the woods. Sheriff Ed Wells, of Skagit county, who is leading the pursuit, declares all the men will be taken before the day is over. Wells, and Sheriff Thomas of Whatcom county have a half hundred armed men posted about the scene of the fight.

The bandits are believed to be heavily armed.

Four thousand dollars in gold and three automatic revolvers were found on the body of the dead leader. He evidently was an Anstrian. He had red hair, and was short and stocky.

From Ferndale, where Sheriff Wells' posse located the men yesterday, they followed them by their footprints through the woods to the Canadian line, and thence to Hazelmeir. The posse was advancing through the forest when it suddenly was stopped by a fusillade of shots.

The men broke for shelter, and unlimbered their guns. Adams was killed by the first volley. He was shot through the heart.

Great Northern Special Officer Amos Kile was shot through the right hand. After 100 shots had been fired, the bandits retreated further into the woods.

The entire police force of New Westminster, B. C., has been rushed to the scene.

Three of the remaining bandits took to the timber after the first brush. The fourth tried to escape by running along the Great Northern tracks.

One of the posse brought him down with his Winchester at a distance of 300 yards. The bullet entered the bandit's hip. Before the posse could come up with him and take him prisoner, he drew an automatic and blew out his brains.

The bandits in the timber are surrounded and the battle is now going on.

WHY IS A COURT AND IF SO HOW MUCH?

Why is a county judge? Likewise, when is a county commissioner not a county commissioner? At any rate, why is a supreme court? In other words, what's the use?

These questions naturally arise out of the conglomeration of situations, abstract in the extreme, into which the circuit and county commissioners' courts of Multnomah county have been plunged by reason of the two acts of the last session of the legislature, one of which created the sixth judge of the circuit court, to which Judge Cleeton, then county judge, was appointed, and the second named Rufus C. Holman, a member of the county commissioners' court, to fill the vacancy in the county judgeship, which was created by the first act.

Now it transpires that the supreme court, in a majority opinion, has declared that part of the act which merged the business of the probate court into the circuit court, which, at the same time, created the vacancy in the county judgeship, void; hence there was no vacancy in the latter office. Likewise, the appointment of Rufus C. Holman to fill a vacancy which did not exist, it would seem, under the opinion of the supreme court, "can't be done."

Now comes the attorney general and reverses the supreme court by holding that the legislature had the right to create the board of county commissioners and that, therefore, "the status of the board of county commissioners of Multnomah county is not disturbed under said decision."

Attorney General Crawford's opinion to Mr. Holman, given this morning, is to the effect that his job is not affected by the opinion of the supreme court, but the whole matter will come up before the supreme court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning under quo warranto proceedings to establish the status of the county commissioners' court.

DYKES ARE OUT.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—The battle along the Belgian coast between Ostend and Nieuport had become this afternoon one of the most desperately fought in the history of the German campaign in Belgium.

The dikes of the Yser river had been cut, flooding miles of country and crippling the Germans in their movement of artillery.

The British monitors, operating in the canal, were pouring a deadly fire among the kaiser's troops.

THREE BATTLES ARE RAGING TODAY ALL IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

Allies Drive Wedge for Two Miles Through German Lines Near Lille

AT MENIN 10,000 OF
GERMAN ARMY KILLED

Near Warneton Desperate Fighting Has Occurred and Losses Are Enormous

(By William Philip Sims.)

Paris, Oct. 22.—The allies were driving the Germans back in northern France today.

They had pounded a wedge through the Teutonic front 13 miles north of Lille. It was the first time since fighting in the extreme north began that the Franco-British forces have succeeded in getting east of Lille.

The gain amounted to only two miles but it was of great importance, as it placed the allies in a position to envelop the German right.

At headquarters it was predicted that the envelopment would be accomplished in a week or ten days.

Experts declared the Germans lost the most important point in the past few hours strategic maneuvering through their failure to maintain their north and south formation along the line from Lille to the coast near Ostend.

Right Being Pierced.

The assertion was made that it was only a question of a short time before the Teutonic headquarters at Lille would have to be moved to the eastward.

The kaiser's line was said to have been pierced at the center of the right wing.

In a distance of 45 miles three distinct, violent battles were raging today or had just ended in the allies' favor.

From Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, to Dixmude, ten miles to the southward, the first of these struggles was barely ended. Along this line the Belgians, helped by an English naval brigade and supported by a bombardment from the British fleet, had forced the Germans back with tremendous slaughter. It was reported that 10,000 Teutonic dead were left on the field.

From Dixmude to Ypres, a distance of 12 miles, calm had reigned.

Take German Trenches.

Along a line from Ypres to Menin, another nine and a half miles, the Germans lost three miles during a fight which continued all of Wednesday night. The Germans themselves began this engagement. Having first determined the allies' positions with the aid of their searchlights, they opened a heavy shell fire. Then they charged, singly. The allies met them with a murderous fire from their machine guns as they came, struggling through the marshy ground.

The execution was terrible. Assault followed assault for several hours but all failed. At length the kaiser's line fell back to a position east of the one they originally occupied and the allies took possession of the trenches they had vacated.

German Loss Enormous.

From Menin to Warneton there had been no serious encounters.

But from Warneton to La Basse a terrific conflict was still in progress. This line was 15 miles long. The Germans had directed a series of savage assaults against the allies' front but at all points the latter were holding firm.

German losses along this front were enormous. It was declared at headquarters here that their killed and wounded outnumbered the allies' six to one. This was attributed to their frontal attacks upon positions protected by artillery.

Hundreds of prisoners had been taken.

Military authorities asserted that the kaiser was wasting whole regiments in his efforts to break through the allies' line.

ferre the supreme court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning under quo warranto proceedings to establish the status of the county commissioners' court.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair; easterly winds.

BELGIANS AGAIN BALK THE GERMANS

Belgian Army Checks German Attack and So Saves Dunkirk

(By Ed L. Keen.)

London, Oct. 22.—By their failure to capture Dunkirk the Germans lost their opportunity to invade England, military and naval experts here said today.

Had they taken the French port, these authorities asserted, it was unquestionably their plan to send a Zeppelin fleet across from there to bombard London at the same time that the kaiser's fighting squadron gave battle to the British warships in the channel and transports rushed an army of invasion over the North sea.

It was declared they would not get another chance.

For saving Dunkirk the Belgians were given credit. It was their army which interposed itself between the German forces and their goal, delaying them until the allies were able to concentrate enough troops to hurl them back.

According to the official war information bureau, the allies' offensive in northern France and Belgium has been strengthening rapidly in the past 24 hours and steady progress has been made with their movement for the envelopment of the Germans' extreme right.

British aviators reported German engineers trenching along a line to the eastward of their forces' present front, though just where was not ascertained, and it was confidently predicted that the kaiser's troops would speedily be falling back upon these new defenses.

With their expected abandonment of their Belgian offensive, it was prophesied the Germans would increase their efforts against Verdun.

Their artillery has already destroyed nearly every hamlet in the extreme north of France.

ENGLAND CORRALLS THEM TO STOP SPYING

London, Oct. 22.—The British authorities were taking the most drastic measures today to put a stop to alleged German spying in England.

Orders issued by the home office prohibited the presence of persons of German or Austrian birth along practically all the east and south coasts.

At the same time the "roundup" of Germans and Austrians of military age continued. They will be held in concentration camps. It was stated, while women and children will be returned to their own countries as soon as possible.

That steps to stop spying were taken because it had been discovered that much of it was going on was admitted. The wholesale arrest of Germans and Austrians was not explained, however.

The war information bureau denied that it was the result of information that a German invasion was contemplated. Recent suggestions that such a thing was possible certainly has shaken public confidence, however, and the government was doing all in its power to restore it.

BRITISH FLEET IS SHELLING COAST

London, Oct. 22.—A British fleet's guns were shelling the Belgian coast today wherever there were Germans. Aviators were giving their positions and the range.

Unofficially it was said this bombardment was forcing the kaiser's troops to retire into the interior but there was still no confirmation of rumors that they had evacuated Ostend.

The foreign office gave formal notice that the government intended to remove the German and Austrian ships which have taken refuge in the Suez canal. The vessels interned there and in nearby waters were said to be using their harbors in a manner which the canal convention never contemplated. There were reports that the crews were suspected of plotting to destroy the canal.

PIERCE FIGHTING TODAY.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—Terrific fighting developed today between Ostend and Nieuport, according to information received here this afternoon.

Reinforced by a naval brigade 10,000 strong, the Germans had extended their base from Ostend to Middelkerke and Middelkerke, and armed with their heaviest guns, were attempting to reach Nieuport, where the allies were entrenched in force.

Their line rested on the North Sea and from this side light draft British monitors were shelling it heavily. The Germans were replying with great vigor. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

The Germans were receiving constant reinforcements and bringing up fresh cannon.

Every day brings new arguments from the front for the Christmas ship.

GERMANS PLANNING TO MAKE ZEPPELIN RAID FROM DUNKIRK

War news was mainly unfavorable to the Germans today.

In the extreme north of France the allies had driven a wedge into their line and were pushing them back. An attempt was being made to envelop their right wing.

British warships helped by shelling the wing's extremity from the North sea.

Confirmation was lacking, however, of rumors that the Germans had evacuated Ostend.

In northwestern Belgium two battles, after raging over night, had been won by the allies and a third was still in progress.

In one of these battles it was said the Germans left 10,000 dead on the field.

Elsewhere along the western line there had either been no changes or the allies claimed slight gains.

A Petrograd message said the German invaders of Russian Poland were in full retreat 30 miles west of Warsaw, with a Siberian corps pursuing.

Apparently there had been no marked change in Galicia.

If the Germans had taken Dunkirk, it was understood they planned a simultaneous Zeppelin raid from there on London, an attack on the British fleet in the channel and a landing from transports on the English coast.

The British were much excited by stories of airship bases in Scotland, established before the war began.

The British authorities were adopting drastic measures to stop German spying in England.

They also planned to remove German and Austrian ships from the Suez canal, suspecting the canal's destruction was planned by the crews.

PRESENT SESSION LONGEST ON RECORD

Congress in Session 565 Days
—24,809 Bills Introduced
in That Time

Washington, Oct. 22.—Final adjournment of congress was expected either this afternoon or tonight. The present session has been the longest on record, having been practically continuous since April 7, 1913, or for 565 days.

The conference report on the war tax bill was submitted to the house at 10 o'clock this morning. The failure of the cotton currency amendment to go through cleared the decks of the house for immediate action. It was believed the bill would reach President Wilson for his signature tonight. The taxes will become effective 30 days after the bill is signed by the president.

The previous record for long sessions was from December 5, 1887, to October 20, 1888, or 321 days.

During the present session 7432 bills were introduced in the senate and 20,377 in the house. President Wilson sent five thousand nominations to the senate and less than ten of these were rejected.

OREGON OFFICIAL NAMED ON COMMITTEE

Deputy State Sealer of Weights and Measures Fred G. Buchtel has been notified that he has been chosen as one of five of the leading authorities of the United States to compose a committee on metric system by Dr. S. W. Stratton, president of the annual conference on weights and measures.

These conferences, which are held annually in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce, and Mr. Buchtel attended and took part in the conference for 1914. He has not been informed as yet as to the duties to be performed by this committee, but he presumes it has to do with the drafting of recommendations for needed legislation upon the subject to the next session of congress. Associated with Mr. Buchtel upon this committee are: Joseph Hartigan, commissioner of weights and measures of the city of New York, who is chairman; Thure Hanson, commissioner of weights and measures of Massachusetts; F. P. Downing, commissioner of weights and measures of Wisconsin, and Lucius G. Brown, whose official designation Mr. Buchtel does not know.

Every day brings new arguments from the front for the Christmas ship.

The county court will have no agriculturalist.

The county court has definitely decided to reject the proposal of the Salem Commercial club relative to the hiring of a county agriculturalist. The county court did not believe itself justified in incurring the additional expense of a county agriculturalist in addition to a county fruit inspector, according to Judge Huskey, and as a result only the county fruit inspector will be employed during the coming year.

The county court stated that no provision had been made in the annual budget for a county agriculturalist and the money would necessarily come out of an overworked general fund if the expense was made in addition to the county fruit inspector. The proposition to turn the money required for a county fruit inspector over to a county agriculturalist was not acceptable to the fruit men of the county.