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## U.S. INSISTS THAT ENGLISH RESPECT AMERICAN RIGHTS

### America Takes Stand In Cases Now Pending Before Prize Court

### DOES NOT RECOGNIZE ORDERS IN COUNCIL

### Regarded As Strong, Clean Cut Definition of American Attitude

Washington, July 17.—In a caveat delivered Wednesday, the United States informed the British foreign office that it will insist upon full American rights under international law in all prize cases "without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other British legislation," the state department announced today.

Great Britain was informed the United States will not recognize the validity of prize court decisions "under the restraint imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

A summary of the caveat made public by the state department this afternoon follows:

"In view of the circumstances which are understood to exist between the two governments as to principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests and to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States regarding such proceedings, the government of the United States informs the British government that in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established and governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British government and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraint imposed by the British municipal laws in derogation of American rights under international law."

Although Secretary Lansing declared the caveat was filed merely to protect Americans generally in prize court cases the impression was that the protest from American packers as to the detention of 31 meat cargoes consigned to neutral countries, was responsible.

Regardless of the origin, it is regarded as one of the strongest and cleanest cut definitions of the American attitude that has yet been made. It not only affects meat, but cotton shipments.

It is known that the Ambassador Von Bernstorff suggested that the next American note take up the question of mediation between Germany and Great Britain regarding the warfare at sea. The imperial government regards its submarine warfare as an absolute necessity so long as England maintains her "starvation blockade." But if England will consent to a modification of this method of warfare, Germany, in return, will modify her submarine activity. It is understood this is the proposition submitted by Von Bernstorff. It is not believed President Wilson will make compliance with the demands for German recognition of the rights of neutrals secondary to the proposals of mediation advanced by the ambassador, but while there appeared to be no tangible reason for the more hopeful outlook, it was obvious today that officials regarded the chances of continued amicable relations as improved. Ambassador Von Bernstorff is known to believe that mediation as to the warfare at sea may lead toward ultimate peace.

### Wilson to Return Monday

Windsor, Vt., July 17.—President Wilson today received an extended report from Secretary Lansing as to his conference with Ambassador von Bernstorff yesterday. The president is understood to have also jotted down shorthand notes of his ideas on the new reply to be sent to Germany and when he returns to Washington will have this ready to go over with Lansing and the cabinet as well as being fully informed on the propositions advanced by the ambassador. This will probably be President Wilson's last day of golf here. He is planning to start for Washington tomorrow or early Monday. The presidential private car will arrive here tomorrow. Dr. Carey Grayson, the president's physician and military aid, will be his only companion on the return trip to the capital.

### LOTS SOLD IN ALASKA

Seward, Alaska, July 17.—A total of 450 lots had been sold at Anorage townsite up to July 15, at a total of \$133,000. The first day's sales were the heaviest, totaling \$35,479.

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN" FORGOTTEN IN RUSH TO HELP THE NATION

London, July 17.—With 40,000 women marching to the music of 75 bands, the greatest demonstration since the opening of the war occurred here today. It was not a demonstration, however, in the interest of "votes for women," but a mighty outpouring to prove that the women of England are ready to "do their bit" to help win the war.

The women marched between lines of cheering crowds from the Thames to Trafalgar Square. Leading the procession was a group of pretty young women representing the allies, and garbed in the colors of the nations engaged in the great struggle against Germany. The first, a beauty, in the colors of Belgium, carried a tattered Belgian battle flag.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other prominent leaders, left the procession at Victoria embankment, where they visited David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions.

In an address to the minister, Mrs. Pankhurst told that 40 per cent of the German munition manufacturers were women and that 75 per cent of the food canned for Germany's army is prepared by women. The women munition workers were not trained before the war, but have done invaluable work, Mrs. Pankhurst said.

"Our fight for votes is forgotten in the national crisis," the militant leader declared. "We are willing to do our bit in the factories, releasing the men for the trenches. We are willing to do any work to which the government may assign us, day or night."

Throughout the parade banners were carried by the women urging that they be given an opportunity to help England win the war. Some of these banners read: "Let women work. Shells made by the wife may save her husband's life." "Down with sex prejudice. We are not slackers."

## Fall of Constantinople Is Near If Turks Lack in Munitions

By J. W. T. Mason.

New York, July 17.—If the reports from London are true that Rumania has refused to permit further transportation of munitions through Rumania to Turkey, the fall of Constantinople is nearer. Except the entrance of the Balkan nations into the war, nothing could be of greater help to the allies than Rumania's reported action.

Since Turkey's participation in the war, the German-Austrian allies have kept that country supplied with munitions. Shipments have been by railroads from Hungary through Rumania and Bulgaria to Constantinople. The allies have frequently exerted pressure on both Rumania and Bulgaria to prevent further shipment of munitions but all have been to no avail. Bulgaria has been particularly deaf to the plea that the munitions supplied Turkey

may be used against her if Bulgaria eventually decides to help the allies.

The purpose of Rumania's change, if true, is unquestionably to bring pressure upon Austria to grant territorial demands to Rumania in payment of Rumania's continued neutrality. Rumania is making the identical demands that Italy did. Vienna is again delaying. By isolating Turkey, Rumania may hope to expedite a favorable decision.

Otherwise the Turks must succumb to the allies in the Gallipoli peninsula. The Turks must import munitions. They have been sparing lately of their supplies. The counter attacks made along the Gallipoli peninsula have been less frequent while the campaign in Egypt and Persia and the Caucasus have either been abandoned or curtailed.

## LIBERTY BELL ENDS TRIP AMID PLAUDITS OF CHEERING CROWD

San Francisco, July 17.—San Francisco welcomed the Liberty bell today.

The electric thrill of patriotism felt by hundreds of thousands who have looked upon the Union's most precious relic on its tour across the continent, flashed along the jammed parade line today when the rose covered automobile truck bearing the bell, moved to the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds. Young America joined with war veterans and the staid business man to catch a glimpse of the "spirit of '76" and as the automobile with the relic moved slowly along the flag bedecked streets, its progress was marked by a roar of cheers.

Never in the history of San Francisco has such a crowd appeared for any parade of pageant. Not only did it jam the streets along the line of march from the Southern Pacific station to the exposition grounds, but everywhere there was evidence a unanimity of sentiment which marked the day as the most inspiring one since the rat opened. The very voice of tradition seemed to sound along the parade line. Everywhere everyone caught the spirit of the hour and recognized in the Liberty bell a symbol of American patriotism.

Along the line of march 30,000 school children were so grouped that they could all get a good view of the bell. The girls dressed in white and the boys in dark clothes all carried flags. The bell's escort included all branches of military service represented here and several semi-military organizations. Before the parade began the bell was moved along in front of the troops, receiving the salute of each and being welcomed by "The Star Spangled Banner" from all the bands.

Forty automobiles carrying distinguished Californians and the Pennsylvania delegation which acted as custodians to the bell on its journey across the continent led the parade.

The military section of the parade followed. A battalion of marines and detachments from the navy and the national guard formed additional divisions. The bell itself was followed by the First United States cavalry from the President and then came the ambulance and field divisions of the army and light armored automobiles that have just completed an experimental trip to the exposition from Lake Geneva, Wis.

The crowd at the railroad station threatened to interfere with the starting of the parade for a time. From the start to the end of the parade, the streets were jammed with people intent upon seeing the precious relic.

A formal program was held in front of the Tower of Jewels on the exposition grounds. Speaker Champ Clark

was the orator of the day. Other speakers were President Moore, of the exposition; Joseph F. Gaffney, representing the city of Philadelphia; Governor Johnson and Mayor James Rolph, Jr.

A pretty ceremony featured the formal exercises. Amid the cheers of thousands, little Helen France, lifted the flag from the bell carriage and forty-eight girls, representing the states of the Union, marched past. Salutes were fired by the war vessels in the harbor and this was a signal for noise making all over the city. At the same time word was received that another crowd of thousands had gathered in Philadelphia at the same moment to sing the national anthem.

Following the formal program the bell was taken to the Pennsylvania building where it will remain during the exposition.

### Champ Clark's Speech

San Francisco, July 17.—Doelring that Americans want peace, but "peace with honor." Speaker Champ Clark today advocated an "adequate navy and an adequate number of men trained in the manual of arms to mobilize an army sufficient to repel attack from any foreign power," in his "Liberty Bell Day" speech before thousands at the Panama-Pacific exposition today. Clark declared the completion of the Panama canal, which the exposition was designed to celebrate splendidly illustrated the quotation of Minton that "peace had her victories no less renowned than war."

"But let no man in America or elsewhere deceive himself," said Clark. "The American people want peace but it is peace with honor."

"I differ toto celo with the proponents of 'peace at any price.' That is an amazing, a demoralizing, a degrading doctrine."

"On the other hand, I am utterly opposed to those who advocate a large

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## THE WEATHER

Oregon: fair tonight, warmer south and east portions; Sunday fair, warmer except near the coast; northwesterly winds.

## SHOULD FIX RATES UPON SERVICE, NOT PHYSICAL VALUES

### Public Service Commission Makes Important Order In Electric Utility Case

### HIGH RATES DISCRIMINATE AGAINST RURAL DISTRICTS

### Same Policy May Apply To Other Similar Cases Which Are Pending Orders

That the policy of keeping up rates for service in the smaller communities to the same level as is maintained in larger communities, as universally practiced by public service corporations, has a tendency to deprive the smaller community of its right to receive such service at a reasonable rate of compensation and should be discontinued is one of the conclusions to be drawn from the order of the public service commission this morning in the case of the Hood River Gas & Electric company and the Hydro-Electric company, of Hood River.

Another important point brought out in the analysis of the commission's order in this case, which may also figure in the cases of other public service corporations in which similar orders are pending, is that public service corporations should not fix their rates of consumption upon the basis of the actual amount of money invested in the utility but rather that the rate of service should be based upon the amount of money which the community pays them to pay them.

The total valuation of the Hydro-Electric company's properties is fixed at \$130,000 and that of the Hood River Gas & Electric company at \$102,296, or a total gross valuation of \$232,296, but the total valuation figured as a basis upon which charges for service should be levied is fixed at \$219,000.

In this case the commission ordered a material reduction in the rate charged by both companies, which are consolidated under the order also, to rural customers in proportion to that charged for commercial and business purposes. In general in other words, the commission finds that the cost of service for rural communities, figured upon the same basis as used for other rates for larger communities makes the rate so high that it is prohibitive. In this case, the 10 cent rate is found to be in effect in rural communities a 13 cent rate is found to be more reasonable.

The two companies were formerly competitors but are now owned and controlled by the same stockholders, which is the usual outcome of such competitive enterprises, the commission states—and the commission orders a complete consolidation in management as well as in fact for the purpose of operation, thus cutting out the waste of duplication in supervision. The commercial or business rates are also lowered and while the commission finds that the higher rates charged for rural customers are not unjustly discriminatory in this case, the minimum charge for rural customers is reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25.

## Million Dollar War Fund of Federals

Chicago, July 16.—A million dollar war fund and considerably more "pep" are the weapons to be employed by the Federal league next year in their fight upon organized baseball. Following the announcement that the Federal headquarters would be moved to New York, confirmation came from President Gilmore's office that \$1,000,000 had been set aside to carry the war to the O. B. frontiers.

The first step in the fight will be the establishment of a club in New York and a general rearrangement of the circuit so that it may include Boston, Detroit or Cleveland.

Harry Sinclair, president of the Newark Federals, will handle the million dollar war fund. He is empowered to go as far as he likes so long as he puts a crimp in organized ball, it was stated here.

### GERMAN DERBY IS ON

Merlin, July 17.—Despite the war the German derby, racing classic of the country, will be run at Hamburg Sunday. The best Austrian and German horses are entered. George Arvalbach, the California jockey, has the mount on

## LUSITANIA SUNK WITH INTENT TO TAKE HUMAN LIFE

### Lord Mersey Places Blame Solely Upon Those Who Launched Torpedo

### Lord Mersey's Report Declared That Captain Turner of the Lusitania, Did Not Follow the Instructions of the Admiralty in Some Ways, but Held That He Was Not Responsible for the Sinking of His Ship

### The Admiralty Was Also Absolved of Responsibility by Lord Mersey. He Declared the Admiralty Authorities Had Decried the Greatest Thought and Care to the Question of Submarine Attacks and Had Collected All Information Likely to Be Needed to Safeguard the Lusitania. This Information Was Imparted to Captain Turner

London, July 17.—The Lusitania was torpedoed "not merely with the intention of sinking the liner but also of destroying human lives" was the official finding today of Lord Mersey, who conducted an inquiry into the destruction of the vessel.

Lord Mersey's report declared that Captain Turner of the Lusitania, did not follow the instructions of the admiralty in some ways, but held that he was not responsible for the sinking of his ship.

"The blame must rest solely with those who exploited and committed the crime," the official finding said.

## AUTO TOURISTS FROM MACON, GEORGIA, PASS THROUGH SALEM TODAY

### Are Taking Circuitous Tour of United States—Think Willamette Valley Great

Having traveled all the way from Macon, Georgia, over the Dixie highway, the Lincoln highway, the Santa Fe and the Pacific highway, by way of San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Dr. A. B. Hinckle and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Otto, arrived in Salem this morning and departed later in the day for Portland where they will remain over Sunday.

They left Macon, Georgia, on April 7 and traveled over the Dixie highway to Indianapolis, Indiana; thence over the Santa Fe trail to Pueblo, Colorado, to Denver, through Cripple Creek canyon to Albuquerque, Flagstaff and the Grand canyon to Los Angeles and to San Diego and back to San Francisco.

On the northward trip they followed the coast line practically all of the way and encountered some very difficult and almost impassable mountains and searoads and had some very thrilling experiences. Withal they say they have had a most enjoyable time and have seen some wonderful sights and scenery, but none to compare with the Willamette valley.

They are equipped with an up-to-date and complete camping outfit which, at night is electrically lighted from the motor connected with the engines of the auto and are traveling in the great comfort and ease. They will return by way of Seattle, Glacier national park, Yellowstone park, Chicago, New York, Washington, D. C., and then down the Atlantic coast home. They expect to arrive home about October 1.

### BRAKEMAN KILLED

Tacoma, Wash., July 17.—H. F. Mason, a brakeman for the Northern Pacific, was killed Friday night when the stock car on which he was riding was derailed and tipped over, striking in two as it fell. A number of sheep in the car at the time were also killed. The accident happened at Winlock, Wash., about seven miles south of Chehalis on the main line of the Northern Pacific.

### MASSHER, A SECOND CHANCE

San Francisco, July 17.—Harry Heber, of the Illinois Athletic club, smashed a world's record here in the Panama-Pacific championship swimming meet, when he crossed the finishing line in the 150 backstroke race in the fast time of 1:53.85, sending the former mark held by Weckesser, of Belgium, by one-fifth.

Although Heber holds the American record in this event at 1:49.35, this time was made in a 60-foot tank and was not allowed by the international records committee.

### BREAKS SWIMMING RECORD

San Francisco, July 17.—The opening of the running meet here has been postponed from August 21 to August 28 so that horses entered at Reno may be shipped here in time to start. The Reno meeting does not close until August 21.

### RUNNING MEET AUGUST 21

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## THAW DISAPPOINTS CROWDS BY TAKING BREAKFAST IN ROOM

### Many Arise Early and Linger For Hours To See Famous Prisoner

### Atlantic City, N. J., July 17.—Striking a cruel blow at hands of curious men and women waiting in the dining room, Harry K. Thaw had breakfast in his room at the Hotel Dennis here today. Thaw is now the big attraction at the big sea shore resort, and scores got up early, lingered over their breakfasts and then patiently sat and waited, hoping to see Stauford White's slayer, who yesterday gained his liberty. When word that Thaw was breakfasting in his room was circulated, the curious watchers paid their checks, visibly indignant, and stampeded out.

"It's a wonder they wouldn't have told us. I was up at 7 o'clock and then missed him," one fashionable woman snapped as she wished from the dining room.

Although drinking in the quiet and life here, Thaw does not seem as curious to see the crowds as they are to see him. He slipped from the hotel without being recognized before breakfast for a jaunt along the board walk. Then he ducked a growing throng around the Dennis and returned to his room.

The hotel management kept the number of his room secret in order to prevent daring women and other curious persons from penetrating the upper halls of the hotel. Nevertheless, several men complained today of being halted in the lobby by effective young women who demanded to know if they were not "really Harry."

Thaw refuses to discuss his plans, but he is now expected to remain here over the week-end before starting for Pittsburg.

"I'm on the water-wagon—tell the world that. I may take a beer or two but no more."

This was the statement of Harry K. Thaw here today soon after he had had his first swim in the surf in a decade and was laying plans to visit the various suburbs about Atlantic City tonight. Thaw has decided to stay over the week-end here and is planning to make the most of the gaiety of the seashore resort.

"I am here for rest and recreation," said Thaw, "and I do not see why I should not have a little music with it. Monday will have to do for my departure for Pittsburg."

An enormous crowd of cheering men and women saw Thaw take his first swim in years. He hired a 50-cent bathing suit at Brady's and within a few minutes was sporting in the surf. A newswoman on the board walk discovered him, however, and shouted his name. Crowds immediately gathered, cheering and calling to Thaw as he struck out toward deep water. Thaw's presence made the beach policemen nervous and guards followed him in boats as he swam far out. He soon struck back toward the beach, however, and as coming from the water began making inquiries as to the cafes. It appeared certain that Thaw planned an automobile ride this afternoon and a visit of the cabarets this evening.

## War Stock Speculation Is Fairly Unmanageable

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New York, July 17.—Speculation in "war order" stocks became fairly unmanageable in the early trading on the stock exchange today. Prices for some of these stocks were bid up five and six points on an exceptionally large volume of trading and advances on two and three points were numerous. Meanwhile a majority of standard investment shares were declining; in point of fact the whole speculative movement in these industries was unwholesome and unsettling.

This undoubtedly reflects with increasing force that admitted existence of such factors of very easy money, abundant available bank resources and financial confidence increased by German's conciliatory attitude and the absence in the case of these stocks, which are not held in England, of repressive influence which seemed liquidation by foreign holdings would exert.

The advances in the open market money rates at London this week to five per cent—which in Lombard street would always be considered unusually high—may possibly introduce a new turn in the war complicated economic movements.

## Founder of Adventist Church Passes Beyond

St. Helena, Cal., July 17.—Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the principal founders of the Seventh Day Adventists church is dead here today at her country home at Elmshaven.

Mrs. White was born in Gorham, Cumberland county, November 26, 1827. She was one of the early converts of William Miller, who in the early '40s, aroused thousands to a belief in the advent of the second coming of Christ. Mrs. White was regarded as the prophetess of the Seventh Day Adventists.

## SLAVS AND GERMAN FORCES ON EVE OF BATTLE IN POLAND

### Greatest Battle of Eastern Front May Be Started At Any Time

### GERMANS DETERMINED TO CAPTURE WARSAW

### With Heavy Reinforcements Von Hindenburg Aims At Warsaw Outpost

Petrograd, July 17.—The first great battle since the mighty conflict of the Maurin Lakes is now imminent.

Retiring slightly before the new offensive of the Germans in Poland, the Russians are taking up positions in strong entrenchments from Courland to the Vistula. The troops under command of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg are advancing with great rapidity, and although fighting is as yet believed to be between comparatively small forces, a general engagement upon which the fate of Warsaw may hinge cannot long be delayed.

Within the past two days the Germans have been reinforced by the arrival of 150,000 men. The Russian lines have also been strengthened, though the Slav forces are falling back slowly upon previously selected positions.

The German center is aiming at Warsaw through Prazmow, the Polish city, 50 miles to the north of the capital, which was evacuated by the Russian earlier in the week. The primary objective of Von Hindenburg is Nova Georgiewsk, the fortress guarding Warsaw on the northwest.

The war office today admitted the retirement of the Russians in the extreme north along the Winda river and also from their old positions to the north and northwest of Warsaw. The retirements, it was stated, however, were mostly those of skirmishers upon the main bodies, and the situation is viewed with the greatest optimism. It was pointed out that similar thrusts of Von Hindenburg against Warsaw have previously been easily defeated, and another repulse for the Germans is confidently predicted.

With the renewed offensive of the Germans in northern Poland and about Warsaw, the forces of Field Marshal Von Mackensen are also showing renewed activity in southern Poland. The Austrians along the Dniester are also attempting to resume the offensive, resulting in the greatest battle line since the beginning of the war. Military experts here regard the object of the Germans as being to press forward to the north and south of Warsaw so that the capital may be rendered untenable and a withdrawal of the Slavs therefore made necessary to avoid an enveloping movement.

### French Lose 78,300 Men

Berlin, via wireless to Nalville, July 17.—The French lost 78,300 men in recent fighting around Arras, according to an estimate announced by the war office today.

France concealed the casualties as result of this fighting the statement said, but Germany was able to obtain the figures "by various means."

Nine French divisions are declared to have participated in the fighting. The third corps suffered the heaviest losses, 15,000 being killed, wounded or captured.

The French are endeavoring to belittle the great German success near Verdun," the statement continued. "All attacks of the French in attempts to regain lost ground, were repulsed, illustrating the bravery of the Germans."

### German Attacks Repulsed

Paris, July 17.—All attempts of the Germans to recapture Hill 263 in the Argonne have been repulsed with the resumption of fighting in that region after a brief lull, the war office announced today.

Henny ransacking is in progress between Neuville and Bellecourt, while the bombardment of Eparges and Sommeux continued throughout last night, the communication stated. A midnight surprise attack delivered by the Germans southeast of the Parroy forest was dispersed.

### Greek Minister Resigns

London, July 17.—Christakis Zografos, the Greek foreign minister, has resigned, according to an Athens dispatch here today. The reason for the minister's resignation is not explained, but it is probably due to the fact that Premier Venizelos is returning to power.

The Greek parliament is scheduled to open next Tuesday. The condition of King Constantine, it is said, will not permit his active participation in political affairs.

### No More Free Drinks

Paris, July 17.—General Gallieni today issued an order prohibiting the sale

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