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# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
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## ITALIAN FEELING AGAINST AUSTRIA BECOMING INTENSE

Compact Which Binds Germany, Austria and Italy An Unnatural One

## ITALY IS AUSTRIA'S TRADITIONAL ENEMY

While France, Against Whom She Would be Forced to Fight, Is Firm Friend

Rome, July 30.—Sentiment against fighting on Austria's side, no matter what the rest of Europe may do in connection with the present Austro-Serbian struggle, was spreading rapidly throughout Italy today.

It was not alone that the anti-militarists were stirring up opposition to war at all. The feeling was distinctly hostile to Austria. If the Italians were to take any hand whatever in a general struggle, it almost seemed as if it would be against the German and Austrian alliance.

Politicians pointed out that the compact which binds Germany, Austria and Italy together in theory, though it might have advantages in some instances, really is an unnatural one in the present case.

Austria is Italy's traditional enemy, its oppression of the Italians in the north in the days before the union of the Italian states are remembered by men still living and it still holds provinces which Italy believes are rightfully its own.

France Her Friend.  
France, against which Italy would be expected to fight in the event of a general conflict, lent the Italians its aid in throwing off the Austrian yoke. The queen of Italy is a princess of Montenegro, which is already in arms, on Serbia's side, against Austria. Italy's relations with both Russia and England are friendly. Its friendship with Germany has never been anything more than political.

All these things taken together have lined Italian sentiment up against war, and the Teutonic side against the forces which will oppose them. The situation is one in which the government and the popular view is the same.

## COMMITTEE WILL INTERVIEW WARBURG

Washington, July 30.—Chairman Owen of the senate banking and currency committee announced here this afternoon that his committee would meet as soon as it received positive word that Paul Warburg of New York, nominated by President Wilson as a member of the federal reserve bank board, was ready to testify before the committee. Warburg, whose nomination had not been confirmed, recently told Presidential Secretary Tamm that he would appear before the committee if its members would promise not to heckle him.

## BETTING ON PRIMARIES.

San Francisco, July 30.—Betting on the coming California primaries and general election opened here today, several commissions having been placed with the betting commissioners. Even money was offered that Governor Hiram Johnson will poll 40,000 more votes at the primaries than Captain John D. Fredericks, of Los Angeles, one of the republican candidates. Even money was also offered that Fredericks will beat Francis D. Keesling, also a republican candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at the primaries. The same price was offered that Johnson does not carry San Francisco at the general election.

## GREEK FLAG FLOATS OVER MISSISSIPPI

Norfolk, Va., July 30.—The Greek flag was hoisted today over the battleship Kilkis, formerly the battleship Mississippi of the American navy. Four thousand Greeks attended the ceremonies and the cruiser North Carolina boomed out a salute. The Kilkis was taking on ammunition this afternoon and will sail for Greece Saturday.

## WITH 200,000 MEN AND 500 AIRSHIPS FRANCE IS READY

Is Laying in Supplies as a Precaution Against Famine Conditions

## FIRST BATTLES IN AIR MAY OCCUR ANY DAY

German Air Fleet Smaller But Claimed to be More Powerful; Dirigible vs. Plane

Paris, July 30.—While leaving no stone unturned to keep peace, France is taking precautions, the newspaper "Midi" announced here today.

There was no question that "precautions" were being taken in view of a possible general European conflict. It was announced that six army corps were prepared for service. The expectation is that 200,000 men who finished their terms of military service last year would be recalled to the colors. Railroads, bridges and tunnels in the vicinity of the German frontier were heavily guarded. Aeroplane manufacturers were forbidden to sell machines to private firms or individuals.

President Poincaré called Premier Viviani and the other ministers into conference with him at 3 a. m. This session continued for two hours.

Laying in Supplies.  
The government was laying in supplies of provisions as a precaution against famine, which it was felt might be the natural sequel to the suspension of production attending widespread hostilities, even in the absence of such sieges as that of Paris, during the Franco-Prussian war.

The anti-militarists' activities were beginning to cause the authorities some annoyance today. Meetings which they and various other revolutionary organizations had called were prohibited and there were threats of the arrest of persons engaged in trying to promote a general strike as a means of paralyzing military operations.

French aviators were awaiting eagerly a test of strength with Germany's aerial forces.

The two military air schools have worked along radically different lines. The French have depended almost entirely on heavier than air machines; the Germans, while not without fliers of this type, have placed the most reliance on giant dirigibles.

Big Air Fleet Ready.  
France's air fleet, if called on for action, will cross the frontier about 500 machines strong, most of them carrying each a pilot and a fighting man, and a few crews of three each.

They will be met by a considerably smaller number of German aeroplanes but by a number of monster Zeppelins and Parsifals, with gunnery capacities far in excess of the heavier than air machines and with crews running to 20 or more each.

The German theory is said to be that the dirigibles' greater lifting power and consequently more formidable fighting equipment, as well as their superior stability, will give them an important advantage over the aeroplanes.

The French view is that a single aeroplane can put a dirigible out of commission as easily as a dirigible can destroy an aeroplane, and that whereas the loss of a dirigible will be a serious matter for the German air fleet, France will hardly fear that of an aeroplane or even of a considerable number of them out of so many.

## GOES BACK TO PRISON TO STAY FOR LIFE

San Diego, Cal., July 30.—After escaping three weeks ago from the Arizona state penitentiary at Florence in hopes of working his way to Milan, Italy, where his wife and babies are facing starvation and want in his absence, Alfonso Fulgenzo, a young Italian, was captured in San Diego today. Fulgenzo will be taken back to Arizona late today to serve the rest of a life term. He had already served two years of his sentence and had been promised probation at the end of another year.

## HOTTEST IN YEARS IN EASTERN OREGON

Baker, Ore., July 30.—Eastern Oregon was experiencing the hottest weather in several years today, the thermometer registering 100 at noon, and still climbing.

## TWO FUTURE EMPERORS OF GERMANY.



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.  
This group was recently taken in Berlin. In the center is the Crown Prince. Seated on his knee is little Frederick, 2 1/2 years old; just behind is standing the second son, Louis, 6 1/2 years old; on the same side left is the eldest boy, William, just about 7 1/2 years old; seated on the arm of the chair is the charming baby of the Crown Prince, and at her knee is the third boy, Prince Hubert, who is 4 1/2 years old.

## CHICAGO WHEAT PIT GOES WILD AGAIN

Wheat Jumps 7 Cents a Bushel and Corn and Oats Also Soared—Many Foreign Stock Boards Close.

Chicago, July 30.—Riotous scenes were enacted again in the wheat pit today. The grain jumped from 4 to 7 cents. The buying was frantic.

During the first fifteen minutes of trading, September wheat rose 7 cents above last night's close. The prices of corn and oats also soared.

It was reported in Chicago today that James A. Patten, who was fined heavily several years ago for his operations in cotton futures, and who is now abroad, and Arthur Cullen, a local dealer, had each made \$100,000 out of the rise in the price of wheat.

At noon December wheat was quoted at \$1.10 and many other futures had passed the dollar mark.

After being temporarily checked, the advance again started and the price steadily advanced until it reached \$1.10. At noon wheat was from 8 to 9 cents over last night's close.

More excitement was manifested in the pit today than at any time since the Franco-Prussian war. The uproar was continuous. The clearing house announced that every brokerage house in Chicago cleared today.

## Stock Boards Close.

London, July 30.—The Vienna bourse suspended operations indefinitely today, according to advices received here. The exchanges at Rome and Milan were reported to have suspended time contracts.

## Bank Increased Rates.

London, July 30.—The Bank of England increased its rate today from 3 to 4 per cent, on account of the war scare.

## Cotton Broke Hard.

New York, July 30.—The stock market opened lower.

## Insurance Rates Jump.

London, July 30.—Premiums on insurance against war risks had trebled today as compared with Tuesday's.

## Advances Interest Rates.

Paris, July 30.—The Bank of France raised its discount rate from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, and its interest rate on loans from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

## HUERTA WISHES HIMSELF ON POOR OLD SPAIN

Madrid, July 30.—That ex-President Huerta of Mexico will make his home in Spain was stated here today by persons who professed to have their news from the general himself.

## THE STORY IN PARAGRAPHS.

Furious fighting on the Austro-Serbian frontier and an ultimatum from Germany to Russia were the main developments in the European war situation today.

Austrians tried to invade Serbia at Lomitsa and were beaten back with heavy loss.

A battle, begun yesterday, when the Austrians attacked the Serbians at Semendria, was still raging.

An Austro-Serbian artillery duel was in progress at Kienzy.

Austrians were reported to have attacked a Montenegrin force at Mount Lovchen.

Another report was that the Serbians were beaten and had 800 killed at Foca, Bosnia, by an Austrian force which lost 200.

Austrians were in possession of Belgrade, which they took Wednesday night, meeting with little resistance.

The Kaiser's ultimatum required the czar to let within 24 hours why he was mobilizing 14 army corps and massing them on the Austrian frontier.

Previously, Russian Foreign Minister Sazonoff had said, in answer to the German ambassador's protests, that "the mobilization had gone too far to stop now."

It was also stated that the mobilization did not mean war—if Austria ceased its activities and withdrew from Serbia.

Sazonoff further remarked that it was only a partial mobilization anyway.

It was reported the Russians had dynamited the bridge at Wilballen on the frontier.

Though it was denied at Berlin that the German forces were mobilizing, there were significant movements of German troops.

The English masses showed no war enthusiasm, but government officials were fearful of being drawn into the conflict, nevertheless.

Italy manifested a growing disinclination to be dragged into a conflict in which both people and government felt they had no concern.

France had six army corps ready for field service on short notice.

Belgium was arming frantically to protect its own neutrality.

At the same time Brussels socialists tolled hard to keep peace by means of a general strike.

Romania was mobilizing to strike at Bulgaria if the latter went to Austria's aid.

Turkish army movements indicated a determination on the sultan's part to take a hand in the fight.

Even Spain, which seemed to be in no danger, was assembling its war fleet at the Balearic Isles.

Holland proclaimed its neutrality.

From far-off Japan, England's ally, came the announcement that, if the British were attacked, the Japanese would come to their help.

The British far eastern fleet was mobilizing at Wei-Hai-Wei and the German Oriental naval forces at Tsing Tschau.

British South Africa feared an invasion from Germany's African territories and a rising by the Boers.

European bourses were either suspended or more disorganized than ever, securities were tumbling and interest and discount rates were going up.

On the New York market securities were slumping and the close was weak. Grain, however, was soaring and the Chicago "pit" was more excited than at any time since the Franco-Prussian war.

## THE 1914 TAX ROLL COMPLETED TODAY

Assessment Roll Contains 383 Pages—Valuation Will Be Above That of 1913, Which Was \$43,629,958.

The writing of the 1914 assessment roll, upon which the taxes for the next year will be computed, will be completed today, according to the announcement of Assessor Ben West. The 1914 acreage roll contains 589 more entries than the 1913 roll. This increase was due to the separation of large farms into small acreage tracts. Herebefore these larger tracts have been assessed as one tract regardless of the subdivisions. When any of the small tracts were sold it was necessary for the tax collector to make a new entry in his books and look up the description of the property and other data usually secured by the assessor.

Also, it often occasioned delay when some of the owners of small tracts did not want to pay taxes when other owners did and it was necessary to pay all taxes together on the single entry. By the separate system any tract that is sold can have the taxes on it paid without additional work for the tax collector. The 1914 roll required 392 pages, each page containing 29 lines.

The town roll was also divided as the acreage roll and each town roll in the many city additions was assessed separately. The 1913 town roll assessment roll covered 308 pages of 29 lines each and the 1914 roll covers 383 pages. The total assessed valuation for this county last year was \$43,629,958, and the valuation for this year will be approximately that though there may be a slight increase.

## MOTHS BY MILLIONS SEEN.

Bandon, Ore., July 30.—Millions of moths have appeared in Bandon during the past week and have practically taken the city. Merchants cannot keep their display and window lights going because of the great swarms of the insects that congregate around the light spots.

Store and house painting all over the city has ceased because the fresh paint sets like fly-paper, and the owner of the freshly-painted building has to hire a cheap boy to pick the bugs off from his building every morning.

The moths, which are about four times as large as the ordinary house fly and brown in color, appear to live only one day, and every morning thousands of them are found on the sidewalks and streets wherever a bright light burns at night.

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Europeans throughout the United States were preparing to return to their homes to fight.

At Los Angeles a riot occurred between Serbians and Austrians in which many were hurt, two so badly that it was thought they might die.

## GERMANY'S ACTION DEPENDS ON RUSSIA ULTIMATUM IS SENT

Russia Mobilizes Fourteen Army Corps on Frontier Facing Austria

## INSISTS AUSTRIA GET OUT OF SERVA

Kaiser Will Mobilize German Army If Russia Does Not Stop Its Activities

By Karl Von Wiegand.  
Berlin, July 30.—Germany was preparing for war today unless the czar furnished a satisfactory explanation of the Russian army mobilization.

It was learned that the Kaiser had not yet demanded such an explanation, having delayed at the request of the army general staff, which wanted more time to make preparations. It was explained his majesty would send his communication to St. Petersburg Friday. No satisfactory answer was looked for, and it was understood on all sides that the failure to receive one would be the signal for Germany to act.

The foreign office had nothing to say concerning the situation; all was in the hands of the general staff.

Gold was at a premium today.

"Germany has faithfully kept the peace. The only steps it has taken have been in that direction. It has made no war move. Reports of a mobilization of German troops are premature."

"Now the ratheland must decide upon measures calculated to meet the dangerous situation resulting from Russia's activity on its frontier."

In the course of the afternoon Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, Imperial Chamberlain, Von Bothmann, Holweg, War Minister Von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff Von Moltke and Minister of Marine Von Tirpitz held a long conference.

After it, it was denied that an army mobilization had been ordered. The Lokal Anzeiger had issued extras saying it had, but on receiving a denial from the foreign office, recalled them.

Fourteen Corps on Frontier.  
St. Petersburg, July 30.—All doubt of Russia's military activity was removed today by an official notification which the czar sent to Vienna and Berlin of an order by which he was mobilizing 14 army corps.

The Russian troops were being massed on the Austrian, not on the German, frontier.

It was explained that the mobilization did not mean that war with Germany could not be avoided. Action by Russia, it was explained at the foreign office, could be averted if Austria would cease its aggressions against Serbia and withdraw from Serbian territory.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, was reported to have written personally to the czar, explaining the situation to him from the Austrian standpoint, and trying to convince him that there was no occasion for him to intervene.

Germany Threatens.  
Berlin, July 30.—General mobilization of Germany's military forces was imminent today. There had already been a partial mobilization in east Prussia.

The Kaiser was in conference with the members of the general staff. These advisors were said to favor prompt action on the ground that while Germany delayed, Russia was pushing preparations for war.

There was a considerable movement of troops here. Officers and men in charge of the balloon fleet were eager and expectant.

At the foreign office it was stated that Germany would not interfere in the Austro-Serbian struggle unless Russia actually went to Serbia's aid. It was tacitly admitted that this would precipitate German action.

Japan to Help England.  
Tokio, July 30.—That Japan will help England if the latter is attacked in connection with the threatened general struggle in Europe was asserted here today by the newspaper Hochi Shimbun.

Japan and England are bound by a close alliance.

From Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Chinese coast, came news that the British far eastern fleet was mobilizing there.

The German fleet was mobilizing at Tsing Tschau, on the same coast.

The banks here were raising their London exchange rates.

The local silk market slumped heavily as a result of withdrawals of European orders.

May Have Sent Ultimatum.  
London, July 30.—Germany, according to news agency reports received here today, has sent a 24-hour ultimatum to Russia, demanding an explanation.

(Continued on page 4.)

## AUSTRIANS BEATEN IN FIRST BATTLE WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Attempting to Invade Servian Territory, Are Met by Montenegrins

## WHO WHIPPED THEM; LOSE IN SECOND FIGHT

Occupy Servian Capital Without Resistance, It Being Left by Servians

London, July 30.—Fierce fighting was in progress between Austrians and Servians today at Semendria, on the northern frontier of Serbia about 30 miles east of Belgrade.

At Lomitsa, on the western frontier, the Serbians have won a victory, a Vienna telegram said.

An unconfirmed rumor was current that the Austrians had attacked a force of the Serbians' Montenegrin allies at Mount Lovchen.

The battle of Semendria marked the Austrians' first attempt at an invasion of Servian territory by way of the Morava river valley.

The fight started yesterday and was renewed at dawn today. The Serbians were said to be putting up a desperate resistance and losses of several hundred were reported.

At Lomitsa, after repeated attempts to break down the Servian resistance, the Vienna account was that the Austrians were beaten back with heavy losses.

This Austrian column was believed to be resting on its arms, following the failure of its attempt to penetrate Servian territory, in expectation of a Montenegrin attack.

Paris, July 30.—The Austrians occupied Belgrade Wednesday night, according to an apparently authentic dispatch received here from Vienna today.

Before floating the pontoons on which they crossed the river from the Austrian to the Servian side, it was stated that the Austrians shelled the river bank at the point where they intended to land.

There was no reply, the bridge was placed and the invaders crossed and seized the city.

The only resistance offered when they occupied it was from Servian sharpshooters who, it was said, fired some scattering shots and then retired before the Austrian fire.

Casualties, said the dispatch, were inconsequential.

A Hot Fight Reported.  
Vienna, July 30.—The routing by Austrian troops at Poca, province of Bosnia, of two Servian army divisions was reported here today.

It was said one division was subsequently captured by the Austrians, the other retreating in disorder.

Eight hundred Serbians and 20 Austrians were said to have been killed.

An Artillery Duel.  
St. Petersburg, July 30.—Fighting between Austrians and Serbians at Kienzy and Smederovo was reported today in a dispatch received here from Nish, Serbia's temporary capital. It was stated that the Kienzy engagement was an artillery duel.

Romania Watchful.  
Bucharest, Romania, July 30.—Although Romania was mobilizing about 30 per cent of its fighting strength on the Bulgarian frontier today, it was explained here that it did not contemplate hostilities so long as Austria and Serbia alone were at war. The mobilization's purpose, it was stated, was to keep Bulgaria "under observation."

Bulgaria has all along been considered pro-Austrian, while Romania is of the Russian faction of nations. Should Russia take the field to protect Serbia, it has been expected Bulgaria would try to help Austria by invading Servian territory. Romania is understood to consider it its business to counteract such a move by attacking Bulgaria.

Though numerically weaker than either Serbia or Bulgaria, Romania, having escaped the weakening effects of the Balkan allies' struggle with Turkey, is perhaps at present in better fighting condition than any of the near eastern states.

Have Blown Up Bridge.  
Chicago, July 30.—The following dispatch, under a Berlin date, was printed today by the Chicago News:

"It is reported that Russians have blown up a railroad bridge at Wirballen, a town on the frontier between Germany and Russia."

Belgium Fears All.  
Brussels, July 30.—On the theory that Germany and France were likely to attempt invasions of one another's territories through Belgium, in the event of the spread of the Austro-Servian

(Continued on page 3.)

## The Weather

Fair tonight, cooler east portion; Friday not so warm interior west portion; westerly winds.

