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Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

ULSTERITES CLASH WITH KING'S TROOPS CATHOLICS EXCITED

Ten Thousand Rifles and a Quantity of Ammunition Landed from Yacht

FOUR KILLED WHEN SOLDIERS CHARGE

Many Wounded Among Them Several Women and Children; One Woman Killed

Dublin, July 27.—Bent on the slaughter of the soldiers who fired into a home rule crowd Sunday, killing four and wounding 30 odd, a furious mob today stormed the local barracks, broke down the gates and exchanged several shots with the troops before the police succeeded in scattering the people.

The outbreak was a renewal of the disorders which continued all of last night and only ceased when those engaged in them were forced by exhaustion to snatch a few hours' slumber. The authorities had hoped quiet was permanently restored but as the day advanced throughs began to assemble again about the barracks and finally the rushes against them were resumed with even greater violence than before. Many in the crowd had firearms. Nearly all carried heavy black thorn clubs and bricks, and cobblestones flew in showers. The troops were heavily outnumbered, and but for the police the soldiers might have fared badly. The blues had won the people's good will by refusing yesterday to attack the crowds, and succeeded, rather by persuasion than force, in dispersing them.

There was every indication, however, that there would be more attacks on the barracks, and urgent messages were sent to the London war office, representing that peace would not be possible until the King's Own Scotch Borderers, who were responsible for Sunday's tragedy, were withdrawn.

It was expected orders to this effect would soon be received. Some even predicted that it would be hard work to get the troops out of Dublin alive.

Dublin, July 27.—Catholic Ireland was in a violent state of excitement today over Sunday's killing of four persons and the wounding of 67 by troops who had been attempting the disarmament of home rule gun-runners at Howth, ten miles from Dublin.

The government's order against the importation of arms into Ireland, was intended primarily to prevent the arming of the Ulster anti-home rulers, who were threatening civil war if the home rule bill passed. It was effective also against the home rulers, however. In view of the "antis" threats and of the fact that they were smuggling quantities of weapons into the country in defiance of the order, the nationalist volunteers were anxious to provide themselves similarly.

Arrangements had accordingly been made for a landing at Howth Sunday afternoon. The Dublin volunteers received orders early in the day to march to a destination unknown except to the officers; arrived at Howth just after noon and found awaiting them a yacht, its name printed out, which immediately began unloading rifles.

Members of the royal Irish constabulary tried to interfere but stood no chance against the hundreds of disciplined volunteers who opposed them. Coast guards also approached in the yacht in a launch but were kept off at the pistols point by three men and an equal number of women, who constituted the crew.

10,000 Rifles Landed. Ten thousand rifles and a quantity of ammunition having been landed, the yacht put to sea again after putting ashore one of the three women, who started for Dublin by automobile.

In the meantime the Dublin authorities had been notified. It was impossible to get reinforcements to Howth in time to prevent the landing but a strong detachment of carbine-armed constables and 100 of the King's Own Scottish Borderers were rushed to the end of the Howth road near Fairview to intercept the volunteers as they returned to Dublin.

The volunteers made a detour to enter the city by a different route but encountered another force of soldiers. The latter started to disarm them and actually had taken their weapons from a few when someone—it is not certain whether a soldier or a volunteer—fired. Several shots were exchanged and two soldiers were wounded.

Taking advantage of the confusion, the volunteers bolted into the city, most of them getting safely to their homes with their rifles. The soldiers then started to march back to their barracks. The people.

(Continued on page 2.)

CAILLAUX JURY IN DANGER IF VERDICT OF GUILTY IS FOUND

Another Duel Probable Over Testimony of Caillaux This Morning

CALLED BERSTEIN DESERTER FROM ARMY

Anonymous Threats of Death Received by Jurors; Bernstein Will Challenge

Paris, July 27.—Madame Henriette Caillaux, on trial here for killing Editor Gaston Calmette of "Le Figaro", was near complete collapse today. Stimulants had to be administered to her hypodermically before she could enter the courtroom.

Reports were current that the jurors had received anonymous threats of death if they returned a verdict of guilty.

Dr. Eugene Doyen testified that Calmette's wound should not have proved fatal—that proper treatment would have saved his life.

Doyen is one of the most famous surgeons in France. As a practitioner, however, he is entirely unorthodox, with the result that, while many people almost idolize him, others, especially in medical circles, hate him bitterly.

It was considered certain that his testimony would start a violent controversy. Mme. Caillaux wanted him as a witness at her preliminary hearing but the magistrate refused to summon him.

A duel between Mme. Caillaux's husband, ex-Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux, and Henry Bernstein, the author and playwright, was expected today as an outcome of the trial.

Bernstein testified last week that from things Calmette told him he was convinced the editor never made a 30,000 franc offer, as the defense asserted he did, to his society mistress to arrange a meeting between himself and Caillaux's first wife, from whom the defense maintained he hoped to secure documents for use against Caillaux.

Caillaux, on the stand again today to amplify some of his previous testimony, referred in a casual way but evidently by intention, to Bernstein as a deserter from the army.

The author, who was in the court room, leaped to his feet with an angry retort. Caillaux ignored him at the time, but a challenge was considered certain.

Caillaux having finished his testimony, Bernstein insisted on being heard in reply. His testimony, which had nothing whatever to do with the case, consisted of a bitter arraignment of Caillaux's political record and a denial of the latter's insinuation against him.

Caillaux partisans in the court room hissed him frequently and the disorder finally reached such a point that the room was cleared of spectators.

BASEBALL TODAY

National.
First game—R. H. E.
St. Louis 9 16 0
Philadelphia 4 12 1
Doak and Snyder; Tinecup, Jacobs, Oeschger and Rixey.

Second game—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 1 0
Philadelphia 2 7 2
Griner and Snyder; Mayer and Dooin.

Chicago—R. H. E.
Boston 3 9 2
Cheney, Pierce and Breshnahan; James, Rudolph and Gowdy.

Pittsburg—R. H. E.
New York 3 10 0
Harmon and Gibson; Marquard, Wiltsie and Meyers.

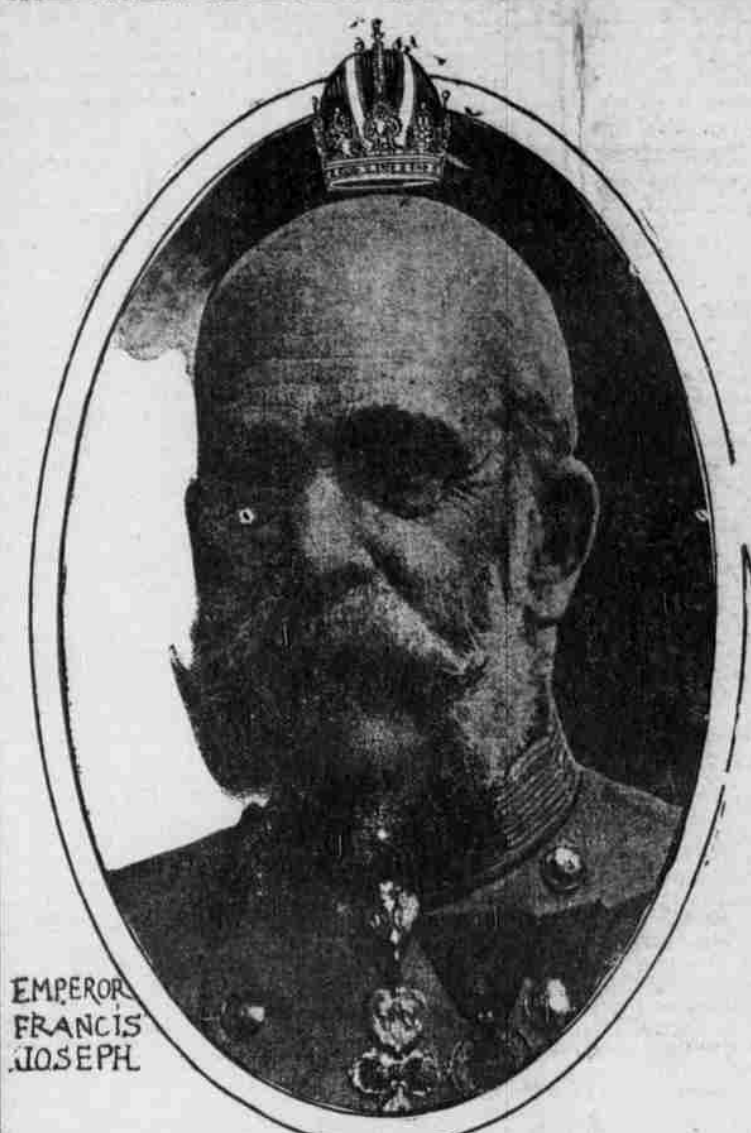
Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Cincinnati 6 5 3
Brooklyn 2 6 2
Benton and Clark; Brown, Enzman.

The Weather



Oregon: Fair tonight and Tuesday; northwesterly winds.

AGED RULER THREATENS THE PEACE OF EUROPE



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

H. W. MEYERS STARTS EAST THIS EVENING

Will Spend a Month Selecting Fall and Winter Stock for the New and Enlarged Department Store.

H. W. Meyers, of the Meyers department store, is on his way to the East, on his regular fall buying trip. He went to Portland in his motor car and will begin his railway journey to the Atlantic coast this evening. He will visit Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York and other large centers while away. His object is to make the selections for the finer class of goods to be ordered and placed on sale for the fall and winter wear in Salem. In New York city, where he will spend considerable time, he will meet the large importers as they arrive direct from Paris, London and the other European points of supply and will be given an opportunity to look over their displays of the very latest creations and fabrics that fashion has decreed. His task will be greater this year than ever before, because the variety of garments is larger and offers a much wider range of selection, and also because the Meyers store is to carry a bigger stock this year than ever.

In the many departments of the big stores like Meyers, there is such a diversity of articles and so many of them are sold in the course of a year that the matter of buying them is very important. Some of them are not sold through jobbers, so Mr. Meyers makes it a point to visit the factories, study the manner of their production and buying direct from the makers. Several departments are to be added this year, and he will select the stock for them also.

The work of remodeling the Meyers store is being carried on as fast as possible. The present shoe section is to give way to the ladies' ready-to-wear department, and it is hoped to have the change made by Thursday, after which this department will open directly on Court street.

On the second floor many feet of new-style oak cabinets are being put in for the display of quilts, blankets, etc. The system is the very latest in use in the East, and embodies many features that were first put into use here by Superintendent Walter Denton, who has devoted much attention to greater efficiency through the economy of time, space, etc.

Althaus and McCarthy (called end Sta. darkness).

Federal.
Kansas City 2 8 3
Pittsburg 1 8 2
Cullop and Easterly; Barger, Walker and Berry.

St. Louis—R. H. E.
St. Louis 5 7 1
Brooklyn 2 6 2
Kuepper, Groom and Chapman; Somers, Lafitte and Land.

American.
Boston—R. H. E.
Boston 3 11 0
Cleveland 0 8 0
Leonard and Carrigan; Steen and O'Neill.

Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 8 10 2
Detroit 3 8 4
Pennock and Lapp; Dubue, Cavet and Baker.

COURT SUSTAINS THE BLUE SKY LAW

Judge Wolverton Held That Commissioner Watson Had the Right to Oust National Mercantile Company.

Portland, Ore., July 27.—The constitutionality of the state "blue sky" law was upheld in the United States district court here today when Judge Wolverton rendered an opinion declaring that Corporation Commissioner R. A. Watson had a right to oust the National Mercantile company, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., from carrying on its business of securing loans in the state.

The decision was in a suit filed by the National Mercantile company in which it was alleged the "blue sky" law was unconstitutional.

The evidence in the suit was heard by three federal judges sitting en banc. In commenting on the character of the company, Judge Wolverton's opinion read:

"While we are not assured that the business carried on can be characterized as a lottery, yet from a cursory examination of the scheme under which the company makes its supposed loans and prosecutes its project, we are not at all persuaded that it is not engaged in a fraudulent business."

Judge Wolverton sustained Commissioner Watson's contention that the credentials of the company to operate in Oregon were insufficient to entitle it to a certificate from the department of corporations.

The case of the state against J. M. Richards, of Portland, the man who is alleged to have circulated the "A. P. A." petition, was dismissed today on a motion of District Attorney Ringo, on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Richards was indicted by the grand jury at its last session on the testimony of L. H. McMahon and it was charged in the indictment returned July 3 that he "unlawfully printed and circulated a circular relating to the primary election and certain candidates, not bearing on its face the name of the author, printer and publisher."

This was held to be in violation of the corrupt practices act and Richards was arrested in Portland and released upon \$250 bail, which he furnished.

L. H. McMahon was a candidate for the nomination for governor at the recent primary election, and it is said that he claimed that the circulation of this so-called "A. P. A." ticket was instrumental in defeating him for the nomination.

After the indictment, however, it appears from the district attorney that McMahon lost interest in the case and he has failed to produce the evidence promised, and as a result Mr. Dingus made the motion today to dismiss the case.

The case of the state against Stanley Miller was also dismissed on the grounds of insufficient evidence. This is an old case that has been on the books since Gail S. Hill was prosecuting attorney.

If there were 150 hooks in the wardrobe the husband would still have to hang his clothes on nails behind the door.

THE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO AND THE CAUSES THAT LED UP TO IT

MAY BE BLOODIEST STRUGGLE WORLD EVER WITNESSED

Russia Mobilizes Troops and Declares She Will Stand Back of Serbia

FRANCE AND GERMANY HAVE HIGH WAR FEVER

Every Country in Europe Hurrying Its Troops Together Preparing for Conflict

(By Carl H. Von Wiegand.)

Berlin, July 27.—A conference on which may depend war or peace for all Europe was in progress at Potsdam today.

Messages from every old-world capital indicated a belief that the Kaiser alone, if anyone, can avert the bloodiest struggle in the world's history.

His majesty arrived by special train, traveling at terrific speed, from Kiel, where he landed following the abrupt termination of his cruise in Norwegian waters.

At the station he was met by the crown prince and three members of his cabinet. A throng of his subjects had also gathered to greet him. As he appeared the crowd burst into "Die Kaiser Am Rhein!" The Kaiser drove to the palace through packed streets, receiving a tremendous ovation.

All Are for War. The war spirit was rampant in Berlin. The streets were thronged. There were the wildest "hoops" for the Kaiser, the crown prince, Austria and the fatherland.

The Russian and Serbian embassies were guarded by strong forces of police. Demonstrations were attempted against them yesterday, but the police quickly suppressed them.

General Von Moltke, the chief of the army staff, who was visiting in Karlsruhe, had returned in hot haste. It was reported an army mobilization order would be issued today.

The statement was made on semi-official authority that the foreign office had notified Russia that Austria's and Serbia's troubles were between those two countries alone and that there must be no interference between them.

It was believed that the Kaiser would personally urge the czar to keep out of the controversy.

His majesty, who has been in Scandinavian waters, and President Poincaré of France, who has been visiting in Stockholm, were reported to have had a conference Sunday.

Crushed and other German and Austrian pleasure and health resorts were practically deserted. Industries were virtually suspended for lack of men, because of the mobilization order. Germans abroad were hurrying home to join their regiments.

England Dreads War. (By Ed L. Keen.) London, July 27.—The British government was making frantic diplomatic efforts today to avert a general European war.

King George, who was to have attended the George Wood races, cancelled his engagement and remained at Buckingham palace to be in constant touch with the situation.

Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey had already suggested to France, Germany and Italy a plan of mediating with the British ambassadors in Paris, Berlin and Rome.

These diplomats were said to be of the opinion that no step had yet been taken which rendered the arbitration impossible.

OUTLOOK MORE FAVORABLE

London, July 27.—That the outlook for preventing a general European war was a little better was stated tonight on semi-official authority here. Not only had Italy agreed to England's proposition for an effort at mediation between Austria, Serbia and Russia, but favorable answers had been received from France and Germany.

The situation was still, however, deemed critical.

THE STORY TOLD BRIEFLY.

War clouds hung low over Europe today.

Austria was massing troops on the Serbian frontier.

To check them Serbians dynamited the bridge across the River Save, the international boundary.

A fight had occurred between Serbians on shore and an Austrian troop ship on the Danube.

Another fight was reported at the mouth of the River Temes, near Belgrade, the Serbian capital.

Belgrade had been evacuated, Nish, in the interior, being made temporary capital.

The Serbian army was mobilizing under Crown Prince Alexander.

It was announced Austrian troops would not occupy Belgrade today, presumably to give Germany time to strive for localizing the war.

A Russian army mobilization order was reported to have been issued.

The czar was firm in his determination to aid Serbia against Austria.

The Russian minister of war was quoted in Washington as saying a Russo-Austrian war was inevitable.

The Russian general strikers went back to work, that their government might not be hampered during the foreign crisis.

England announced it would be neutral as between Austria and Serbia, but that its position would be "critical" if another power interfered.

At the same time the English asked the Germans, French and Italians to join them in mediation efforts.

Italy, most unwilling to be engaged with the allies—Germany and Austria—in a war against England, France and Russia, accepted the English invitation.

The war spirit was rampant in Austria, Germany, Russia and France, but in Italy there was so little of it that it was said there would be danger of a revolution if the government allowed itself to be dragged into a conflict.

While the Kaiser, at Potsdam, took part in a conference which it was thought meant war or peace, it was expected German army mobilization orders would be issued today.

The British fleet was coaling at Portland, ready for North sea service.

French reservists were ordered to be ready for a call to the colors, and the French fleet was concentrated at Toulon.

Montenegro was mobilizing to help Serbia.

AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND ITALY--SERVIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND

That Is the Line-up of the Powers in War Which Now Seems Inevitable

TURKEY WILL TRY TO REGAIN PROVINCES

Every Country in Europe Will Be Drawn Into It for Self Protection

From Austria's declaration of hostilities against Serbia the greatest war in history is threatened.

The situation is this: Austria's southeastern provinces are large Serbian populations. That is, the people are Serbian by race and sympathy, just as there is a population which is Mexican by race and sympathy in southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, though born in the United States.

Two important Austrian provinces—Bosnia and Herzegovina—originally were Serbians.

Many years ago they passed to Turkey. The war of 1878 loosened Turkey's grip. The Sultan retained a nominal suzerainty but the provinces were under Austrian supervision.

It was plain they must pass ultimately altogether out of Turkey's hands. When this happened Serbia hoped to acquire them again. A large share of their people, being Serbians, wanted this to happen.

In 1908 Austria, however, suddenly annexed both provinces. This was a dreadful blow to Serbian ambitions, but Serbia was not strong enough to resist and Russia had not then sufficiently recovered from the effects of the war with Japan to render any aid.

Austria Robbed Serbia. An inland country, it was compelled to trade through Austrian ports on terms unfavorable to Serbian commerce. The Serbians longed for a seaport.

In the Balkan war they fought their way to the Adriatic. Instead of permitting them to retain a port, however, Austria organized the kingdom of Albania, shutting them in again.

The Serbians blamed Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, for this anti-Serbian policy.

At Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, June 28, Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian student, shot the archduke and his wife dead.

There is no question that for a long time past a powerful organization has been working, not only in Serbia but among the Serbians in Austria, for the promotion of Serbia's interests, which necessarily meant to the detriment of Austria's.

Austria charged that this organization inspired Francis Ferdinand's assassination.

Asked the Impossible. The substance of its demand on Serbia was that the persons said to have been implicated in the assassination plot be punished and that the Pan-Serbian organization be suppressed.

Serbia did not answer as Austria desired and the latter declared war.

The Serbians are of the same race as the Russians.

(Continued on page 2.)