

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GRAPHIC STORY OF AUSTRIAN RETREAT BY ONE WITH THEM

Victorious Army Changed in a Day to Staggering Disorganized Mass

ROAD MARKED WITH THE DEAD AND DYING

Austrian Outrages Drove the Servians to Fury and Caused the Disaster

(By William G. Shepherd.)

London, Dec. 18.—The route of the Austrian retreat from Servia was a path of horror.

I was with the Hapsburg forces during their precipitate retreat.

The road they travelled was marked by the bodies of dead and dying soldiers by the wrecks of wagons and by the still worse wrecks of men driven insane by their sufferings.

I saw the Austrian army transformed almost in a day from a body of conquerors into a staggering, disorganized mass.

After spending weeks in France and Belgium, after observing the German troops in the field and after watching the fighting at Zrenjaj, it was in Servia that I beheld the most horrible scenes of the war.

I arrived in Servia following many weeks with the Austrian army in Galicia, where I had witnessed the soldiers' heroic attacks and defense in the campaign against the Russians.

The Servian campaign was different. Austrians looted.

Perhaps the Austrians long smoldering hatred of the Servians, coupled with their belief that Servian plotters arranged and executed Archduke Francis Ferdinand's assassination, was responsible for this difference.

Austrian outrages in Servia have been worse than those charged against the Germans in Belgium.

For 40 miles from the frontier the country is deserted and as silent as the tomb. Hundreds of residents of Servian towns have been executed.

November 15 the Austrians took the correspondents then with their army into Servia to show them how the enemy's lines were being driven back.

We travelled 150 miles into the northwestern corner of the country. Eighteen towns which we passed were utterly deserted. In every one I saw one or two walls marked by the bullets fired at the execution of inhabitants.

Austrian and Hungarian officers denied that women had been executed but admitted that such a fate had befallen hundreds of men.

Hanged Prisoners.

One Hungarian officer showed me a six foot pole which he said he used in his killings. He explained that he set this pole upright, fastened a rope to the upper end, forced his Servian victim to sit in a chair, adjust the free end of the rope about the man's neck and then knocked the chair from under him.

"He was usually dead" commented the officer, "in eight or ten minutes."

I saw 25 square miles of Servian trenches of perfect pattern in which the bodies of Servians were rotting. They had been desecrated even decent burial.

The Austrians promised with great jubilation to take us into Belgrade November 25. But their plans were suddenly changed.

We were hurried out of Servia in wagons. There was no explanation. After leaving the wagons we were loaded onto a train and taken to Budapest. There huge wagon trains filled the roads. In them were maimed and wounded.

And then we discovered the Servians were advancing.

Blizzard Adds to Horror.

We had been taking part in a retreat—in an utter rout.

The country was being swept by a terrific blizzard the day we left Servia. The roads were in an unrecognizable condition. The hardships of travel were fearful.

It was as if Belgium should arise suddenly and drive out the Germans.

The statements of the many soldiers we met were no exaggeration.

In one case an Austrian lieutenant, lying wounded by the roadside, saw the major of his own regiment riding by and called to him, whereupon the major turned and shot him in the leg. He was stark mad.

After my many weeks of association with Austrian officers and newspaper men, I was astonished at the conditions I found in Servia.

The alarm I sensed among the realists of Budapest was not without cause. The city was thronged with homeless refugees from Galicia.

When I left Vienna December 4, coal was being doled out to the citizens in fifteen pound lots, which the recipients carried home on the shoulders or in rich, in taxicabs or their carriages.

The Austrians criticize the Germans mercilessly, declaring that the latter are not helping them. In turn, the

UNEMPLOYED MAKE TROUBLE AT SEATTLE

Raid Lunch Counters and Markets and Continue, Riot in the Jail

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 18.—Armed with dangerous balls which they made out of glass and plaster soaked in water, 40 unemployed men continued in the city jail up to an early hour morning, a state of riot that some 200 members of the army of the unemployed had begun early last night.

The mob assembled at Washington street, dragging at its head a wagon bearing signs reading "We want food. There are 1200 unemployed in Seattle. What are you going to do about it?"

From Washington street, the mob turned into Second avenue, the principal business street of Seattle. They marched in quick step, and following the directions of their leaders, they rushed into the New York lunch, in the basement of the New York building, and helped themselves to all the food in sight, including that which has been spread on the tables for the customers. They then paraded downtown streets and finally descended upon the Westlake market, seizing everything edible in sight.

Harry calls were responded to by the police and 18 men were arrested at the New York lunch and 22 at the market.

At police headquarters, the prisoners offered I. W. W. literature to the officers.

Lined in three large cells, they broke all the windows, kicked the plaster off the walls, smashed electric globes and left the jail corridors in darkness. There were buckets of water in the cells with the men mixed plaster and broken glass into hard balls. When a jailer appeared in the corridor he was bombarded with these dangerous missiles.

This continued until an early hour this morning, when the men were finally subdued.

HAWAIIAN STEAMER HITS THE SHORE

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 18.—The great American Hawaiian steamship Isthmian went ashore last night on San Clemente Island, 60 miles off San Diego according to reports received early today at the Point Loma wireless station here.

According to the latest reports from the Isthmian, she succeeded in getting off at high tide and is now bound for San Diego in a disabled condition, with 20 feet of water in her hold.

Soon after reports of the accident reached here the United States torpedo boat destroyers Hull, Perry and Hopkins left going to the assistance of the vessel, and the cruiser West Virginia got up steam preparatory to leaving.

Secretary Moores of the promotion department of the Salem commercial club announced this afternoon that a "day-at-home" campaign will be inaugurated in earnest immediately after the holidays. At that time there will be a conference of the business men and the board of governors for the purpose of outlining plans. The new board will meet next Monday and organize for the year.

ICE SKATING IS LATEST AMUSEMENT

Skaters of Salem are taking every least opportunity to use the crust of ice that has formed on still waters of little lakes in the vicinity. Ice has frozen thick enough for skating on Bonham lake, north of the city; on the south slough, at the gravel pit near the trap grounds, and on Clear lake, which is a short distance from where the S. P. tracks cross the Portland road.

Hanses Bros. were busy sharpening skates yesterday besides selling a lot of new pairs. Last night a crowd of young enthusiasts took to the ice fields for the exhilarating sport. So far, no accidents have been reported, nor has anyone gone through to see how thick the crust is.

Hungarians are bitter against the Austrians whom they accuse of forcing the Hungarians to bear the brunt of the Servians' charges.

Major Ford and Captain McIntyre of the United States army were with the Austrian forces during the retreat from Servia.

CAPTURED THE ESCAPES

Tokio, Dec. 18.—The capture by British warships of the Cocos Island schooner Aysa, with 40 members of the destroyed German cruiser Emden's crew on board was reported here today.

The 40 men were on shore on Cocos Island when the Australian cruiser Sydney destroyed the Emden, and, sailing a schooner, supposedly the Aysa, escaped.

It was reported yesterday that they had subsequently captured a collier, mounted two Maxims and were again prevailing on British shipping. The story current today made no reference to the collier.

NO OCCASION FOR GERMANS REJOICING OVER WAR NEWS

Nothing to Justify Belief that the Czar Has Been Beaten Decisively

SLAV INVASION OF GERMANY POSSIBLE

Situation at Cracow Not Assuring, But Germans Have Advanced at Lodz

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

New York, Dec. 18.—Berlin's sudden developed enthusiasm over the military situation in Poland comes today as a surprise.

The German war office announced before the battle of Lodz was fought, that they believed the danger of a Russian invasion of the fatherland was past. The Lodz engagement was a German victory, to be sure but it was fought 12 days ago. Nothing has occurred since to warrant the conclusion that one of the greatest campaigns in the world's history has ended in the Kaiser's favor.

As a matter of fact, while the Germans apparently have advanced a dozen miles or so east of Lodz, their movement against Warsaw from the north has been beaten back. East Prussia is again threatened.

In short so long as present conditions continue, despite the Berlin war office's statement, Germany most certainly is not safe against a Slav invasion.

However, the situation about Cracow is not so satisfactory as to allow the Germans to assume as a foregone conclusion the development of a Russian offensive in Silesia from that direction. Cracow is Silesia's doorway, and only a few days ago the German war office was commenting on the desperate fighting in its vicinity.

Trials Not Over.

The first theory to suggest itself, in explanation of Berlin's exuberance, is that the Germans are becoming overconfident concerning their eastern campaign.

This is not very likely, however. German military men are too scientifically trained and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is too much of a genius as a soldier to have furnished grounds for the present extravagant demonstration at the Kaiser's capital.

The facts themselves fail to justify a belief that the czar has been beaten decisively.

True, it is improbable that the Slavs will ever succeed in getting far across the German frontier, but it is by no means certain that they will not do so. And even the fact that the such a thing is improbable hardly warrants the delusion that the Germans' trials are over in the east.

So widespread and unexpected is the German rejoicing that there must be some reason for it.

Probably this reason is strictly military—a part of Germany's all-inclusive strategy.

That is to say its basis seems to be a desire to impress the world with the idea that the general tide of the conflict is at last turning definitely in the Kaiser's favor and the presumption is that this impression is deemed important just now to offset the effect of the disaster Austrian arms have suffered in Servia.

The Austrians' defeat by the Servians, coming with such dramatic and suddenness, undoubtedly deeply impressed, not only the other Balkan countries, but also Turkey.

Berlin's freely expressed anger against Austria was plainly provoked by the difficulties which Servia's recovery have added to Germany's diplomatic maneuvering at Constantinople.

The Turks will now have more reason than ever to fear the formation of a Balkan league against themselves, and will be correspondingly unwilling to send many troops from their capital to fight the Russians. At the same time, Servia's easy victory constitutes a potent argument for inducing the other Balkan states to join the war on the allies' side, in order to profit by the struggle at Austria's expense.

The German government unquestionably hopes to counterbalance these two tendencies by making both Turkey and the smaller Balkan nations believe Servia's success of small importance compared with some great conquest the Germans have made.

MRS. GREIR ACQUITTED.

Albany, Ore., Dec. 18.—After deliberating 10 hours, a jury at 12:15 this morning returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mrs. Yvonne Greir, charged with murder for shooting and killing her husband.

Mrs. Greir's plea was self-defense.

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"The European conflict, needless to say, will create an unusual demand on the world's loan fund of free capital and may be expected to check the flow of foreign investment funds to American railroads. Whatever consequences of the war may prove to be, we must recognize the fact that it exists the fact that it is a calamity without precedent and the fact that, by it, the commerce of the world has been disarranged and thrown into confusion."

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"The carriers now are suffering more from the want of freight to carry than for higher rates. It would not seem to be out of line with ordinary prudence and conservatism, prevailing in other lines of industry, if the carriers had undertaken to meet this apparently temporary situation as have others."

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"We captured several trenches about La Bassée and in the Arras region, about Saint Laurent."

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The extent of the allies' daily advances is increasing steadily.

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The German Claim.

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PRESIDENT TAKES CHARGE.

Washington, Dec. 17.—President Wilson today assumed charge of the Mexican situation. This afternoon he spent several hours in conference with Secretary of War Garrison. American Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, Mexico, called that he had conferred again with Carranzistas officials regarding the situation at Nacozari, Sonora.

JOE MADE GOOD SO MAY OTHERS, TRY THEM

Queer characters drop into the Men's Club at 460 Trade street, the resort for homeless and unemployed men that was opened Wednesday morning by George Rodgers and R. C. Clark. It has been shown that many unemployed men are eager to work and take hold of small jobs with avidity when they are to be found. The following is the case of Big Joe:

Big Joe drifted into the Men's Club at 460 Trade street yesterday morning and showed Overseer Clark how he had taken up four notches in his belt since winter set in. He had been sleeping in a chicken house and longed for a chance to get at a real meal and a change of straw. Joe was put to work splitting wood in the basement and had to be called off at dinner time. After the meal he tackled the windows with such vigor that the overseer, who is a good judge of men, viewed him sidelongly. He says that man who pitches in that way don't usually last. Finally a call came in for a man to wash windows for a lady. Joe was sent and in an hour came back grinning with two shining dimes in his hand. "Here, Mr. Clark," he said, "one is for you to pay for my dinner" and he divided up his pot. Joe is on hand available for any job and the overseer thinks Joe will make good. Several men have been given jobs during the day.

DEAD 125 AND MANY WOUNDED WILL DIE

England Takes Stock of Casualties Resulting from Recent German Raid

London, Dec. 18.—Beside the British killed on land by the bombardment from the German cruisers which raided the east coast earlier this week, it was learned today that five sailors were slain on board the British destroyers engaged with the Germans before the latter retired.

The war and navy offices here agreed that the total number of dead as a result of the raid might reach 125. Of civilians who lost their lives there were 96 accounted for. A number of the wounded were also sure to die, it was said.

There was still some difference of opinion as to how many German ships took part in the bombardment. The admiralty declared there were "at least six." Trawlers reaching Hull from North sea cruises, however, reported sighting nine.

Mine sweepers were engaged today in removing the mines which visitors scattered between Newcastle and Scarborough Head.

Refugees who fled from Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby while the bombardment was in progress were returning to their homes.

British officialdom was declaring it could not understand how Americans and other neutrals could longer ignore the violations of the laws of civilized warfare of which the Germans were accused.

MAY ANNEX EGYPT.

London, Dec. 18.—Proclamation of a British protectorate over Egypt was generally believed here today to be preliminary to the country's annexation.

The unidentified steamship sunk by a mine Thursday between Plamborough Head and Newcastle proved today to have been the Vaaren, a Norwegian craft. The information was gained from four members of its crew who were saved.

SHOT GAME WARDEN, GIVES HIMSELF UP

Louis Martin Shoots Game Warden Hubbard Near Ashland Yesterday

Ashland, Ore., Dec. 18.—Wanted for shooting and killing Game Warden A. S. Hubbard, in the Elk Creek district near here yesterday, Louis Martin, alleged professional deer slayer, surrendered to Sheriff Singler today.

Hubbard, accompanied by Constable Irwin, went into the mountains to serve a search warrant on Martin, who was suspected of poaching.

Hubbard and Irwin were riding horseback near Martin's cabin when they saw Martin emerge from the woods. Hubbard dismounted and started toward Martin. Martin, who stated that if he took another step in his direction he would shoot. Hubbard disregarded the threat. Martin grabbed a rifle and fired, the bullet striking Hubbard near the heart, causing instant death. Martin has the reputation of being a dead shot, and absolutely fearless.

PORTLAND MAN KILLED.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 18.—Henry Croatin, who said his home was in Portland, Oregon, died today in the Yolo county hospital at Woodland from bullet wounds inflicted, it is alleged, by Walter Woods, who is in jail here.

The shooting occurred at a laborers' camp near Davis. Fred Nelson and Charles Lang also are held as accessories.

Woods claims self defense.

GERMANS TELL OF RAID

Berlin, by wireless to London, Dec. 18.—The sinking by the Kaiser's cruisers of two British destroyers during the recent German naval raid on the English east coast was officially claimed here today.

After approaching the English coast," said the government's statement, "our cruisers were attacked unsuccessfully by four British torpedo boats."

"One was destroyed and another disappeared, badly damaged."

"Elsewhere another British destroyer was sunk."

"We silenced Hartlepool batteries and destroyed the gas works. Several explosions were heard. Three large fires were observable in the town from our ships."

"We received a few hits from the coast batteries but suffered little damage."

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES SHOW HOW COST OF LIVING ADVANCES

Dressed Beef 74 Cents a Hundred, and Flour from \$1.40 to \$1.50 Higher

OTHER COMMODITIES NEARLY ALL HIGHER

Union Meat Company Gets Lions Share but Local Companies Some

Indisputable evidence of the high cost of living, or rather the increased high cost, is reflected in the bids for the supplies of meats, flour, sugar, etc., for the several state institutions by the state board of control yesterday afternoon, which practically amounts to the award of contract for, in every instance, "where quality and price are equal preference is to be given Oregon producers and merchants" in keeping with the spirit of home industry patronage, the award will be made to the lowest bidder.

Nearly everything in the list of supplies for the six months' period following January 1 is higher than last year, from 20 per cent up, with the notable exception of sugar, which, although 60 cents per hundred higher than the price paid for the last six months, is 20 cents per hundred lower than the ruling market price today. O. E. Fletcher, of Portland, will probably supply the sugar at \$4.95 per hundred pounds.

A comparison of the bids offered, with the prices that the several commodities were purchased for the last six months' period shows that fresh beef is 74 cents per hundred higher; soft wheat flour, \$1.40 per hundred higher, and hard wheat flour \$1.51 higher; sugar, 60 cents per hundred higher; fish is practically the same; and fresh mutton, smoked bacon and ham, pure lard, tallow and cut meats are all higher in proportion. One notable feature in the competition is that the Union Meat company, of Portland, will secure the lion's share of the fresh and cured meat contracts this time, having underbid in every instance the Carstens Packing company, of Tacoma, which has been the successful bidder for years.

Some Local Awards.

E. C. Cross & Son, of Salem, carried off the award for 8,000 pounds of smoked bacon, having bid \$15.48 per hundred against Steusloff Bros., the next lowest, who bid \$15.96; Cross & Son also secured the award for 2,500 pounds of cut meats for delivery at the blind school, at 15 1/2 cents per pound, and Steusloff Bros. the award for 400 pounds of cut meats for the industrial school for girls, at 16 cents per pound. The local firms submitted bids in nearly all of the other classes of meat supplies but were underbid by the Portland competitors. D. A. White & Son, of Salem, entered into the bidding for grains, chicken feed, etc., and they secured the contracts for supplying 325 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25; 170 bushels of oats, at 51 cents; and 200 bushels of barley, at 72 cents, in which they had no competition. They tied Albers Bros., of Portland, for the cracked corn contract, at \$1.75 per hundred, but were high in every other instance, with the exception of the dried beef pulp contract, in which they bid \$1.09 per hundred.

The full list of bids, the contract for which will probably be awarded to the lowest bidder in each instance, follows:

Meats.

Fresh beef—160,000 lbs.; Carstens Packing company, Tacoma, Wash., 11 cents per pound; Cross & Sons, Salem, 11 1/2 cents per pound; Union Meat Co., Portland, 16 1/2 cents per pound.

Fresh mutton—12,000 pounds. Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, 11 1/2 cents per pound; Steusloff Bros., Salem, 10 1/2 cents per pound; Union Meat Co., 9 1/2 cents per pound.

Smoked bacon—8,000 pounds. Ar-mour & Co., Portland, 17c; Carstens Packing Co., 16 1/2c; Cross & Sons, 15 1/2c; Steusloff Bros., 15 1/2c; Swift & Co., Portland, 16 1/2c; Union Meat Co., 16 1/2c.

Smoked hams—8,000 pounds. Armour & Co., Portland, 17c; Carstens Packing Co., 16 1/2c; Cross & Sons, 15 1/2c; Steusloff Bros., 16 1/2c; Swift & Co., Portland, 16 1/2c; Union Meat Co., 14 1/2c.

Pure lard—5,500 pounds. Armour & Co., 12 1/2c; Carstens & Co., 11c; Cross & Sons, 12c; Cudahy Packing Co., Portland, 12 1/2c; Swift & Co., 11c; Union Meat Co., 10 1/2c.

Tallow—10,000 pounds. Carstens Packing Co., 8 1/2c and 6 1/2c; Cross & Sons, 5 1/2c; Steusloff Bros., 5 1/2c; Swift & Co., 5 1/2c and 4 7/8c.

Cut meats—2,800 pounds, delivered at blind school. Cross & Sons, 15 1/2c; Steusloff Bros., 16 cents.

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JOE MADE GOOD SO MAY OTHERS, TRY THEM

Queer characters drop into the Men's Club at 460 Trade street, the resort for homeless and unemployed men that was opened Wednesday morning by George Rodgers and R. C. Clark. It has been shown that many unemployed men are eager to work and take hold of small jobs with avidity when they are to be found. The following is the case of Big Joe:

Big Joe drifted into the Men's Club at 460 Trade street yesterday morning and showed Overseer Clark how he had taken up four notches in his belt since winter set in. He had been sleeping in a chicken house and longed for a chance to get at a real meal and a change of straw. Joe was put to work splitting wood in the basement and had to be called off at dinner time. After the meal he tackled the windows with such vigor that the overseer, who is a good judge of men, viewed him sidelongly. He says that man who pitches in that way don't usually last. Finally a call came in for a man to wash windows for a lady. Joe was sent and in an hour came back grinning with two shining dimes in his hand. "Here, Mr. Clark," he said, "one is for you to pay for my dinner" and he divided up his pot. Joe is on hand available for any job and the overseer thinks Joe will make good. Several men have been given jobs during the day.

The Weather

GUESS ILL GUY OUT THAT MORNING PLUNGE

Oregon: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; easterly winds.