

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

## CLAIM THE LINES ARE BREAKING

### Van Kluk's Inability to Advance After Being Reinforced Looks Bad

### EXPERTS SAY GERMANS ARE AT END OF STRING

### Germans Fortifying Rhine Also Indicates They Will Return to Defensive

London, Sept. 22.—The Franco-British allies' hammering was believed by military experts here today to be breaking the German lines in France at last.

The experts were also of the opinion that his reinforcements' failure to enable General Von Kluk to resume the offensive proved the kaiser "near the end of his string," as one authority expressed it.

It was stated that the German right was being pushed back at the rate of four miles daily and several newspapers published unconfirmed rumors that General Von Kluk had withdrawn his headquarters to Mons, Belgium.

The British war office had no knowledge of such a development, however, and doubted the report's accuracy.

Another and better authenticated report was that the German government had prohibited Dutch shipping to ascend the Rhine beyond the frontier. This was interpreted that the German Rhine defenses were being strengthened, presumably for a defensive fight along that line.

That the kaiser's commanders were determined to raze Rheims was considered evident.

A dispatch from there to the London Daily Telegraph said hardly a house was standing in the cathedral's vicinity. "The masonry of the cathedral has been chipped," continued the message, "and its carved figures and gargoyles have been broken."

"In the cathedral's doorway still stands a crippled beggar—crippled in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870—who has remained at his post through all the rain of splinters, dust, pebbles and glass battered from the ancient structure by the German fire."

"Fifty four shells have lodged in the building's interior but the stonework has withstood the concussion of the explosions."

"The cathedral itself can probably be restored but its priceless decorations have been ruined forever."

## JUDGE GALLOWAY HAD BUSY AFTERNOON

In Judge Galloway's court yesterday afternoon the case of E. L. Kappaham, against Lena Kappaham, now Lena Hart, relative to the division of property and custody of children was settled and dismissed. Augusta Karamanos was given a divorce from Gust Karamanos and the custody of a minor child, Pearl. Karamanos is now in the federal prison at McNeil's Island, serving a term for white slavery.

An order for the distribution of funds was issued in the case of Nellie Kinney et al. against Mahala Minor et al.

An order confirming a sale was issued by Judge Galloway in the case of G. J. Parsons and Sarah C. Parsons against Martha E. Whiteside and others.

A judgment by default in the sum of \$140 was granted in the case of J. W. Butler against B. M. Beilke. Also a judgment by default was granted in the case of A. A. Sperry against Seldon France and others. This latter judgment was for \$307.29 and included \$50 for attorney's fees.

## THREE BRITISH CRUISERS ARE SUNK

### German Submarines Attack British Fleet, Cruisers Are Blown to Pieces

London, Sept. 22.—German submarines have sunk three British armed cruisers, the official war information bureau announced today.

The lost vessels were the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy.

It was stated that a considerable number of the members of the crews were saved but exact figures were unobtainable.

The North sea was the scene of the disaster.

The Aboukir, on patrol duty, was the first ship struck. As the German torpedo exploded under its hull, the Hogue and Cressy started to the rescue of the survivors floating in the water.

They were lowering their boats when fresh torpedoes, launched by the German submarines, reached them and sent both to the bottom.

The three cruisers were blown almost to pieces, the war information bureau stated, but there were many destroyers and trawlers in the vicinity and the work of rescue was prompt.

The mistake was the greatest to be made since the war began and horrified the country. Many persons rushed to the admiralty to get details, but it was replied that all the naval authorities knew had already been made public.

The cruisers cost approximately \$4,300,000 each.

The disaster was believed to have occurred near the spot where Admiral Beatty of the British navy recently sank several German ships off Heligoland light. It was known that the cruisers had been scouting in that vicinity, in search of the main German fleet.

Whether or not the German submarine escaped was not known.

The British everywhere were tremendously aroused and clamored for speedy vengeance.

The Aboukir and Cressy were built at Fairfield and the Hogue at Barrow. They were all of the same class.

They were 440 feet long, of 69.5 beam and 20 feet draft, and 12,000 tons displacement and could attain a maximum speed of 21 knots.

Each was armed with six inches of nickel steel and carried an armament of two 12 inch guns in turrets fore and aft, 12 six-inch guns in casemates, 12 three-inch guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

Their crews numbered 700 men per ship.

## OLD BOER GENERAL ABANDONS BRITISH

London, Sept. 22.—The effect on the South African Boers of General Christian Frederick Beyers' resignation of the command of the union's defense forces was awaited here today with some anxiety.

Accompanying his resignation General Beyers sent a letter to Minister of Finance and Defense Jan Christian Smuts, in which he declared he would gladly lead in resisting a German invasion of the union but denied that such an invasion had occurred and charged that the British movement against German Southwest Africa was a campaign of conquest, entirely unprovoked by the Germans.

"It is said," he concluded, "that this war is being waged against the barbarity of the Germans. I have forgiven but not forgotten all the barbarities perpetrated in our country during the South African war. With very few exceptions, all the farms, not to mention many towns, were so many of the Lovains of which we now hear so much."

The British contention, which General Beyers denied, was that the Kaiser's subjects in German Southwest Africa invaded the union's territories and that it was necessary to send troops to resist them. "You attack," wrote Minister Smuts, answering the general's letter, "not only is baseless but most unjustified, coming, as it does, in the midst of a great war."

## OPINIONS RENDERED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

A school district receiving tuition for a pupil from another district is not entitled to the regular apportionment from the high school fund of the county, according to an opinion given out by Attorney General Crawford today in reply to D. M. Roberts of Oresham. A district is entitled to either the tuition or to the apportionment, but not to both.

B. W. Barnes, of Hillsboro, county school superintendent of Washington county, was informed that a school district having no high school might contract with a district having a high school for the instruction of the pupils of the first district.

C. G. Brown, clerk of the state land board, was informed that the transcript of proceedings of District No. 13 in Columbia county authorizing the sale of \$35,000 in school bonds was regular. The bonds are held to be legal and constitute an obligation against the district.

## GERMAN RIGHT IS PRESSED TO LIMIT, THINK END IN SIGHT

### Crushing Movement on Right Takes Von Kluk' Last Man to Resist

### FRONT CHANGED TO PREVENT FLANKING

### Claim Made This Wing Is Being Pushed Back at Rate of Four Miles Daily

By William Philip Sims.

Paris, Sept. 22.—A crisis in the battle of the Aisne was thought here today to be approaching rapidly.

Indications were that a situation was developing similar to the one which characterized the battle of the Marne just before the German center abandoned its attempt to penetrate the allies' line at Vitry and began to retire.

Indeed, French aviators reported that they already discerned signs of a German retrograde movement.

Reports from the front were to the effect that General Von Kluk had been unable to use his reinforcements for offensive purposes on account of the more urgent necessity for their services in resisting the allies' turning movement. Had this movement succeeded, it would have compelled the surrender of all of Von Kluk's and part of General Von Buelow's forces.

Even with his reinforcements, it appeared that Von Kluk's line had been forced to swing around so as to extend nearly straight north and south to escape being flanked in the Neuvion-Soissons region.

Military men here declared themselves convinced that the Germans would not attempt to form fresh lines on French territory if driven to abandon their present positions.

The weather and improved today. The ground was still soggy but General Gallieni announced that the French artillery was everywhere in action despite this handicap.

In Allies' Favor.

Paris, Sept. 22.—That the battle of the Aisne was gradually turning in the allies' favor was indicated by dispatches received from the front today by General Gallieni, military governor of Paris.

The Franco-British turning movement, directed against the extreme German right under General Von Kluk, continued it was stated, and the wing was declared to be slowly retiring. Military experts said they thought it would take some time for the movement to gather momentum but they expressed confidence of its ultimate success.

From the fact that the allies continued to hold the hills north of the Aisne, from Soissons to Craonne, the experts declared that the reinforcements Von Kluk had received, estimated at 100,000 strong, had been insufficient to enable him to resume the offensive.

The German center, also, it was said, apparently had abandoned offensive tactics.

French military men declared also that they were confident the kaiser had already put his last available man into the field, so that it would be impossible for him further to reinforce his armies now at the front.

They predicted that within two weeks he would be fighting defensively on his own side of the frontier.

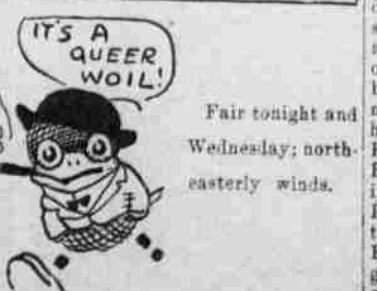
## WAR TAX BILL IS ORDERED REPORTED

Washington, Sept. 22.—The house ways and means committee, by a party vote, this afternoon ordered the war tax measure reported to the house. Republican members opposed the measure and will present a minority report.

The house rules committee tomorrow will report a special rule giving the bill the right of way. It may pass the house this week. A section providing a tax on gasoline, naphtha and other "motor spirits" was added to the list of products to be taxed.

## The Weather

Fair tonight and Wednesday: north-easterly winds.



## TRIED TO KIDNAP KING.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The story of a thrilling episode by King Albert of Belgium from kidnapping by his own chauffeur and surrender to the Germans was circulating here today on the authority of the "Progress Du Nord," a Lille publication.

The king was inspecting the Belgian front recently, according to the newspaper, when he noticed that his chauffeur was approaching dangerously near to the German lines and ordered him to stop. Instead the man threw on full speed and steered directly in the enemy's direction whereupon Albert shot him through the head and killed him instantly.

On his person, said the "Progress Du Nord," were found papers showing that the German had promised \$200,000 to the chauffeur if he would deliver the king to them.

## ONE BULLET FIRED BY HIGH SCHOOL BOY STARTED THE WAR

### It Entered Archduke's Head Sped Through the Chancelleries of Europe

### PIERCED THRONES WRECKED HOMES

### Made Millions Fatherless and May Change the Map of the World

By William G. Shepherd (United Press Staff Correspondent).

London, Aug. 24.—(By mail to New York).—What started this war in Europe? Everybody knows that millions of men are lined up to kill each other and that the civilization which Europe has been slowly building up since the dark ages has been thrown to the winds and that the situation is too big to either write or talk about, intelligently. It will take a hundred years for history books to give the news. As General Fred Funston told me, just as he was hurrying away from Vera Cruz for London: "There's only one bigger newspaper story that could happen on this earth and that would be another planet approaching ours with a inevitable collision two weeks distant." What started this biggest event the world has ever known?

The answer is: One little lead bullet from a revolver in the hands of a Serbian high school boy. And this bullet probably would never have been fired if an ordinary chauffeur had not lost his way in a little town in Bosnia. One little twist of a chauffeur's wrist, as he turned an automobile into a side street, when he should have remained on the main road; one high school boy—they started this war in Europe.

It's hard to find enough to say about this one lead bullet. It went into the head of an archduke, as he rode in his automobile. It sped through the chancelleries of Europe. It cried through thrones. It entered the bed chambers of the world's kings, emperors or czars and drove sleep from the eyes of statesmen. It sped into millions of homes and brought sorrow and death. Oceans of tears of women and little children if created. It flew into the bourses and money markets of the world and cut their nerves. To understand the situation in Europe before this bullet was fired, imagine, if you can, that every item of civilization—everything that is good—homes, science, art, music, surgery, education, culture, peace—had all been done up into one huge package and hung by a slender thread over a deep precipice. For years this package had swung this way. The winds of war have often threatened it, but the statesmen of Europe have steadied it and have strengthened the hold and the storm has passed, time after time. And then along comes this one lead bullet, fired by a high school boy named Gabriel Prinzip. It cuts the rope. The crash will be heard throughout centuries.

Where Prinzip is now is a secret. Most probably he is dead. From the day he was seized by the crowds in the streets of the little town of Serajevo and dragged off to jail, he has been out of sight. Austrian censorship kept back the news; his punishment is a mystery to the courts of Europe. It all happened on Sunday morning, June 28, King George, of England, was living in Buckingham palace, in London, enjoying the social season. In far away St. Petersburg the czar of Russia was entertaining Poincaré, the president of France. The emperor of Austria had gone to his summer home for his vaca-

## BRIDGE WILL CLOSE AT 9:30 OPENS AT 6:30

Rechecking of the steel bridge over the Willamette river began last night and until the work is completed the bridge will be closed from 9:30 in the evening until 6:30 in the morning. The work is being done by Mr. Buswell of West Salem under contract with the Marion and Polk county courts and the city of Salem. It is estimated the cost will be about \$2500. The work is to be done so as not to interfere with traffic. Signs will be placed at each end of the bridge informing travellers of the hours of closing and opening. It is expected that it will require three weeks to recheck the bridge.

## PASSES THE SENATE.

Washington, Sept. 22.—By an almost unanimous vote the senate this afternoon passed the substitute for the rivers and harbors bill, carrying an appropriation of but \$20,000,000. All amendments to the committee report were rejected.

## RUSSIA SMILES AT GERMAN INVASION KNOWING RESULTS

### Pays No Attention to Presence of German Armies in Suwalki Province

### KNOWS JACK FROST WILL CONQUER THEM

### Austrian Army Under General Dankl Said to Be In Close Straits Now

Rome, Sept. 22.—German efforts to compel the czar's forces to turn their attention from Galicia to the defense of its own territories in the north of Russian Poland are not meeting with success, according to advisers received here today from Austrian sources.

The German invaders are active, indeed, in Suwalki province. They have taken a number of unfortified towns practically without resistance. The Russians are defending their fortresses but elsewhere the kaiser's troops are having matters much their own way, it was stated.

The Russians view evidently is, all dispatches indicated, that this section of Poland are not meeting with success, according to advisers received here today from Austrian sources.

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Before doing this they will have to defend the Austro-German allies at Cracow and Lodz. It was said they were moving against the latter in force after recasting Jarabaw uss-Presmyl, and capturing the town of Dubielcok, thereby cutting off Presmyl from the western tunician forces.

Army in Danger.

News of the fate of General Dankl's Austrian army was eagerly awaited. Forced out of Russian Poland, he was retreating toward Cracow at latest accounts but Russian accounts received by way of England were to the effect that he had been cut off in this attempt. If this story was true, it was considered certain that his situation must be desperate.

Delayed advices from Nish told of heavy Austrian losses in the fighting along the Rivers Save and Drina which marked the latest unsuccessful Austrian attempts of an invasion of Serbia from those two directions.

As the situation was interpreted here the Servians, though not strong enough for an successful Austrian invasion to the northward, are nevertheless capable of defending their own frontiers and in the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to their westward, where the local populations are largely friendly to them and they and Montenegrins are able to operate extensively.

Reports were looked for shortly of an attack on Serajevo, capital of Bosnia, where the Montenegrins were reported almost in the city's outskirts.

## BLAME IS PLACED ON REGULAR OFFICER

Referring to the death of V. A. Ritter, member of the Coast Artillery (U. S. N. G.) band, claimed to have been taken of a cold contracted at Fort Stevens, Or., during the recent encampment, the governor's office has been endeavoring to fix the responsibility for failure to have straw on hand for use of troops when they arrived in camp.

It appears now that the duty was incumbent upon an officer at Fort Stevens and in view of this the matter has been referred to the war department for investigation.

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## THE RESULTS REVIEWED BY UNBIASED CRITIC

### Effects of Movements Pointed Out and the Day's Story Told in Paragraphs

By J. W. T. Mason, Former London Correspondent of the United Press.

New York, Sept. 22.—A re-disposition of strength along the Franco-British allies' line was suggested today by the Berlin statement that the kaiser's forces had resumed their attack on the French frontier fortifications south of Verdun.

The Germans have not been reinforced at that point. On the contrary, there was confirmation of this column's recent inference that the German reinforcement on Metz meant that troops were being dispatched from Lorraine to strengthen the battlefield farther north and west.

Apparently the French have similarly weakened their Lorraine frontier corps to strengthen their line elsewhere.

As a result of this, the Germans seem to have been able to resume the initiative at Verdun.

The Verdun engagement, however, has little bearing on the immediate strategy of the great battle. The French line of fortresses has been able to hold its own against the Lorraine frontier attack, necessarily a weak one on account of the far more serious situation farther west.

Reconstructs Battle Line.

This presumably was the reasoning which led General Joffre to reconstruct his battle line.

The two points at which the allies have been aiming since the battle began have been the German center and right wing, roughly divided by Rheims. East of Rheims the German line has been moved backward slowly, but to the westward the right wing has held its own.

Probably, therefore, if the French eastern frontier force has been weakened, the men were being sent to aid the allies west of Rheims.

The breaking of this wing would mean the collapse of the German defensive along the Aisne, and its consequent it the allies have been concentrating their efforts at three points:

Along the hills north of Rheims, with a view to cutting the German right wing's railroad connection with its base.

Along the Oise, at the Germans' extreme right.

At Craonne, half way between Rheims and the Oise.

Armies Reinforced.

The slackening lately reported in the battle's fury is doubtless incidental to the assimilation of their reinforcements by both armies.

A resumption of the allies' encircling movement against the German right wing with further assaults by the Franco-British forces at Craonne and Rheims, as part of the same strategic plan, should become evident as soon as disposition has been made of these reinforcements.

The Russian advance on Cracow has again become obscured. It is impossible to determine the battle line, which oscillates greatly, as it is defined in advices from Petrograd and Vienna.

It seems probable, however, that the Russians are now well across the San, having left a force, presumably of not less than 100,000 to envelope Presmyl.

The rest of the czar's army, it may be taken for granted, is pushing the Austrians across western Galicia. At what rate the Russian steam roller is moving is unknown but it appears that the Austrian resistance is becoming more tenacious as the advance continues.

Wire communication between Berlin and Breslau having failed, it was surmised the Russians might be attacking the latter place, but this was not generally credited.

German invaders were active in Suwalki province, Russian Poland.

Allied Servians and Montenegrins were reported to have captured Serajevo, capital of Bosnia province, Austria.

The Servians claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians in defeating the last attempt to invade Servia.

Riots were reported in Berlin and Vienna.

The Japanese, at latest accounts, were bombarding the Germans' Kiao Chau bay defenses.

Australian warships took the island of Naurua and destroyed Germany's last wireless station in the Pacific.

An unidentified 12,000-ton ship was reported to have struck a mine in the North sea.

Particulars were given of the sinking by the British converted cruiser Germania of a German merchantman off the South American coast.

The Germans contradicted all these statements.

They said they were still trying to pierce the allies' center, that Verdun was isolated and being bombarded, that they had captured Craonne Heights and that otherwise there had been no important changes.

Rheims was still undergoing bombardment and the cathedral was suffering heavily.

The German version was that the French had fired on them with guns

## BASEBALL TODAY

National.	
Chicago	R. H. E.
5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 1	
New York	R. H. E.
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2	
Chicago	R. H. E.
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Boston	R. H. E.
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Pittsburg	R. H. E.
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Boston	R. H. E.
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Chicago	R. H. E.
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St. Louis	R. H. E.
5 6 3	
Philadelphia	R. H. E.
4 4 4	
Griner and Wingo; Mayer and Ducin.	R. H. E.
7 1 1	
Cincinnati	R. H. E.
4 7 1	
Brooklyn	R. H. E.
5 8 1	
Yingling and Gonzales; Attebisson and McCarly.	R. H. E.
10 innings.	
American.	R. H. E.
First game—	R. H. E.
Washington	R. H. E.
1 6 1	
Chicago	R. H. E.
9 10 0	
Shaw, Engel, Williams and Ainsmith; Benz and Schalk.	R. H. E.
14 19 0	
Philadelphia	R. H. E.
3 8 6	
Bush and Sehang; Carter and Egan.	R. H. E.
At St. Louis—New York-St. Louis game postponed; rain.	R. H. E.
First game—	R. H. E.
Boston	R. H. E.
5 10 1	
Detroit	R. H. E.
3 12 1	
Collins and Carrigan; Covelskic and Baker.	R. H. E.
Second game—	R. H. E.
Boston	R. H. E.
5 8 1	
Detroit	R. H. E.
0 4 3	
Collins and Carrigan; Oldham and McGee.	R. H. E.

## OUTLOOK IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

### Germans Resisting Stubbornly Are Steadily Being Forced Yield Ground

### SINKING CRUISERS AROUSES BRITISH

### French Military Experts Say Germans Will Be Out of France in Fortnight

The sinking by the German submarine in the North Sea of the British armored cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy was admitted by the London admiralty today.

British First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill had just threatened, unless the German war vessels left the shelter of the kaiser's shore defenses, the British ships would go in after them "like dogs after rats."

Like an answer to this declaration came the news of the British North sea disaster.

It was believed the loss of life was heavy, including most of the cruisers' officers.

A cry for vengeance went up from the British and there were signs of extraordinary activity at the admiralty offices.

The news from France was, on the whole, favorable to the allies.

The French account was that the German lines showed signs of breaking.

French aviators thought they saw indications of a German "retrograde movement."

It was asserted that the German center had abandoned the offensive.

The German right was declared to be retiring four miles daily.

General Von Kluk, the wing's commander, was reported to have transferred his headquarters rearward to Mons but this story was doubted.

French military experts predicted the Germans would be on the defensive on their own side of the frontier within a fortnight.

It was surmised that they were fortifying a line along the Rhine with a view to retreating that far.

Story in Paragraphs.

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