

Fall  
Leased Wire  
Dispatches

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## FRENCH WAR OFFICE ISSUES OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT TODAY

### Allies Successful at Many Points Says Late Paris Dispatch

## GERMAN CLAIM OF VIC- TORY AT ARRAS FALSE

### Allies Vacated Trenches Be- cause They Had Become Too Muddy

Paris, Jan. 8.—One of its most optimistic statements since the war began was issued today by the government. Successes by the allies were claimed at many points, and it was said that nowhere had the Germans been able to resume a serious offensive.

Renewed fighting in Belgium north of Saint Georges and about Lombardvillie, was reported. In this district it was asserted that the allies were advancing.

To German stories of gains in the vicinity of Arras the explanation was given that certain trenches had been abandoned voluntarily by the French because the mud had filled them and they were no longer serviceable.

The Gallic forces were said to hold the highway between LaHiole and Aveluy, and in the woods in its vicinity they were reported to have mounted artillery in a strong position.

The French also were gaining the upper hand in the artillery duel which has been raging for days in the Aisne district. West of Rheims it was stated that a German blockhouse had been demolished, and the German mine throwers, which have caused much damage, had been silenced by the French cannonade.

The statement spoke of some fighting in the Meuse region but said it was of comparatively small importance.

In the Argonne, the Germans were given credit for blowing up some of the French trenches, but it was denied that the former were able to hold the advantage they gained by this exploit.

There was said to have been no change in the situation in Alsace. The war office confirmed reports that two Turkish transports and one other, one last Saturday and the other the evening Tuesday, and that the Ottoman cruiser Medjidieh had been damaged for the fifth time in a fight with two Russian cruisers, from which it escaped after an exchange of shots. Where these incidents occurred was not stated, but from the reference to Russian cruisers it was surmised that their scene was the Black sea.

## Asylum Patient Returned After 4 Months' Wandering

After wandering leisurely and aimlessly about the country since July 15, when, as a trusty, he just as quietly and unobtrusively stumbled away from the state insane asylum, J. C. Hamlin, who was an inmate of the hospital from Jackson county, was brought back to the institution last night from Central Point by an officer from the asylum. Hamlin is not of the dangerous class of insane patients and has been working on farms through the valley until he arrived at Central Point and put up at a hotel where he had no hesitancy in informing the proprietor who he was and where he came from. After thinking the matter over for awhile it was finally decided to notify the hospital authorities and an attendant was sent after him yesterday.

It is easy for a knoacker to get a large audience—because the show is free.

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- THE WAR LINEUP.**
- France and Belgium.—Allies highly optimistic, claim gains at many points, asserting German efforts to resume offensive have failed everywhere.
  - Germany.—Russians claim to have pierced Kaiser's east Prussian defense line.
  - Russia.—German invaders tell of shooting down 10 Slav aeroplanes; weather puts damper on operations in Poland; 50,000 Turks said to have been captured in Transcaucasia.
  - Austria.—Austrians retreating before superior Russian forces in Bukovina; minor fighting in Carpathians; efforts in progress to raise new army for defense of Vienna and Budapest, and for new Serbian invasion; revolutionary mutterings.
  - England.—Lord Rosebery issues warning to Midlothian civilians not to fight in event of German invasion.
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## HOTEL AT SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND, BATTERED BY SHELLS FROM RAIDING GERMAN CRUISERS



HOLE IN GRAND HOTEL, SCARBOROUGH

The gaping hole in the front of the Grand hotel at Scarborough, England, was made by shells from the German cruisers that raided that city and two others on the North sea coast recently. This is one of the first pictures to reach the United States from Scarborough. The people there as well as in other towns in York along the coast have armed themselves and have dug trenches. In case the Germans secretly landed a small force of soldiers it is probable that there would be a great loss of life among the armed citizens, as they are unorganized and not drilled. Sniping by them would bring reprisals by the Germans.

## Ten Russian Aeroplanes Brought Down Like Wild Ducks by Germans

Berlin, by wireless to London, Jan. 8.—Ten Russian aeroplanes were brought down like wild ducks by German aero-guerillas in the Lodz-Lowicz district in Poland this week, it was stated today at the war office here. Slav aviators were said to have been unusually active in the eastern war zone since Tuesday, but it was asserted that they proved easy targets for the wrecked craft were either killed or captured.

The general situation in Poland was reported to have undergone little change, though mining and sapping operations had won slight gains for the Germans at a few points.

Along the Gallician-Hungarian border where the Russians have been trying to break through the Carpathians for an invasion of the country southward, artillery fighting was said to be in progress, but not on a large scale. It was admitted that the Austrians had retreated before the Slavs in Kucovina, reinforcements having reached the latter in such numbers that the province's defenders were unable to resist their pressure.

Two German aviators were reported to have thrown bombs into the French port of Dunkirk again Thursday.

Petrograd, Jan. 8.—Russian troops engaged in a movement against East Prussia had pierced the Germans' outer line of defenses of this district today, according to a dispatch received here from the front this afternoon. It was said the Slavs were gaining slowly, despite the unfavorable weather. Elsewhere along the battle front weather conditions were reported so bad that important military operations were an absolute impossibility, and the result was that there had been no change in the situation.

In Transcaucasia, it was stated, the Russians had taken more than 50,000 Turkish prisoners, including several generals and hundreds of officers of lesser importance.

## SILVERTON BOY DIES IN HOSPITAL

Silverton, Ore., Jan. 8.—Harry Edward Sauer died at the Silverton hospital last Sunday morning as the result of an attack of peritonitis. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., July 5, 1899, and was left at the South Port land baby home when about 1 1/2 years old. His mother is supposed to have been drowned in 1901, and nothing is known as to the whereabouts of his father. In 1904 he was taken from the baby home by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hodges, of this city, who, in 1910, adopted the boy. When he was 7 years old he contracted asthma, but was cured of this attack one year ago. Although a frail little fellow physically, he had an exceptionally good mind, at ways receiving high marks in his school work. He never knew any parents but those of his adoption. Funeral services were held Monday from the chapel, conducted by the Christian Science society, and burial was made at the Silverton cemetery.

## TURKS LAY DEFEAT TO GERMAN OFFICERS

### Victory of Slavs Credited Winter Campaign of the Kaiser's Generals

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

New York, Jan. 8.—The Turkish army's defeat by the Russians in Transcaucasia is being laid by the Mohammedans to the troops' German commanders, who insisted that a winter campaign be undertaken against the czar's forces.

The Turks say they protested against the pressing of military operations in cold weather but that the Germans overruled them.

This explanation of the Ottoman disaster is not satisfactory. Winter warfare's disadvantages bear as heavily upon one side as upon the other, so the Russians must have labored under as serious disadvantages as have the Turks.

In short, it is impossible to reach any conclusion but that the Russian slaves have proven themselves as superior to the Ottoman forces as did the Balkan Slavs in the recent conflict on the Balkan peninsula.

The significance of the Turkish excuse is not in its explanation of military conditions but in the quick desire it shows to place all responsibility upon the Germans.

This undoubtedly means that German domination of military affairs at Constantinople is without the Turks' cordial consent. Apparently they do not consider themselves responsible for the campaign's strategy and are fighting as reluctant mercenaries.

It has already been remarked in this column that Turkey's real interests point in the direction of Egypt rather than in that of the Caucasus.

Nevertheless, no serious Turkish military movement has been directed against Egypt. On the contrary, all available troops appear to have been sent to the Russian frontier, that the Slav pressure against the German and Austrian fronts might be relieved.

The Mohammedan Turks certainly cannot approve of fighting for Christian interests, while ignoring their own religious interests in Egypt. Yet Germany, by securing the support at Constantinople of a few strong men in the Sultan's government headed by War Minister Enver Pasha, has succeeded in making its own objective paramount.

The Ottoman morale seems to have suffered seriously from this subordination of Mohammedan desires to Christian requirements.

Indeed, the present situation does not suggest that the Turks will be particularly valuable to the Germans in future operations.

Still, from the standpoint of Tenthic interests and disregarding those of the Turks, existing conditions favor their advantages. The Russian forces in the Caucasus and those which will be sent to invade Asia Minor if the war continues, will mean so many less for the Germans and Austrians to fight.

The Caucasian campaign, therefore, while a serious defeat for the Turks, has its compensations for Turkey's partners in the war.

## ENGLISH TO LEAVE FIGHTING TO SOLDIERS

### Every Preparation Is Being Made for German Invasion

London, Jan. 8.—As Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian, Lord Rosebery issued a proclamation today to the civilian population of the district, urging the people to remain in their homes and leave fighting to the soldiers in the event of a German invasion.

This was taken as additional evidence that the military authorities looked for an attempt by the Kaiser's forces to make a descent on the island. There have been many threats that if the Germans came they would meet with just such attacks by civilians as they punished so drastically in Belgium. These suggestions have all along been deprecated by persons at the head of the government.

Preparations for resisting a German raid continued to go forward briskly, especially along the east coast.

**The Weather**

Oregon: Rain to night and Saturday; winds mostly southerly.

## PRESIDENT TELLS POLICY IN REGARD TO EUROPEAN WAR

### Thousands Hear President Speak at Indianapolis Today

## SAYS GREATEST DUTY OF NATION IS TO ITSELF

### Removing Shackles From Business One of His Main Desires

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8.—President Woodrow Wilson was accorded a remarkable demonstration in Tomlinson's hall here this afternoon when he appeared as the principal speaker at the Jackson day celebration. Five thousand persons were packed inside the flag-draped hall.

"I advise you," President Wilson told his hearers, "to keep your moral powder dry. If there are republicans present I hope they will feel the compelling influence of Jackson day."

Andrew Jackson was a fighting man, and only men who will fight are worth while. The trouble with the republicans is that they have not had a new idea for 30 years. They have had leaders in that time who suggested ideas, but nothing was done. I do not speak with disrespect of the republican party, for I respect the past. This party is still the cover for those who are afraid. They take their advice from old men and are afraid of young men who have something up their sleeves. I got tired of staying in Washington and saying secret things. I wanted to say what I think. Politics no longer depends upon the regulars of either party.

The country is guided in its policy by independent voters. The president said about one-third of the republicans are progressives and that two-thirds of the democrats are progressives. He branded himself as an "animated conservative."

"The democratic party," he continued, "is the only party that has carried out what the real progressives want. The present congress has carried out the wishes of the people who do not desire wrongly."

"I have asked business men if this is not the first January they have not felt a money stringency. They say it is. The reason is that the federal reserve board has emancipated credits. These things were done for the great and for the small."

The democratic party is still on trial. It must prove that it will not succumb to the enemies of these things. The president solemnly warned any man who endeavored to break democratic achievements that he would be in an unenviable position. He praised the cooperation of his colleagues, and said the present congress was the greatest on record since the civil war. He declared these were extraordinary times and "that half the world was on fire and the world was looking to us to serve in the time of need."

Pleading for the passage of the government ship purchase bill, the president said the country's merchants and farmers could not profit because of exorbitant ocean rates.

"Republicans—self styled friends of business—are trying to balk the bill," continued the president. "Who commissioned them—a minority—to do this? They are trying to halt the bill when humanity is suffering and needs relief."

The president charged that the minority proposed talking the bill to death. He said the foes of the bill "were blind and most of them ignorant," and that he could not speak of them in parliamentary language.

"I hold that the people are empowered to determine what kind of a government Mexico wants. Until recently 80 per cent of the Mexican people have had no say. It's come of your business, and none of mine, how long it takes them to get their liberty."

"As long as I am president nobody shall interfere with this," he thundered, while the crowd yelled "Hurrah for Wilson!"

"I am proud to belong to a nation which holds that this oppressed nation, which we could have crushed, shall have liberty," the president added.

He suggested that business men desired peace and liberty in Mexico. He said he did not entirely rely upon the judgment of the editors of the nation.

"There may come a time when the American people can judge whether I know what I am doing," he said, while the crowd broke into fresh cheering.

Congress had prepared big, constructive legislation, he said, included in this was a water-power bill. He said the republicans were opposing this, because they wanted to lock up the natural resources of the country. "But don't misunderstand me," he added, "Some men on the other side of the table stand with us."

Showing great emotion, the president



PRESIDENT WILSON

almost shouted: "Sometimes when I look toward the struggling mass of humanity I feel that we should do something for them."

Then he advocated the creation of a federal employment bureau. Advertising through postoffices, he said, had connected 30,000 men with work. "Nothing during my term of office has given me such joy as this," he said.

The president declared the courts of the nation were many decades behind those of other countries. "If the cost of justice is so great," he exclaimed, "that we have to be rich to get justice, then there is no justice!"

Replying to the republicans who want a tariff board, he said that the federal trade commission law provides ample machinery to derive the facts desired by the republicans.

Analyzing the last election, he declared the democrats would have had a majority of 80 in the electoral college if 1914 had been a presidential year.

"But neither party has a majority," he declared. "The independents are our boss. They do not love any party which does not attend to the immediate pressing needs of America."

The crowd, at this juncture, broke into its first heavy sweep of applause.

"I want all the independents to come into the democratic party," the president continued, "where there is emotion and enthusiasm. I have a great enthusiasm for human liberty. I want to say a word in reference to American business, the president said:

"There is nothing the matter with American business except its state of mind. All the nation needs is to believe in the future, and it can believe in it with the democratic party. It has seemed for a time that we were the enemies of business. But the enemy has been only corrective. Business needed the suggestions and corrected the evils."

Speaking from the platform of his car at Richmond, Ind., while on his way to Indianapolis, President Wilson told 3000 persons this afternoon that his nation was heading what was "none of your business" in Europe's affairs.

This declaration was voiced in a semi-playful, semi-serious manner, characteristic of the president. In place of this, he counseled serious deliberation of America's business, its future and the part it is to play in accomplishing the betterment of mankind.

The president said this country must maintain its equilibrium. He declared it must face the problems of the future, now that his administration had endeavored to break the shackles from business.

The Richmond speech was preliminary to the address to be delivered by the president in Indianapolis this afternoon. "I have been confined to a couple years at hard labor," said the president, "I am out on parole for a day or two. One thing we have to think about in Washington is the best thing for you, but it is very hard to find out, particularly when you are not thinking about your own affairs, and constantly thinking about what is none of your business—what's going on on the other side of the water."

"I say that in playfulness, but I mean it half in earnest."

"It doesn't do to divert your attention from the affairs of this country. A duty which this country has to perform for the rest of the world largely depends upon the way in which it performs its duty to itself. I have always thought, with regard to individuals, that if a man is true to himself he will be true to others. I believe this applies to a country like ours and that a nation habitually true to its own exalted principles of action will know how to serve mankind when the opportunity offers. That's a deep philosophy of life which is thoroughly worth living up to. We have numerous things to do here that we can do only if we keep our equilibrium; only if we think and speak justly about one another and only if we try to do the just thing in our daily tasks."

"We have been trying in Washington to remove some of the shackles from American business. But after the shackles are removed you must deter-

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MAY SOON BE FORCED TO SUE FOR PEACE

### Country Now Engaged In Supreme Effort to Raise More Men

## LACK OF ENTHUSIASM IS PROVING DRAWBACK

### Forces Are Not Properly Equipped and New Sup- plies Very Scarce

Vienna, via Rome, Jan. 8.—Austria is engaged in a supreme attempt to raise a new army for the defense of Vienna and Budapest against expected Russian attacks and for a simultaneous renewal of the Serbian invasion.

Failure to accomplish this task will mean that the Austrian government must sue for peace, independently of Germany, or admit to the latter that the Austrians cannot defend themselves and must depend on Germans to defend them.

Thousands of men and boys who were previously rejected, as unfit for military service, are being called to the colors. In fact, only those actually unable to fire a gun are being exempted. Individuals who are only partially disabled are being drafted into the home guards.

There is a great lack of equipment. Some of the soldiers are armed with ancient single shot rifles. Bayonets and entrenching tools are scarce. Much equipment picked up on already-fought-over Gallician battlefields is being redistributed.

The uniforms sewed out to the latest conscripts show the signs of previous use at the front. Superannuated or wounded non-commissioned officers are drilling the recruits at the points where they have been concentrated to await orders sending them to the front.

It seems to be generally accepted that Vienna and Budapest must stand sieges. They are being strongly entrenched and defended.

The people, realizing the acuteness of the situation, are beginning to mutter fiercely against the government which brought such hardships and dangers upon them. There are threats of revolution. Troops have been necessary to quell several demonstrations in Budapest. Great numbers of arrests have been made.

## DOLLAR AND A HALF WHEAT IS PREDICTED

### Price Continues to Soar To- day and High Mark Ex- pected Soon

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Dollar and a half wheat appeared a strong possibility in tomorrow's trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, following almost unprecedented excitement and soaring prices today. The high mark today was \$1.41 3/4 at 1 o'clock.

The early trading was marked by much nervousness. Soon however, the grain started a steady upward climb, which continued until near the close, when a slight recession occurred.

As prices advanced, with no indications in sight of a break, traders became wildly excited and the rush to buy was kept up until checked almost to the end of the session.

Kansas mills paid a price equal to \$1.25 cash for number 2 hard wheat today.

Responsibility for the bull movement was placed upon the lack of an outlet for the Russian crop through the Dardanelles, the entrance of Italy into the market, presumably foreshadowing that country's participation in the European war, and a rush of small buying orders.

July wheat closed at \$1.30 5/8. The high mark for that month was \$1.27 1/8.

mine what you are going to do with your liberty. There are many tasks to perform for mankind. There are many things to be bettered in the world, which we must set ourselves to better. "What I want to say to you is merely this: Let us seek sober and common counsel about our own affairs, then when the time comes and when we act in a larger field, there will be no mistake concerning what America is to do for the peace of the world, having found our own peace and established justice in our own mind."