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Leased Wire
Dispatches

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Today's News
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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS FIVE CENTS

FURIOUS BATTLE ON IN RUSSIAN POLAND; PORTUGAL EDGES IN

The battle of the Yser river still raged today. It was described as the fiercest in warfare's history. One account was that the Germans had been driven back across the Yser from their foothold on the west bank, with 16,000 killed.

But they still fought, and the Berlin war office was confident they would yet take Dunkirk and Calais.

The French maintained, however, that their attack was weakening all the way from Nieuport, on the North sea, to Arras, on the French side of the frontier.

About Ypres, between Cambrai and Arras and in the Woerwe district the allies claimed to be advancing.

The Germans were showing fresh activity on the East Prussian frontier, where, however, the Russians professed to have repulsed them.

A furious Russo-German battle raged in the forest between Radom and Kozenice, Russian Poland.

The Russians admitted snow was hampering their operations in Poland, and that the Germans consequently were not retreating as fast, and were fighting harder than formerly.

In Galicia the fighting's outcome seemed uncertain, though the French war office insisted the Austrians had been repulsed by the Russians.

The Austrians declared they were fast clearing Bosnia of Servians and Montenegrins.

The Servians were accused of butchering non-combatants.

German colonists having been reported as invading the Portuguese South African possession of Angola, it was expected Portugal would speedily declare war against the kaiser.

The British admitted that the Boer's new South African revolt under Generals DeWet and Beyers was more serious than the one they suppressed after Colonel Maritz started it.

HOP GROWERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

All Attending Big Meeting
Sign Agreement for Forming
An Association

HOP MEN HELPLESS IN PRESENT CONDITIONS

Sentiment Unanimous That
Only Salvation for Grower
Is To Work Together

At a meeting of over 50 of the representative hop growers of Benton, Lane, Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties and representing over 50,000 acres of hops grown annually in the Willamette valley, which was held in the commercial club assembly room yesterday afternoon, the preliminary steps toward the organization of the Oregon Hop Growers' association as a branch organization of the prospective Pacific Coast Hop Growers' association, were taken, when all of the growers present signed the agreement to become members of the big association of the future, and committees were appointed to solicit members in all of the counties of the valley.

When the meeting adjourned at about 5 o'clock last evening it was to meet again in Salem at 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, November 7, when it is proposed to effect a permanent organization and select delegates to attend a meeting of like delegates from the states of Washington and California, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws and a set of rules and regulations for the government of the parent and more general organization to be known as the Pacific Coast Hop Growers' association. L. H. McMahon presided as chairman of yesterday's meeting and Fred N. Stump, of Saver, acted as secretary.

Articles of Agreement.

The signing up of the growers in attendance at yesterday's meeting was more in the nature of a record of the spirit of good will and enthusiasm which prevailed throughout, and the pledging of the support of those present who unanimously gave a rising vote expressing their favor of organization to exercise their influence upon the balance of the growers in their respective counties to join with the movement and make it general and a success. The following is the form of agreement, to which all of those present yesterday attached their signatures, together with the amount of how they produced as evidence of sincerity and good faith:

"We, the undersigned, hop growers of the state of Oregon, bind ourselves mutually together as an organization to be known as the 'Oregon Hop Growers' association."

"The object of this association is for the collection and dissemination of useful information concerning the growth, harvest and the sale of our hops to the best advantage and for the mutual protection of its members."

"The plan is for a similar organization exclusively of hop growers to be formed in every hop-growing section on the Pacific coast to the organization of which we pledge ourselves to make every effort."

"When the percentage of the hop-growing counties so organized is sufficient to the board of directors it is the intention to organize a Pacific Coast Hop Growers' association membership in which shall consist only of the county associations. The parent association shall be formed at a meeting to be later designated held at some place in Oregon."

"The war office admitted that General Botha, premier of the South African union, had taken the field in person against the revolutionists. He was, at any rate, it was declared, in excellent shape to cope with conditions as troops having been withdrawn from the union and the younger Boers, it was believed, being unitedly pro-British."

PORTLAND'S ELECTION.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 28.—Complete returns today from the recall election held yesterday aimed at Mayor H. H. Albee and Commissioners William L. Brewster and Robert G. Dieck, show that the three city officials were retained in office by a very substantial vote.

Returns from the 293 precincts in the city showed the following total vote in the case of Albee: For recall, 15,216; against recall, 27,754.

The vote of Dieck showed: For recall, 21,113; against recall, 27,754.

The vote on Brewster showed: For recall, 17,954; against recall, 28,974.

Even had the recall question carried, the figures show that the three city officials under fire would have been re-elected through the operation of the first and second choice ballots.

PORTUGAL MAY BE FORCED INTO WAR

Only Waiting for Confirmation
of News, Boers Have
Attacked Colonies

Lisbon, Oct. 28.—If official confirmation is received of reports that troops from German Southwest Africa have invaded the adjoining Portuguese possession of Angola, it was expected here today that a declaration of war against the kaiser would follow immediately.

The governor of the colony was called on for a prompt report, and this was all the Lisbon administration was awaiting before taking definite action. The governor was instructed to resist an invasion to the utmost.

Portugal proclaimed its sympathy with the allies early in the war. The German government, in turn, demanded an explanation which was never forthcoming, and in the pressure of more important business, the kaiser seemed for a time to have forgotten the incident. Recently, however, it evidently was recalled to his mind by rumors that the Portuguese were about to join the allies in arms.

The impression here was the Portuguese troops were relied on mainly to keep order among the Boers, in case of an uprising by the latter in the Union of South Africa. Latest reports indicate, however, that they would have to conduct a defensive campaign in Portugal's own colonies.

It was expected, in the event of war, which was generally considered inevitable, that the Portuguese soldiers would be sent to Angola in British transports.

Ex-King Manuel offered his services to the British at the outbreak of the war, but they were not accepted, and now he has made a tender of them to the Portuguese republic. It was thought likely that the government would avail itself of the offer.

WOMAN DROWNED BUT MAN IS SAVED

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Charles Wood, cook at the Lakeside Golf club, was drowned in American lake early today while crossing the lake in a canoe with Alex Leith, the club's instructor. Leith was rescued and the body of the woman recovered by Manager Bert Finney of the American Lake hotel.

Leith and the woman tried to cross the lake in a heavy fog about 1 o'clock this morning and in some manner the canoe was overturned. Finney heard their cries and reached the couple just as Mrs. Wood was going down for the last time. Efforts at resuscitation with a pulmonary failed. Leith was unconscious when brought to shore, but it is thought he will pull through.

THE WAR SITUATION AS EXPERT SEES IT; BOERS TO BE LOYAL

Portugals Attitude Will Have
Much to Do With the Boer
Revolt in Africa

UNDER BRITISH RULE ARE SELF GOVERNING

Boers Do Their Own Thinking
and Will Hesitate About
Making Any Change

(By J. W. T. Mason, former London correspondent of United Press.)
New York, Oct. 28.—The mutiny, reported in British South Africa today, of the two Boer generals DeWet and Beyers, is a far more serious matter than was the previous revolt headed by Colonel Maritz.

DeWet and Beyers possess, in the first place, much higher qualities of leadership than Maritz. Their prestige also is greater and they will consequently be able to bring vastly stronger pressure upon other Boers to join them.

Nevertheless, the chances are against any serious consequences following an attempt at revolution. At most, the British troops in South Africa may have to be kept within British boundaries during the war, thus perhaps saving the German colonies from capture.

This, in itself, would be a decided German victory, but such an outcome is by no means certain.

Portuguese Just Guards.
Portugal's attitude will have much to do with the development of the situation. Eleven thousand Portuguese troops are believed to have been taken to South Africa in British transports since the war began and Germany's reported invasion of Angola suggests the kaiser's belief that they are destined to be used against German colonies to forestall which step he has taken the offensive against the Portuguese.

The Portuguese, however, probably will not be called on to aid in suppressing the rebellion in Great Britain's South African territories unless conditions become very serious. Instead, they will doubtless be sent into German East and West Africa to prevent the Germans from going to the Boer's assistance and to pave the way for British operations against the German colonies if the Boer revolt can be quickly put down.

Not Hero Worshipers.
Three considerations count against the DeWet-Beyers-Maritz mutiny's success. Time enough has elapsed since the South African war to enable the Boers to compare their present state of prosperity under British rule with conditions during the Kruger regime. Secondly, the Boers are not hero worshippers, but individualists, which fact is what made them such remarkable guerrilla fighters during their war with the British 14 years ago. The same trait is likely to lead each Boer to make up his mind for himself what to do at this time regardless of consideration of the prestige of DeWet or Beyers.

Finally, and most important of all, despite the fact that Great Britain won the South African war, in point of actual fact the Boers rule the British there today under a parliamentary regime.

Are Now Independent.
This was accomplished by the British themselves, when they gave full self government to the colonists and united South Africa, where the British constitute the predominant element in the white population, with the Transvaal and Orange River colony, in which the Boers so far outnumber the British.

16,000 ARE KILLED, 30,000 WOUNDED OR TAKEN PRISONERS

London, Oct. 28.—The Germans have been driven back across the Yser, losing 16,000 killed and 30,000 wounded and captured, according to the Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent today.

"Probably never before in the history of warfare," said the Mail's dispatch, "have combatants fought with equal fierceness."

"The Germans crossed the Yser under the most terrific machine gun and light artillery fire. In the face of it they pushed their lines, by sheer weight of numbers, to the west side of the shallow stream and secured a foothold on the bank."

"But they could not dig themselves in sufficiently. The allies' guns were perfectly served, and after the entire German front had been shelled, the British and French charged the enemy with the bayonet."

"Many were slain before the Germans, unable to stand the steel, yielded their positions and retreated to the other side of the river, where they are now."

From other sources it was learned that the Teutons drowned by the hundreds in the Yser, unable to help themselves.

Both of the stream's banks were said to be covered with corpses and with wounded, whom it was impossible to rescue, owing to the murderous artillery fire.

Fighting Is Furious.
Paris, Oct. 28.—Except for a slight diminution of energy during a few hours Tuesday night, there had been no decrease up to this afternoon in the fury of the fighting along the Nieuport-Dixmude line.

The Germans seemed as determined as ever to reach Dunkirk, and so far as could be seen, were entirely indifferent to the losses their efforts were involving. The shell fire from the allies' warships off shore had driven them, however, from two to four miles inland. This bombardment was being continued along the coast all the way from Ostend nearly to Dunkirk.

War Office Hoped.
Paris, Oct. 28.—Optimism strongly tinged the Bordeaux war office's daily official statement received here this afternoon.

All along the line from Nieuport to Arras it was declared the fury of the German attack was diminishing, the kaiser's troops plainly being at the point of complete exhaustion from their tremendous but futile efforts.

North and east of Ypres and between Cambrai and Arras it was said the allies were advancing, after inflicting huge losses on the enemy.

A violent German night attack in the vicinity of Craonne was also reported as having been repulsed with heavy slaughter.

In the Woerwe district, too, the allies were said to be making steady progress.

"Our troops," said the official statement, "have maintained all their positions and have been able to advance their lines north and south of Ypres."

"The German offensive is decreasing in violence, especially between Nieuport and Arras."

THE DECISION WAS "WE WILL ALL WAIT"

After the street speaker had finished with the crowd last night, individuals groups insisted on discussing the issues among themselves, with more noise than logic in some instances, until told by the police to move on. Still they argued, and finally settled in front of the cigar store of Tooz & Patterson, where the proprietor took on all comers in any old argument on politics.

The issues finally settled on the senatorial race with the partisans of the two principal candidates at it hammer and tongs. The argument culminated in a straw vote and the results stood: Chamberlain 14, Booth 14, a tie for first place, and Hanley received five votes.

"Wait until November 3, 1914 show you then that I'm right," said both orators as they withdrew. Most of the crowd will wait.

The first of a series of lectures concerning the "Modern drama of today" to be given during the winter by Professor Wallace McMurray was given to a good sized audience at Eaton Hall last night. The subject—"Development from Technical Standpoint," which covered the main changes from the drama of today from those of the past.

That the former possesses a racial majority in the government.

The Boers are as free, indeed, as if they were wholly independent, they have this freedom guaranteed without charge by the British imperial forces, and they enjoy a prosperity such as they never knew before.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it seems likely that the revolt will be confined to those who have personal rather than natural grudges to be wiped out.

JAPAN'S ACTION MAY START REVOLUTION

People Are Taxed Now to the
Limit, and Will Not Stand
for Another War

Shanghai, Oct. 28.—A lighted match would be fully as safe in a powder magazine as an extensive policy of army and navy expansion will be in Japan at this time, it was asserted here today by good judges of conditions in the island empire.

In suggesting such a policy, the opinion was expressed that Premier Okuma was putting out a feeler rather than announcing a program, for in view of the uproar caused recently by a mere proposal in parliament for a considerable increase in the taxation rate, it was said to be inconceivable that so astute a statesman should definitely commit his government to a course of such danger.

It is well known in the Orient that even the Kiao Chau campaign was exceedingly unpopular in Japan, and that the mikado could hardly have risked it if it had not been generally recognized that it would be a small affair as long as it remained localized. The people are already taxed almost beyond the limits of their endurance. They realized fully from bitter experience what even a successful war means to them, and the frosty reception they gave to the announcement that the Kiao Chau Germans were to be attacked left no doubt in anyone's mind concerning their attitude toward participation on a large scale in the European conflict.

The prediction was freely made that the new budget would be defeated if it provided large army and navy allowances, as Tokio dispatches said probably would be the case. In the event of its passage, good judges prophesied that there would be an excellent prospect of a Japanese revolution.

REVOLT OF BOERS WORRIES BRITISH

They Realize Men At Head of
Revolt Have Immense In-
fluence Among Boers

London, Oct. 28.—Anxiety, disappointment and anger were expressed today in official circles here at the news of a fresh Boer outbreak in the Union of South Africa.

The government, indeed, seemed confident the situation would be controlled, but the general opinion nevertheless prevailed that serious trouble was ahead.

Colonel Maritz, whose revolt was suppressed only barely in time to make way for the present one, it was pointed out, was an army officer of comparatively unimportant rank, of no great influence and probably would not have succeeded as causing as formidable a disturbance as he did but for German aid.

Generals DeWet and Beyers, leaders in the latest uprising, however, are strongly influential. The former was one of the most brilliant cavalry commanders in the South African war and subsequently served as minister of agriculture. The latter was commander of the British South African defense forces and resigned only recently because he would not fight the Germans.

The rebels were said to have established headquarters at Heilbron, Orange River colony, where it was understood they had imprisoned the British officials and were in complete control of the situation.

The war office admitted that General Botha, premier of the South African union, had taken the field in person against the revolutionists. He was, at any rate, it was declared, in excellent shape to cope with conditions as troops having been withdrawn from the union and the younger Boers, it was believed, being unitedly pro-British.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces that a male clerk-carrier examination will be held at Salem, Ore., on November 25, 1914, to establish an eligible register from which selection may be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Salem Ore. post office. Men only will be admitted. Age limits are 18 to 45 years. Application blank and instructions to applicants may be secured from the Local Secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, at the Salem, Ore., post office or the Secretary 11th Civil Service District, 307 Post Office Building, Seattle, Wash.

President Wilson Appoints Thursday November 26 as Day of Thanksgiving

Washington, Oct. 28.—President Wilson's Thanksgiving proclamation issued today, says:

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year now drawing to a close since we last observed our national day of thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing to us, as we have been vouchsafed us to remain at peace with honor, and, in some part of the year suffering and supply the needs of those in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self control in some degree to steady ourselves and shape hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon our own life as a nation with deeper comprehension, fuller realization of their

responsibilities as well as of their blessings, and with a keener sense of moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

"The hurtful effects of a foreign war in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel more fully and see more clearly their mutual interdependence upon one another, and has stirred them to helpful co-operation such as they have seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable order for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, and their readiness to help and think of the needs of others have revealed them to themselves as well as to the world.

"Our crops will feed all who need food; the self possession of our people amidst the most serious anxieties and difficulties, and the steadfastness and resourcefulness of our business men will

serve other nations as well as our own. The business of the country has been supplied with the new instrumentality and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. Two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors or seen so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States do hereby designate Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next as day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God."

At San Francisco—Lee Moon, Chinese, was shot down in a "movie" theatre by two "highlanders," supposed to have been commissioned to kill him as the result of a "tong" fight.

Being kind to a rich mother-in-law may be a good investment.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair tonight and Thursday; easterly winds.

