

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
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SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
PRICE TWO CENTS STANDS FIVE CENTS

MAY FORCE ITALY TO SEIZE ALBANIA AND FIRE ITS KING

William of Wied Was Selected by Austria for King of Albania

NOW KEPT ON THRONE BY THE ITALIAN ARMY

Would Give Montenegro Importance and Serbia Her Long-desired Seaport

Athens, Aug. 11.—Seizure of Albania by Italy was anticipated here today. The situation at Durazzo, the capital, where William of Wied, the so-called king, still retained a precarious foothold, was described as desperate. It was said William's troops were unpaid and his treasury was empty. Practically his only defenders were the Italians and French detachments landed when his people rebelled against him and declared their independence. The French soldiers, it was expected, would soon be withdrawn for use at home. This would leave the Italians alone on the scene, the belief was that they would be reinforced and that their commander would assume control. The Albanian rebels still pressed Durazzo hard.

A Bone of Contention.
Rome, Aug. 11.—The Albanian problem undoubtedly will be settled if the group of nations with which Montenegro is fighting win the pending European war.
Montenegro wants Albania. It wanted it at the time Austria organized it as an independent kingdom and put Prince William of Wied, its own selection, in as king. Italy, Montenegro's friend, indorsed William at the time, but only because it could see no way of making its veto effective at the moment. It was not suited with the arrangement.
Montenegro and Albania adjoin and if the former country gets the latter, from an opera bouffe little kingdom with a population of 250,000 and an area of 3,500 square miles, it will jump at once to a position of some little importance, as Balkan states go.
Moreover, it will be strong out of all proportion to its population and area by reason of its relations with Italy and Russia.

Italy Would Control It.
Italy has had its eye on the eastern Adriatic coast for a long time. It did not care to own it but it wanted to control it. It would have been satisfied with the independent kingdom which Austria organized if the king had been one of its own choosing. It objected to William of Wied because he was pro-Austrian.
The queen of Italy is a Montenegrin princess. Relations between the queen and the court of Cetinje are close and friendly. Montenegrin rule of Albania, with Italy making occasional suggestions which it feels sure Montenegro will heed, would be exactly the arrangement King Victor would like best.

The Duke of the Abruzzi was mentioned as a candidate for William of Wied's place. He would have filled the bill to the extent that Italy could have managed him but, as a relative of the king of Italy, the latter would have been responsible for him to an extent he did not like.
Montenegro May Get It.
Montenegro would be much better from the Italian point of view.
The Montenegrins and Russians are of the same race. The czar has been so good a friend of King Nicholas that he has paid him a regular annual pension for years.

There are no reasons—now, at any rate—why Italy and Russian interests should conflict. Nicholas, accordingly, can run the eastern Adriatic coast to suit the czar of Russia and the king of Italy at the same time.
With Russia and Italy backing him and his kingdom increased to several times its present size, Nicholas of Montenegro, then, will be a ruler of considerable consequence in Balkan circles—if his side wins.
All this is one reason why Italy has not wanted to fight with its willow allies, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Its interests were very much on the other side.

Gives Serbia a Seaport.
Serbia, which is fighting with Montenegro—and incidentally, of course, with Russia, France and England, besides such other countries as may join their faction—is anxious for a slice of Adriatic seaport, too.
Originally it wanted the Albanian frontage. This, however, was before it supposed it stood any chance of getting any Austrian territory. The plan now—again assuming that the British-French-Russian-Serbian-Montenegrin combination wins—is to give Serbia the Austrian provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia as far south as the

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Who's Who In Europe's War

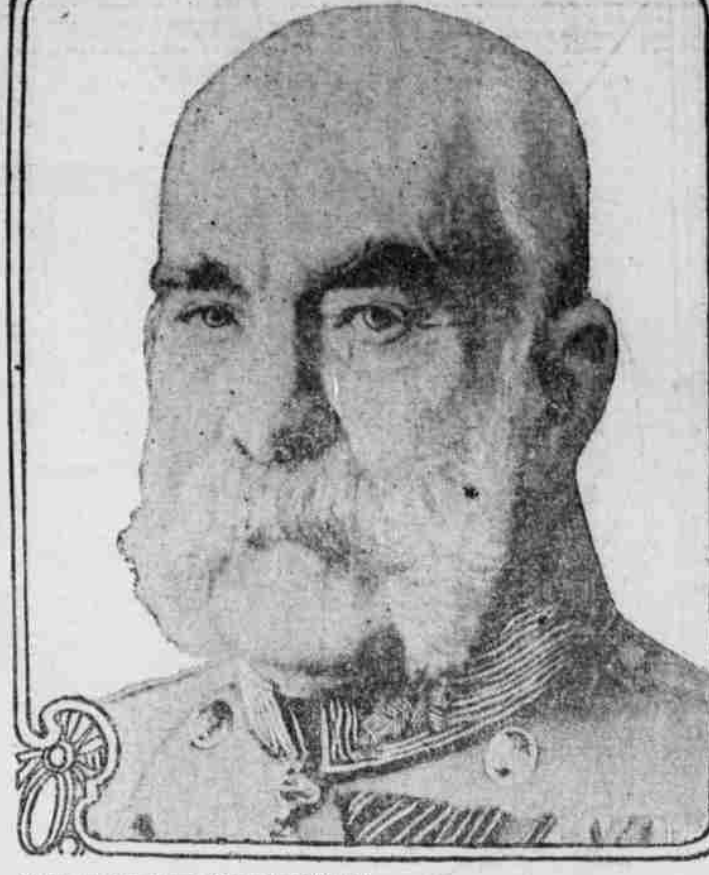


Photo by American Press Association.

WAR SITUATION AS IT APPEARS TODAY

Belgium.—The German advance on France through Belgium seemed definitely checked. At Tongres, Liege and points farther south the kaiser's troops were at a stand. They were fortifying, as if they meant to hold their ground, but had ceased trying to push ahead. Papers seized on German prisoners showed they thought they would be in Brussels August 3, and Lille August 5. Thus avoiding strongly fortified points, they might quickly have reached Paris. It was believed they were now planning to try a different route.
The Belgian, French and British allies were expected to take the offensive against them immediately. Skirmishing still progressed. German losses at Liege were placed at 2000 killed, 20,000 wounded and 9000 made prisoners. Expecting little resistance, they came poorly supplied with food and were nearly starved.
Germany.—German forces compelled the French invaders of Alsace to evacuate Mulhausen. It was believed a general battle was raging in southern Alsace.
The Germans plainly hoped to unite the Alsace and Lorraine armies and attempt a French invasion by the southern gateway.
German troops were being massed on the Russian frontier, where constant skirmishing was in progress. It was announced Germany had food enough to last a year.
Official accounts said all was going well with the kaiser's campaign.
Switzerland.—Swiss troops were massing on the frontier to guard their country's neutrality, already once or twice violated.
Italy.—No answer had been received to a demand for explanations concerning damage to Italian property by an Austrian bombardment of Antivari, Montenegro, and anti-Austrian feeling was growing.
Austria-Hungary.—It was asserted that all Russian raids into Austrian territory had been repulsed. Austrian troops, it was announced, had occupied Mischow, Russian Poland.
Russia.—Russian troops were said to have invaded the Austrian province of Galicia and to be marching on Lemberg, its capital.
Radziwillow, Russia, was recaptured from the Austrians.
Several small victories were claimed on the German frontier.
Troops were being massed on the Finnish coast.
France.—Reinforcements were being rushed to the French invaders of Alsace, who had suffered a repulse.

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FOODSTUFF PRICES SOAR IN THE CITIES —MEAT UP 5 CENTS

Other Things Go Up in Sympathy, Even Hats Lifted 15 Per Cent
CHEESE 20 PER CENT, WHISKEY OUT OF SIGHT
Dress Goods 10 and Shirtings 25 Per Cent Higher; Toys and Shoes Included

New York, Aug. 11.—Prices of meats, sugar, imported foodstuffs and wearing apparel were soaring today. Meats advanced 4 and 5 cents. The price of hats, of which Austria, Germany and England are the largest producers, advanced 15 per cent.
Other advances were: Dress goods, 10 per cent; shirtings, 25 per cent; tea, 25 per cent, and cheese, 20 per cent. Cigarette tobacco was getting scarce and imported wines and whiskeys touched unprecedented prices. Shoes, toys and drestuffs also were soaring.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—That it will appoint a committee to investigate the cause for the sudden advance in the price of meats was the announcement here today of the Chicago Butchers' association. The packers were denounced and patrons were advised to not buy certain meat cuts. Beef cuts were from 3 to 5 cents higher today.
St. Louis, Aug. 11.—An advance of 29 cents per 100 pounds in the price of flour was announced today.
Philadelphia, Aug. 11.—The price of meat was up from 3 to 5 cents here today.

FUNERAL TRAIN MET ALONG ITS ROUTE BY SILENT CROWDS

(By United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Aboard President Wilson's Special Train, Gainesville, Ga., Aug. 11.—The solid south mourned with President Wilson and his daughters today over the death of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Church bells were tolled in every city and hamlet through which the funeral train passed on its way to Rome, Ga. Crowds stood at each station along the Southern Railway, bowed heads and silent. Small groups were gathered even at crossroads stations as late as midnight. Flowers were sent aboard the train at Sparta, Ga. and Greenville, S. C., by committees of citizens.
President Wilson remained beside the casket until 1 o'clock this morning. Secret service men maintained the vigil for the remainder of the night.
At daylight, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, one of the president's three daughters, appeared and watched beside the body. The funeral train was scheduled to reach Rome at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Services will be held in the First Presbyterian church and Mrs. Wilson's body will then be buried in Myrtle Hill cemetery there, beside those of her mother and father.
Gainesville is the birthplace of Miss Margaret Wilson. More than 1,500 persons met the train here.
All Business Suspended.
Washington, Aug. 11.—Government officials and civilians suspended all business today while the funeral service over the body of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, was in progress at Rome, Ga.
Train Reaches Atlanta.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11.—The special train carrying the body of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, to (Continued from page 3.)

The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight; Wednesday fair, cooler interior west portion; northwest winds.
THIS BEATS TANGOING

Who's Who In Europe's War



Photo by American Press Association.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON THIS SIDE ATLANTIC

Washington, Aug. 11.—Prices of foodstuffs were soaring in the larger American cities today. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia reported stiff advances in the price of meats, sugar and tea. The price of flour was boosted 20 cents per hundred pounds in St. Louis.
A resolution introduced in the house directed Secretary of Commerce Redfield to investigate the cause. Its author wanted to know whether prices were arbitrarily advanced with the European war as a pretext or whether manipulation by big business was responsible.
It was persistently reported in New York that British warships had captured the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. Confirmation was lacking.
Wreckage drifting into the South End life saving station at San Francisco caused wild rumors that a German warship had sent a British vessel to the bottom in an encounter at sea. The word "gunner," found on a door plate on one of the doors washed in, was the only foundation on which a report could be based that the wreckage was from a warship.
New York heard that the Lusitania was nearing Liverpool. She sailed from New York last Wednesday.
Information to prevent American ships from encountering mines laid in the North sea and English channel was given Secretary of State Bryan by the British embassy in Washington.
Word was expected hourly by Secretary Bryan that the embargo preventing Americans from leaving Germany had been raised.
Passengers reaching Seattle on the steamship Governor said the vessel's wireless had picked up a message that the German cruiser Nuremberg had sunk the Canadian auxiliary cruiser Rainbow off the California coast.
Secretary Garrison said everything possible was being done for Americans stranded in Europe.
Up to a late hour this afternoon Secretary Bryan had received no reply to his representations to German officials for the release of Archer Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, held at Nuremberg.

Nancy, France, Aug. 11.—Following news of the French evacuation of Mulhausen, in Alsace, reinforcements were reported from Belfort today to be on their way in large numbers to assist General Joffre in his effort to drive the Germans back upon their main line of frontier defenses, between Neu Breisach and Strasbourg.
All indications were that a heavy engagement was in progress today between the French and Germans, perhaps aided by the Austrians, in southern Alsace, and as it was clear that the French were heavily outnumbered, there was the greatest anxiety lest help failed to reach them before they were forced back across the frontier.
Every effort was also being made here to secure definite news from north of Nancy, where an invading force of Germans who crossed the frontier of Luxembourg by way of Ech was reported operating about Longuyon.
This town is west of Longwy, a strongly fortified frontier point, so it was conjectured the Germans must have made a detour around the latter place, penetrating French territory about ten miles from the Luxembourg and about five from the Belgian frontier.
In just what force the Germans were was not known, however. If they were the advance guard of the whole army of the lower Rhine, as was thought possible, military men agreed an engagement of capital importance was impending.
Battle May Be Decisive.
London, Aug. 11.—Fierce fighting was in progress this afternoon between French and Germans in southern Alsace.
The German force north of Neu Breisach was placed at more than 300,000. The whereabouts of the British fleet was unknown today.

BATTLE AT LIEGE IS AGAIN RAGING DEATH TOLL HEAVY

Chop Out Obstructions While Mowed Down by the Belgian Cannon
LEAVE 800 DEAD AND 3000 WOUNDED ON FIELD
Half of the Attacking Party Destroyed Before Recall Command Is Given
After meeting with such desperate resistance at Liege, it seemed plain that the German force which entered Belgium by way of Limbourg province, Holland, planned an advance directly westward by way of Tongres, north of Liege. It occupied the former place and made the attempt but was heavily repulsed. Reports were current that the River Meuse was running red with the blood of killed and wounded Germans. There was still some skirmishing between outposts but it was not on a large scale.
From the Brussels war office came definite confirmation of earlier surmises that the German troops expected to cross the Meuse practically unopposed. Had they accomplished this they would have flanked the French and Belgian frontier fortifications extending east from Lille, avoided the strong French defenses between Laferre and Chalons and have had to take only the comparatively weak forts along the River Somme to open a way for a direct dash against Paris.
The whole plan was upset by the furious resistance offered by the Belgians.
What the Germans had in mind was revealed by war plans found on the persons of captured Uhlans officers. The same plans were considered to leave no doubt that the force which attacked Liege was the main German army of invasion.
Battle Rages Today.
(By a United Press staff correspondent.)
Brussels, Aug. 11.—Hard fighting between Belgians and French on one side and Germans on the other was in progress north of the River Meuse today.
The Belgians still held the Liege forts.
The allies—Belgians, French and English—were moving reinforcements from Namur to the Liege garrisons.
The war office here published today the following account of the German attack on Fort Seraing Sunday night:
"For three hours the Germans vainly charged the fort's approaches. Finally they retired, beaten, leaving 800 dead. Many of the dead were caught among the stakes and barbed wire entanglements in front of the fort. Dead and wounded were scattered over an area of a half mile square."
Belgian wounded brought still further details of the Fort Seraing fighting.
The German attacking party included several regiments of infantry. They rushed across the fields toward the fort on the massed formation, the fort artillery tearing gaps in their ranks as they approached.
Germans Are Beckless.
The advance guard, nevertheless reached the first line of entanglements, a barricade of felled brush, saplings and barbed wire waist high, and began tugging and chopping vainly at the obstruction in an effort to force its way through.
While this was going on the rear guard was continuing its advance, at the charge.
The entanglements were well within range of the Belgian machine guns, which poured a constant rain of death into the struggling mass of Germans, slaughtering them in heaps.
The party was not recalled, however, until fully half its number had been killed or wounded. The number of the former was placed at 800, of the latter at 3,000, left on the field.
Among the killed, it was reported, was Prince William of Lippe, colonel of the Seventy First Prussian Infantry.
It was announced also that 3,600 Germans had been captured at Liege thus far.
Heavy detachments of French artillery passed through here today on their way to help the fort's defenders. The streets were filled by crowds, cheering and waving Belgian and French flags.
The Germans were reported moving infantry, without supporting artillery, westward from Limbourg, Holland, through Tongres, a Belgian town north of Liege. It was believed they were advancing on Waterloo and Brussels. French and Belgian troops were moving to meet them.
The allies were thought here to be maneuvering also to prevent reinforcements from reaching the Germans at Liege.
Germans Fortifying.
Antwerp, Aug. 11.—The German ad-

(Continued on page 3.)