CRUISER EXPECTED TO COME FOR COAL

German Cruiser Leipsic Asks to be Excused From Firing Salute—Wants Her Powder for Business Purposes.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—That the German cruiser Leipsic, cruising in the offing between the Farrallones and the Landfall, will come into San Francisco harbor today for coal was the belief expressed in shipping circels. Local authorities were said to have received a message from the commander of the Leipsic, asking that his vessel be permitted to come into the harbor without firing the customary salute. It was explained that this was asked because he wished to save his powder for a possible engagement with British and French warships off the Golden Gate.

Two sick sailors who were in urgent need of medical attention were sent to San Francisco yesterday by the Leipsic. They were Able Seamen Weichsel and Brese, the former suffering from appendicitis and the later from pneumonia

The exact position of the German cruiser was not known today but she was believed to be somewhere in the vicinity of tais port.

WARSHIPS FOR HONOLULU.

Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 13.—Submarines F-2 and F-4 were scheduled to leave here tomorrow for San Francisco, sailing from that port aSturday with the cruisers South Dakota and West Virginia for Honolulu. The warships will see that neutrality laws are obeyed in Hawaiian ports.

IOWA WOMAN TELLS OTHERS

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Carried Her Safely Through Change of Life.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—"At the Change of Life the doctor said I would have to give up my work and take my bed for some time as there was no help for me but to lie still. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kept up my work and now I am over the Change and that is all I took. It was better for me than all the doctor's medicines I tried. Many people have no faith in patent medicines but I know this is good."—Mrs. E. J. RICKETS, 354 8th Avenue, West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa..

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis

If there are any complications you don't understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Get acquainted with

Ridgways Tea

Sold in air-tight packages only

TO SAVE EYES

Is the Object of This Free Prescription —Try It If Your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, any way, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an optician or to the five and ten cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used two or three months, do their eyes more injury than good. Here is a simple prescription that every one should use:

5 grains Optona. (1 tablet)
2 ounces Water.

Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription keeps the eyes clean and quickly overcomes inflamation and irritation. Weak, watery, work-strained eyes, granular lids and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many who wear glasses have discarded them after using it for a few weeks. It is good for the eyes, and will not injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Any druggist can fill this prescription promptly. Try it, and know for once what real eye comfort is

THRIFTY FRENCH SALTED DOWN ALL SMALL CHANGE

(By William Philip Sims.)

Paris, Aug. 1— .(By mail to New York)—Mark Twain, with his $10,000 bank note, which he found it impossible to spend, had nothing on me when this war broke out.

With my pockets lined with $20 bills—with 100 franc notes, to speak more accurately—I came near to starving to death in Paris because nobody had change for my money.

It was Thursday, July 30, that the money panic struck Paris. The officials didn't call it a panic and probably would have expelled any correspondent from France who referred to it as such.

But by whatever name one calls it, it fell so suddenly on the city that few knew it had fallen until caught tightly under its stomach-flattening weight.

Quite serenely I left the United Press office at 7 p. m., after a day of war news, rumors of a coming French mobilization and the arrest of an editor who printed too much.

I took a seat on the terrace fronting the Cafe Cardinal, on the Grand boulevard. It is one of the biggest in the city.

I had an appetizer and a cigar and asked to have one of my 100 franc notes changed. The restaurant was changing nothing larger than louis'—$4 pieces.

I barely had the change, but paid my bill, scraping my pockets of my last sou to do it.

Then I went to Le Petit Riche, a fair sized restaurant in the Rue Le Paletier. Being rather hungry I ordered a somewhat imposing meal.

"Has monsieur the money to pay for his order?" inquired the waiter, respectfully. "I beg monsieur's pardon, but has he seen this?"

And he pointed a line in red ink at the top of the menu card.

"Customers not provided with the correct change will not be served," it read.

There was nothing else but to get up and go. I hadn't the change.

"I found the same thing at Hunbin's in the Rue Drouot, at Gauchair's in the Rue de Richelieu and at the fourth and fifth and sixth restaurants.

All this time my hunger was growing.

Then I tried the more pretentious places—the Cafe de Riche, the Cafe Vinnois, the Cafe Americain, the Cafe de La Paiz and the Grand cafe.

At all of them I found the sign: "Larger sums than 20 francs not changed here."

Or: "Customers not provided with change will not be served."

It was a desperate situation. Nor was it solved until I met a fellow correspondent in a similar predicament. The two of us went to the Cafe De Paris and had a $10 dinner between us. We got our 50 franc dinner and a 50 franc note.

The next day at the bank I was quietly, almost secretly handed a 50 franc note and ten silver five franc pieces in exchange for a note for 100 francs. Though the silver nearly pulled my clothes off I was never so proud in my life.

Later I learned that housewives had to buy on credit or go without market products small merchants having been caught without a particle of change.

The difficulty was largely due to the fact that the thrifty French had changed all thir paper money into coin and salted it away against war times. The change famine lasted until the Bank of France began issuing 25 franc notes.

CALL FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, invites sealed bids for the making of an improvement of Liberty street in the City of Salem, Oregon, from the north line of Oak street to the north line of Bellevue street with 6-inch gravel concrete, Asphaltic concrete, 4-in. concrete base, 2-in. wearing surface, Asphaltic Concrete, 4-inch concrete base 1½-inch wearing surface, El Oso No. 1, 4-inch concrete base, 2-inch wearing surface, El Oso No. 2, 4-inch concrete base 1½-inch wearing surface, Standard Bitaulithic No. 2, 4-inch concrete base 2-inch wearing surface, Standard Bithulithic No. 4, 4-inch concrete base 1½-inch wearing surface, Heavy Gravel Bithulithic No. 6, 4-inch concrete base 2-inch wearing surface, Light Gravel Bithulithic No. 8 4-inch concrete base, 1½-inch wearing surface, in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimates on file in the office of the City Recorder of said city, which are hereby referred to and made a part of this notice.

Said bids will be opened on or after the 17th day of August, 1914, at or about 8 o'clock p. m., in open council meeting in the City Hall of Salem, Oregon. Each bid submitted must be accompanied by a certified check equal in amount to 10 per cent of the amount of the bid. The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. This notice is published for five successive days in a daily newspaper published in the City of Salem, Oregon, the date of first publication being August 5, 1914.

Chas. F. Elgin, City Recorder.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The doctors who have conquered nearly every known form of disease admit they can do nothing to allay the war fever.

# INDICATES GERMANS HAVE MET REVERSES

Dispatches Show Russians Are in Possession of Town in Northern Russia and Germans Can't Dislodge Them.

Rome, Aug. 13.—Reports that Germans had failed in an attempt to drive the Russians from Eydtkuhnen were received here with surprise today, the announcement, which came indirectly from St. Petersburg, being the first news Italy had had that the town had been occupied by Russian troops.

It is in East Prussia, near the frontier, and information that it had been captured indicated that the Russians have had some successes, at least on German soil, the news of which has hitherto been suppressed.

The Germans, said to have included both infantry and artillery, were declared to have lost heavily.

An unofficial Berlin dispatch stated that the kaiser's general staff admitted many Germans had been killed and wounded in fights on the Russian frontier.

Austrians Beaten.

Accounts were also received of an Austrian reverse on the River Dniester. This must have occurred in Austrian Galicia and suggested that the Russians were still attempting the capture of the provincial capital, Lemberg.

It was said an important battle was imminent in Galicia.

Austria, according to information from reliable sources, is trying to keep Russia too busy for effective operations on the German frontier, that Germany may be left free to deal with the French.

The Russians, according to latest accounts, are beginning to make material progress with their mobilization and rushing men toward both German and Austrian frontiers.

Three columns of Servians and Montenegrins were reported pouring today into Bosnia, Austria, from Plevlia. It was taken for granted here that their objective was Serajevo, the provincial capital and the scene of the recent assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, whose death was the immediate cause of the present general war.

ALL CHANCE FOR FIGHT IN PACIFIC IS OVER

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—Prospects for an immediate naval engagement off San Francisco by British and French warships on one side and two German cruisers on the other were eliminated today by the arrival at Victoria, B. C., of the Canadian cruiser Rainbow and the British sloop of war Shearwater. The exact whereabouts of the French cruiser Montcalm was not known but it was believed enroute north of Rainbow and Shearwater. The British gunboat Algerine was expected at Vancouver before night.

The German cruisers Leipsic and Nurnberg were reported 30 miles off the Golden Gate today, stripped for action and prepared for prize seizures. The Leipsic was expected to enter this port for coal this afternoon, leaving the Nurnberg on guard outside. Just what the Leipsic will do after taking on coal here was not known.

CRIMINAL LIBEL CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 13.—Witnesses called by the prosecution to testify regarding the character of the Rev. W. E. Ireland and Fred Andrews were cross examined today by the defense in the trial of George R. Young, editor of the Los Angeles Record. Ireland, a reformer, and Andrews, former patient at the county inebriate farm, are charged with criminal libel by Police Judge Warren Williams.

The afternoon session, it was expected, would be occupied by similar procedure and with the re-direct examination of witnesses previously called. The case is expected to go to the grand jury tomorrow.

Young and the other two defendants were accused by Williams following the publication in the Record of an article asserting that Williams had removed Andrews from the inebriate farm to his own ranch and paid him inadequately for work he did there.

SURPRISES MANY IN SALEM.

The QUICK action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, the remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis, is surprising Salem people. Many have found that this simple remedy drains so much foul matter from the system that a SINGLE DOSE relieves constipation, sour stomach and gas on the stomach almost IMMEDIATELY. Adler-i-ka is the most thorough bowel cleanser ever sold. J. C. Perry.

MORE GLOBE TROTTERS ON THE WAY HOME

Berlin, Aug. 12.—(Delayed)— The first detachment of Americans who were stranded here by the war was on its way to Holland by special train today. Arrangements had been made for forwarding the others soon.

The Germans have done all in their power to care for the refugees. Many families opened their homes to them without charge. Mayor Adolph Wermuth personally cared for three.

Berlin banks were also arranging to cash American letters of credit, drafts and travellers' checks.

All accounts of fighting given to the public are purely official and entirely lacking in details. It was announced that the German advance through Belgium continues steadily and surely. Alsace, it was added, had been cleared of French.

Journal Want Ads are always on the job. Cent a word first insertion, half cent thereafter.

GERMAN OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM DESCRIBED

Claim German Artillery Is Not So Formidable as Was Expected—French Retreat Masterfully Executed.

(By Ed L. Keen.)

London, Aug. 3.—Describing German operations in Belgium, the official press bureau of the British war office today issued the following:

"An engagement occurred northwest of Hasselt, Belgian cavalry and infantry opposing the Second German cavalry division, supported by a battalion of infantry and 12 guns.

"The Fourth cavalry division is reported moving toward Jodoigne but no German infantry is believed to be on the left bank of the Meuse except what is above mentioned.

"A battalion of Germans is reported entrenched at Vise.

"The Germans are planting heavy batteries north of Liege and have constructed a temporary railroad from Vise to the frontier, paralleling the border of Limburg, Holland.

"German cavalry is moving eastward through the Ourthe valley."

Of the Alsace situation the press bureau said:

"The French retreat from Mulhausen was well executed in the face of the fact that the German forces were four to one.

"The German field artillery proved inferior to the French, the former's shrapnel seeming indifferently aimed. The German artillery is proving less effective than was expected."

CLAIM THE GERMANS MISTREAT PRISONERS

Brussels, Aug. 13.— Belgians were charging today that the Germans were killing Belgian and French wounded and torturing civilians.

Foreign Minister Ravignon called a meeting of the diplomats representing neutral powers here, saying he was prepared to prove this accusation.

His plan was to ask neutral nations to protest against the alleged outrages.

Backing the foreign ministers charges a committee headed by the president of the Belgian high court of appeals announced that it had collected positive evidence of 1,000 cases of atrocities committed by German officers against civilians, in violation of The Hague and Geneva agreements.

Entire villages have been wiped out, in some instances, it was asserted, by the invading forces.

The German cavalry were accused also of appropriating all money on which they could lay their hands. From the bank at Hasselt, it was asserted they took more than $400,000.

TRAINLOAD OF AMERICANS SENT OUT OF GERMANY

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.—A special train carrying 400 American refugees from Germany, under Ambassador Gerard's personal charge, passed through here today en route for Rottendam. Among the passengers were many prominent men and women. Gerard, it was reported, left Berlin in order to be able to communicate with Washington more freely.

GOOD SHOWING MADE BY UNION LABOR

Col. Blethen of Seattle Times Condemns Strikes But Holds Unions Are Necessary to Labor for Its Own Protection.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 13.—Four hundred men are working in a lumber mill in an American city today for $1 a day, out of which they must pay their own lodging. The company furnishes the board.

This was admitted in the testimony of Neil Cooney, manager of the Grays ...bor Commercial company, of Cosmopolis, Wash., ...ore the federal commission on industrial relations this morning.

Asked if that admitted an American standard of living; if it permitted family life, Cooney frankly stated that it did not.

And just previous to Cooney's testimony, Paul Page, of the Page Lumber company of Eagle Gorge, Wash., in which Speaker Howard Taylor of this state legislature is a partner, uttered this sentiment:

"A man gets a lot of pleasure out of a good days work. I do."

Page had been asked about the length of a day's work and that was his answer.

"If the laborer would refuse to listen to agitators and wouldn't read certain literature, he would be contented," Page said.

Discussing the sanitary conditions ... bunk houses, Page said:

"Many of the loggers are funny. We furnish mattresses in the bunk houses, but they throw them out of the windows and demand hay to sleep on."

Commissioner Garretson suggested they may be doing that because "some others may be occupying those mat...resses."

As to food, Page declared it was a good business proposition to give the men best possible. They give better service he said. His remedy for the social unrest is to restrict immigration absolutely except to farmers.

Questioned by Commissioner O'Connell, Page admitted that he gets more pleasure out of a short days work than ... long day.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 13.—That labor unions are close corporations which fail to distribute any measure of relief to the majority of the workers, was the contention made before the federal commission on industrial relations by James B. Thompson, former organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Any organization that is not revolutionary," he declared, "cannot hope to gain red-blooded members of the laboring class."

Thompson attributed the social unrest in the country to the fact that the producers do not get a just return for their work, and that the development of machinery throws more and more people out of employment every year. His solution was to let the workers of the world own their own jobs—to own the machinery of production and distribute the work among all.

Colonel A. J. Blethen denounced strikes, boycotts, lockouts and I. W. W. street speakers. The said strikes and boycotts should be classed as criminal. Blethen admitted that many out of employment really want work and can't get it. In the lumbering industries, he said, the work was seasonal, and the workers do not get enough wages to support them in the period of enforced idleness. He favored labor unions, he said, because the union man was the home builder and permanent and resident of cities rather than itinerate as in the case of a majority of non-union workers. He expressed the opinion that a universal eight-hour law might be beneficial. Skilled labor should work fewer hours than unskilled, he said.

CHERRIES TO GO BY CANAL.

Vancouver, Wash., Aug 13.—The first consignment of cherries from the Pacific Coast to pass through the Panama Canal, probably will be from Clarke county.

Oe of the first steamers to pass through the canal to the Atlantic seaboard will be the Navadan, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, and on it will be 270 cases of oRyal Anne cherries being shipped to several buyers in New York City by the Clarke County Growers Union.

OFFICERS OF SALEM BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL REPLY TO R. R. RYAN

Explain Their Side of the Controversy Over the Use of Non-Union Labor on Public Market Building

In reply to Mr. R. R. Ryan's letter in The Journal of the 11th instant, the Building Trades Council will say that Mr. Ryan is stating something untrue when he states the union men on the job did not do a day's work. Mr. Ryan is unable, or too narrow minded, to consider that it takes time to work over and correct work that has been ruined and built out of line by his cheap non-union labor. And besides, the four union men laid 52 courses of flooring the entire length of the building, back of the front rooms, which squared up about 1500 feet, besides furring up the floor joists and adzing off laps of joists, against his five non-union men laying 27 courses of flooring the day before. It took only 20 minutes for one union man to put in a lock, instead of two hours, as Mr. Ryan stated.

And as to Mr. Ryan discharging the union men, it is not so. After they had quit, he told them to take their tools and get out of there. That does not sound like "firing" to us. And as to the "hobo element," there was none. They were all residents of Salem, and all acknowledged competent workmen and men that will do as they say regardless of any political party with which they may be affiliated—which is more than we can say of Mr. Ryan.

And further, a 10-minute inspection of Mr. Ryan's building by any disinterested mechanic competent to judge work in any line pertaining to any of the building trades would be all that was necessary to tell them as to whether Mr. Ryan was getting good work, or whether Mr. Ryan himself is or is not a competent judge of such work.

And further, while the union carpenters were on the job, Mr. Ryan tried to impose on the union boys by trying to get them to lay the floor by contract, offering them $100 to finish the floor, which constitutes piece-work, which is in direct opposition to our constitution and by-laws. They picked up their tools to quit, and Mr. Ryan begged them not to quit, thus showing that he was satisfied with their work. In fact, he stated that their work was fully satisfactory not long before the boys picked up their tools. Now, we want to ask Mr. Ryan why did he not let those men quit or fire them then and there if they were not doing the square thing, as Mr. Ryan stated in his letter of August 11. Also, Mr. Ryan stated before the Building Trades Council, when asked about the painting by a member of the council, that he had made arrangements with Mr. Brown, a non-union painter, to do the priming on the doors and windows and when that work was done Mr. Brown would be through with his work, which would take about three days. Nothing was ever said about second coat work or about the front, and the balance would be let to union men by day or contract.

Now, we leave the public to judge for themselves if Mr. Ryan is fair to organized labor or not. We, the Building Trades, are ready to substantiate all that has been said in this letter on the stand if necessary.

F. W. BOSANKO, President.
A. W. HAYWARD, Secretary.
Building Trades Council.
August 12, 1914.

BARNUM AND BAILEY HERE IN TWO WEEKS

The Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth" will be here Thursday, August 27. The big new feature this year is a romantic pageantric spectacle, "The Wizard Prince of Arabia." The grand entree of other years having been permanently eliminated. The action of the play begins in the mountains and deserts of the Bedouins and moves to romantic India. Its wealth of bewildering spectacular detail, glittering scenes, sartorial investiture and masterful ensemblage movements startle the most vivid imaginations and outdo the most sanguine expectations.

A ballet of four hundred girls assist the Wizard Prince, and sacred cattle, richly accoutred, "gambol with elephants and camels." The spectacle is followed by a three-hour show in the arena.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERY CLUBS

Are Quite the Up-to-the-Minute Thing Since the Inauguration of

The Capital Journal's Great Embroidery Pattern Campaign

Very Soon Such a Scene as Herewith Presented by Our Own Artist Will Become More Popular Day by Day

A Children's Embroidery Party

All Yours for Four Capital Journal Coupons and Sixty-Eight Cents

FIVE CENTS EXTRA IF MAILED OUT