

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

TRENCHES ARE FILLED WITH DEAD

After Fierce Artillery Fire British Troops Make Resistless Charge

CAPTURE OF POSITION IS FIRST REAL GAIN

Germans Make Two Desperate Charges But Are Repulsed by Artillery

London, Sept. 23.—After the fiercest artillery fight since the war began, the British forces northeast of Paris have succeeded in turning the German line just south of Saint Quentin and Peronne, it was stated today on unofficial but reliable authority here.

As a climax to their bombardment, the British troops made a desperate bayonet charge, capturing nine miles of German trenches literally filled with dead.

While the artillery battle raged, aeroplanes, flying low, gave the British gunners the German range so accurately that the shells burst directly over the trenches, which were jammed with waiting Germans.

This continued for hours. Twice the Germans tried to charge but the deadly artillery fire drove them back both times.

Finally the British made their own rush, sweeping all before them.

In the trenches they found the dead and wounded so intermingled that it was difficult to rescue the latter.

The movement was a complete success, it was stated, and the capture of the position constituted the first really important gain from the Germans. It gave the British a strong strategic foothold on the hills commanding the roads from Peronne and Gonzeourt to Saint Quentin, and with this advantage it was believed the allies would be able to drive the Germans entirely from the neighborhood of Saint Quentin, whence, indeed, it was thought their main body already had withdrawn.

Von Kluk Forced Back.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The allies' turning movement against the German right northeast of Paris still continued today, it was stated officially.

The assertion was made unqualifiedly that the wing had actually been turned, and the General Von Kluk was being forced back.

Strenuous efforts were also being made by the allies to split the kaiser's southernmost forces off from his main army and isolate them.

The German center held, however, and its left was active, having been strongly reinforced.

It was not only said that casualties were enormous but the admission was made that the allies, having been on the offensive, had suffered more in the past three days than the Germans.

The weather had improved, which was enabling the Franco-British armies to operate more rapidly and to bring heavier artillery into action.

No other change in line. "The allies' left wing," said the war office report, going into details, "is steadily progressing against the Germans commanded by General Von Kluk, having succeeded by determined and at times hand to hand fighting, in

SAY GERMAN RIGHT WING IS TURNED

Out Numbered Germans Two to One—Von Kluk in Danger

Bordeaux, Sept. 23.—Declaring positively that the German right wing on the River Aisne had been turned, the war office here asserted today that General Von Kluk's army was in imminent danger of isolation from the kaiser's main force.

Though it was admitted reinforcements were being rushed to him from Belgium, military experts here said nothing could save him from being encircled and forced to retreat.

The wing was outnumbered by the allies two to one, it was stated.

Altogether, the war office announced, the French and British had more than 1,000,000 men in the field and were holding 500,000 in reserve.

The Rhine fighting was said to be continuing with the French occupying an improved position, a German assault having been repulsed in disorder Tuesday night.

Summing up the situation, the war office pronounced the outlook the most promising, from the allies' standpoint, since the war began.

SERVIAN FORCES ADVANCE STEADILY

Nish, Sept. 23.—The capture by Servians and Montenegrins of the town of Foteha, in the Austrian province of Bosnia, was announced today by the war office here.

Foteha has been reported captured before. It was not known whether these earlier accounts were erroneous or whether the Austrians retook the town and have now lost it again.

It was said, at any rate, that it was enveloped when the Servian and Montenegrin advance began on Serajevo, now also in their hands.

The war office here announced also the capture of the Austrian entrenched positions at Hagatira, Pratz and Odaska, northeast of Serajevo.

It was stated that the Austrians holding the line from Lubivica to Lomitzka had been routed completely and that many of them were captured.

The Austrian's Story. Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 23.—"We are invading Servia successfully," insisted the Austrian war office here today.

"Not only," the statement continued, "has Serajevo not been captured but the Servian and Montenegrin invaders of Bosnia have been repulsed heavily and are now retreating."

"There have been a number of cases of cholera and dysentery at the front but the patients have been isolated and the situation is not alarming."

CREW OF TAHOMA TAKEN OFF SAFELY

Among Them Were Several Survivors of Wreck Off Semichik Island That the Tahoma Had Rescued a Short Time Before.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 23.—All of the 74 officers and members of the crew of the United States revenue cutter Tahoma, stuck fast on an uncharted rock 90 miles west of Kiska Island, one of the westernmost islands of the Aleutian peninsula, have been rescued by the steamships Senator and Patterson, which are standing by the Tahoma in an effort to drag her from the reef.

The officers and men will be taken to Nome and then transferred to steamships bound for Seattle.

This information was conveyed in a wireless message received in Seattle last night from the Alaska Steamship company's Nome liner Victoria, which was 180 miles off Cape Flattery.

An earlier dispatch from the steamship Mariposa, relayed from Valdez, said the Tahoma had been abandoned, but in view of the later developments this was taken to mean that an effort would be made to float the cutter.

A cable from Valdez says that among those rescued from the Tahoma were a number of persons who had previously been rescued by the Tahoma from a wreck off Semichik Island. The name of that craft was not given, but it is believed to be a gas trading schooner from Unalaska.

GERMAN STRATEGY AT BATTLE OF AISNE PUZZLES THE ALLIES

Expert Thinks Statesmanship Not Military Considerations, Control

SUBMARINES MAY EQUALIZE NAVIES

British Have 25 Fighting Ships in North Sea and Germans 17

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

New York, Sept. 23.—(By wireless via Sayville.)—A slow, steady German advance in the westward was announced by the war office today.

Referring to the outcry concerning the bombardment of Rheims, the military authorities said the Germans originally withdrew from the town after capturing it, as they wished to save it, whereupon the French occupied it and mounted three-inch guns on the cathedral.

It was asserted also that French general officers in the cathedral tower signalled to gunners in the streets the range of the German positions, the Germans saw them plainly doing this and had no objection but to fire on them.

The French were blamed severely for making the city a part of their battle line.

The Berlin morning newspapers played up Tuesday's disaster to the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, saying one excellent effect it may have will be to reconcile the German sailors to the policy of repression imposed on them by the admiralty.

A hostile aeroplane dropped a bomb Tuesday near the Dusseldorf hangar, but it did no damage.

Messages from the eastern fighting zone said General Hindenberg had not only driven the Russians generally out of East Prussia but had pursued them to the shelter of their own fortifications at Kovno.

The rains having begun, it was stated that the East Prussian roads were impassable and that the campaign in that district must lag for some time.

Several correspondents accused the Russians of violating the Red Cross flag, one account quoting witnesses who saw a Russian train of 40 or 50 carloads of munitions bearing the Red Cross insignia.

For bravery in action, Michael Schwab, a Bavarian socialist and a member of the landwehr, received the Iron Cross.

The newspapers lately have been laying much stress on America's strictly neutral attitude and its refusal to show any preference for the French.

MARCONI TO TEST DEPARTMENT'S RIGHTS

New York, Sept. 23.—That they were preparing a federal suit to determine the right of the United States navy department to exercise censorship over wireless messages was declared today in a statement issued from the office here of the Marconi Wireless company.

The statement, in part, said: "The message from the British cruiser Suffolk, so much criticized by navy officials, was addressed to a private person in New York and asked that fresh beef, potatoes and newspapers be sent to the Suffolk on the high sea."

Officials of the company here insisted that the Marconi company is an American corporation.

IDENTIFIES BODY AS CAPTAIN JENSEN'S WIFE

Marshfield, Or., Sept. 23.—It was stated today that a fisherman from Astoria identified the body of the woman, a victim of the Leggett wreck, brought to Gardiner by the schooner Tillamook, as that of Mrs. J. Jensen, wife of Captain Jensen of the steam schooner Nokomis.

Some young men sow wheat and raise corn, and some others sow wild oats and raise Cain.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 23.—Returns from yesterday's primary election were coming in slowly today. Indications were that the present democratic congressional delegation had been reelected. The result in Hudson county, however, was reported in doubt.

REPORT IS CONFIRMED

Paris, Sept. 23.—Confirmation of reports that the allies have partly turned the German right wing on the River Aisne was received here today from the Bordeaux war office.

By violent fighting along the right bank of the River Oise, it was stated, the allies left has accomplished an advance of more than ten miles.

The German war office added, had made another fierce attack from northeast of Verdun, but by a brilliant series of counter attacks, the French finally repulsed them.

CAMPAIGN STOPPED BY THE HEAVY RAINS

General Story of the War As Told by Correspondent in Berlin

(By Karl H. Von Wiegand.)

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THE FAR-REACHING RESULTS OF WAR

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 23.—His brother in an unknown grave on the battlefield at Liege; his mother's life brought to a premature end through grief over the loss of her son, Hans Evers, jr., local business man, is now called upon to risk his life for Germany. Evers today received orders from the German military authorities to return immediately to the fatherland and join the colors.

If he does not get the personal property and home of his aged father will be forfeited to the government. The father will be driven from the country, he says, and the little farm homestead in Mecklenburg will revert to the kaiser.

Evers' brother, William, was a corporal in one of the famous Ulan regiments. He was directing his squad in the fighting around Liege, when he was struck by a bullet of the enemy and killed.

The news of his death was sent to the mother. She lived only to hear the report. The shock caused her to drop dead. The father then was left alone on the little farm, from which he is now to be evicted, unless his remaining son comes to the aid of the kaiser's army.

FOOTBALL TEAM BEING SELECTED

Salem high school boys will play football with the Chemawa Indian school, Saturday, October 4. Every evening since school opened, H. O. Clancy, the new athletic director, has had the boys on the field for practice.

Forty men are out this year, with only six former players. Last night, material was bought for regulation football outfits, and it is expected the boys will make some showing in their new uniforms.

At the high school assembly meeting this morning Victor Bradison addressed the student body, giving suggestions for the coming football, baseball and basketball meets. Under the coaching of Director Clancy the students are enthusiastic over athletics. Last year Coach Clancy assisted his team at Central, Washington, in winning the southwest Washington championship. Roy Keene is the captain of the football team this year.

SAYS AMERICA MUST FIGHT JAPAN IN NEAR FUTURE

German Ambassador Formerly at Tokio Makes This Statement

SAYS ENGLAND WILL STAND WITH JAPAN

Jap Minister Said It Is Only An Attempt to Stir Up Trouble

Washington, Sept. 23.—The government's attention was called today to a reported interview with Baron Von Schoen, former secretary of the German embassy in Tokio, practically predicting war between the United States and Japan.

Secretary of State Bryan conferred this afternoon with President Wilson, who was quoted as saying that "nothing had been done yet in the Von Schoen case."

The inference was that the government would take some formal action.

The interview said to have been given out by Baron Von Schoen follows: "All the lower class natives of Japan believe war with America is certain. There is intense hatred of America and Americans among the masses of Japanese."

"When Japanese troops were being mobilized for war with Germany many of the natives thought Japan was about to strike at America."

"Should Japan and England be victorious in the present war, I believe the danger to America would be great."

Discussing Baron Von Schoen's interview here this afternoon, Yosaka Matsuka, secretary of the Japanese embassy said:

"Germany's representatives in the United States, from Ambassador Von Bernstorff down, are using sinister methods to stir up bad feeling between America and Japan."

FOUR BODIES WASH ASHORE AT NEWPORT

Newport, Ore., Sept. 23.—The bodies of the four victims of the Francis Leggett disaster washed ashore near Bay City are being examined here today on orders of the Hicks, Hauptmann court-py, owners of the vessel.

J. Caldwell, of Aberdeen, has wired that he will be here Wednesday night for the body identified as that of C. W. Caldwell.

Every effort is being made to locate relatives of the other men, one of whom is thought to be D. A. Goldsmith of Seattle.

BASEBALL TODAY

National.

First game— St. Louis ... 100000010-2 2 1
New York ... 000010000-1 6 1
Perritt and Wingo; Tesau and McLean.

Second game— St. Louis ... 230000202-0 12 1
New York ... 000000000-0 8 0
Sallee and Snyder; Marquard and McLean.

First game— Pittsburgh ... 1 5 3
Brooklyn ... 5 9 2
Cooper, Adams and Schang; Pfeiffer and McCarty.

Second game— Pittsburgh ... 2 5 1
Brooklyn ... 5 10 2
Cengelmann and Coleman; Rucker and Miller.

First game— Cincinnati ... 010000001-2 8 2
Boston ... 000200001-3 8 3
Ames and Clark; James and Gowdy.

Second game— Cincinnati ... 000000003-3 5 0
Boston ... 000000000-0 4 0
Lear and Gonzales; Davis and Gowdy.

Philadelphia ... 4 8 1
Lavender and Archer; Alexander and Killifer.

FRENCH OBJECT TO PRAISE OF BRITISH

Think They Are Not Given the Credit They Are Entitled to For Bravery

Paris, Sept. 14.—(By mail to New York).—Continued accounts in American newspapers received here of the prowess displayed by the British in their fighting alongside the French against the Germans in the northeast are beginning to evoke some Gallic complaints that America's stories of the struggle, reaching the United States in a greater proportion from Britain than from French sources, are giving the islanders rather more than their fair share of the glory.

There is no real disposition to detract from the laurels France's allies have won and certainly none to underestimate the value placed by the French on the assistance they have given. At the same time there is perhaps a little jealousy at suggestions some of the public thinks it has seen to the effect that French strategy is hardly equal to the British article; that the French have not always given the support they might to the British, and that the latter have borne the "brunt" of the fighting.

The French, after all, these plaintive ones say, outnumber the British a good many to one along the fighting line, and while the Britons are given full credit for the showing they have made there their forces have been concentrated, naturally, it is agreed, the French, for numerical reasons, have done the bulk of the fighting.

In short, the French view is that the French soldiers, man for man, have fought as valiantly as any of the allies, and it raises them to notice that the British, having more of the neutral world's ear, have told a more eloquent story of their deeds and seem to be correspondingly more talked about.

Some really rather nasty flings are heard, generally in the form of queries, why, with the overwhelming naval superiority the British have not accomplished more in the way of actual destruction with their fleet since the war started.

This comment is of course purely unofficial and is not really more than skin deep, but it is illustrative of the difficulty of carrying on a joint campaign by the armed forces of two different nations without the development of jealousies and friction.

THE RUSSIAN LOSS.

In the Tanneberg fight they placed Russia's losses at 150,000 killed and wounded and 92,000 taken prisoners.

Over the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy all the fatherland rejoiced.

The Germans made no mention of the loss of any of their own submarines in this fight, implying that none was suffered.

The British estimated that they lost 1,624 lives when the three cruisers were sunk, which would make the survivors number approximately 476.

The British were as much depressed by the exploit as the Germans were elated.

They expressed much dissatisfaction at their overwhelming powerful navy's failure to have wrought more destruction, and clamored for action.

The British fleet was expected to assume the aggressive at once.

With Jaroslav already in their hands, the Russians in Galicia were bombarding Przemysl and advancing on Cracow.

Having, as they claimed, taken Serajevo, the Servians and Montenegrins declared they were capturing more towns in Bosnia.

The Servians also told of an overwhelming victory over the Austrians along the line from Lubivica to Lomnitz.

All these Servian and Montenegrin successes the Austrian war office denied.

(Continued from page 3.)

RESUME OF THE DAY'S FIGHTING

Losses of Allies in Three Days Greater Than During Whole War

LOSS ON CRUISERS IN NORTH SEA 1,624

Say Russian Loss, Killed and Wounded, 150,000; Prisoners 92,000

In the battle of the Aisne the allies had partly turned the German right wing today.

This assertion was made on French and British authority; the Germans denied it.

The Berlin war office claimed "a slow, steady German advance in the west."

According to Paris, Bordeaux and London accounts, the allies had gained ten miles on the right bank of the River Oise.

It was asserted that the British had taken nine miles of German trenches, filled with dead.

In three days, however, the allies' losses had admittedly been as heavy as during all the rest of the war.

In the face of a German denial, it was also asserted that the French had repulsed the teutonic attack from northeast of Verdun.

The allies predicted that the Germans would soon move back to a new line just inside the French frontier.

The Bordeaux war office declared the outlook the best for the allied forces since the war began.

While disputing all these claims, the Germans told of important victories in the east.

They said the Russians had practically cleared from East Prussia and driven as far as their own defenses at Kovno.

They declared they were also operating almost unopposed in Russian Poland.

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(Continued from page 3.)

The Weather

SCHOOL OPENS I'M SO HAPPY

Oregon: Fair tonight, Thursday fair, cooler west portion, easterly winds.

(Continued on page 5.)