

The Daily Capital Journal

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WIRE DISPATCHES

CIRCULATION IS
OVER 3800 DAILY

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

HEAVY LOSSES ARE OFFICIALLY GIVEN BY LORD ASQUITH

Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Officers and Soldiers Is Grand Total

PETROGRAD DECLARES GERMANS ARE CHECKED

Heavy Artillery Duels Again Reported Along English Coast—Turks Lose Ships

London, July 27.—British losses, both military and naval, now total 330,995, a statement from Premier Asquith announced today. The statement was published by the premier in response to inquiries made in the house of commons.

The losses of the army as shown by Premier Asquith's figures, complete up to July 18, follow:

Total, 351,889.

Officers and Flanders: 3288 killed; 6983 wounded; 1463 missing.

Men: 48,372 killed; 156,398 wounded; 60,909 missing.

Dardanelles:

Total losses, land and naval forces, 44,238.

Officers: 567 killed; 1379 wounded; 108 missing.

Men: 7767 killed; 78,635 wounded; 10,892 missing.

Army losses elsewhere, particularly Southwest Africa, total, 5338.

Officers: 145 killed; 248 wounded; 22 missing.

Men: 1145 killed; 6247 wounded; 641 missing.

Naval losses, exclusive of the Dardanelles sea land operations:

Officers: 499 killed; 87 wounded; 29 missing.

Men: 7430 killed; 787 wounded; 274 missing.

British losses in the war thus far, including military and naval forces, thus total 330,995. The premier's print of reply to inquiries as to the losses was submitted to parliament.

Say Germans Checked.

Petrograd, July 27.—Sharp repulse of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces along the Narva front, where all enemy attacks during the past 24 hours are declared to have been unsuccessful, was reported by the war office today.

Such of the Polish capital the Russian continues to maintain their positions, the official announcement declared. Energetic fighting continues between the Bug and Vistula, where Field Marshal Von Mackensen is endeavoring to advance, but everywhere the Slavs are holding in their defense of Warsaw.

After a stubborn battle the enemy forces which crossed the Narva river north of Rozan, advancing toward the city, were repulsed, and have been driven back from Olshki," the statement asserted.

"South of Pultusk, other forces which crossed the Narva were repulsed at the River Pultusk."

The forces mentioned as having crossed the Narva north of Rozan are those of Von Hindenburg.

Olshki is 12 miles north of the Bug river and the fact that this point was held by the Germans represents an advance of about two miles before the Russians checked them as claimed. The River Prut, where the official statement asserts a second force was repulsed, is seven miles north of the Bug.

Outpost fighting is occurring around the fortresses of Ivanograd and Novobuzovsk, the statement continued.

While white brick fighting is in progress along the Bug and Vistula all positions are being held.

Along the Baltic the Germans have been reinforced and are again attacking the Russians, it is stated.

"In the direction of Tukum and Schell, Russian warships aided in repelling the enemy," the statement said.

Advances In Industrials Feature Of Stock Exchange

(Copyright 1915 by the New York Evening Post.)

New York, July 27.—Further violent advances in industrials, in many ways the most exciting the street has witnessed since the spectacular rise in war stocks, became the feature of activity on the stock exchange today. Trading was heavy from the start and although there were periods of general realizing the market took up the offerings with serious reactions. Bethlehem steel was the feature of this advance, rising to 250, an advance of 20 points from yesterday's low. The rise at today's high level was 43 points.

Railroads became strong in the late trading, when there were general gains throughout the group. A total of about a million shares were dealt in. The speculation indicated that the sinking of the Leelanaw had been forgotten and that yesterday's announcement had little real influence on the market.

There was also heavy trading in some other industrials, notably United States steel, which was helped by various trade advisers and expansion of publication dates of good showings in earnings for the last quarter.

Turkish factories, it was stated, Turkish railways and munition works are also suffering from lack of coal. It may even be necessary to close down the Constantinople water works as a result of the success of the Russians in crippling coal supplies, according to travelers arriving from the frontier.

Heavy Artillery Duels

Petrograd, July 27.—For the first time in the war heavy artillery duels were reported along the Belgian coast by the war office today. German aeroplanes resorted to bomb operations and the French retaliated by bombarding coast towns held by the enemy. The coast of guns engaged in the duels over the sand dunes could be heard all along the coast.

The Germans shelled Furnes with long range guns, the communique stated. The shelling was also reported from the past two days, an official announcement stated here today.

By wrecking coal docks along the Axis Minor coast and destroying coal carriers, the Russian warships have made it necessary to close down many

Foreman for Saddlery Concern Blown Up and Badly Injured; Plant Working on War Orders

Dallas, Texas, July 27.—After J. D. Padgett, saddle manufacturer, whose home was threatened by dynamites last night, announced that he would make no more saddles for the allies, the police arrested Wallace Moore, son of Foreman W. Moore, of the factory, who was discharged recently by Padgett. This exploded the theory that Germans were responsible for the attempted wrecking of the Padgett home.

Wallace Moore's father was seriously injured last night when his home was wrecked by bombs. The police believe the Padgett plot was planned as a blind to cover up the Moore case. They also believe that young Moore planned to get a share of his father's estate.

Despite the theory of the police that Moore who is under arrest, is the man that called President Padgett by telephone and said: "Cease work on that war order or we'll blow up your plant," the Padgett Brothers plant closed down today, throwing hundreds of men out of work. Pinkerton detectives have been employed to work on the case.

President Padgett said today that he believed he knew whence the warings came. The police have rounded up six letterers but have found no clues to the dynamites.

Foreman Was Blown Up

Dallas, Texas, July 27.—W. T. Moore, foreman of Padgett Brothers, a saddlery company which is filling a million dollar order for the French and British armies, is probably dying today, his home having been wrecked last night by dynamite believed to have been planted by persons determined to prevent supplies reaching the allies. His chest was crushed and little hope is expressed for his recovery. Frank Moore, the foreman's son, is but slightly injured.

Moore and his son were awakened by the sound of a spluttering fuse and the smell of powder. A moment later the dynamite exploded throwing the two men from their beds and wrecking the room. The mattresses alone saved them from death.

A short time before the wrecking of the Moore home, J. D. Padgett, president of the company, notified the police that he had received three anonymous telephone calls warning him that his home would be destroyed unless he cancelled the war orders. Officers found two bombs beneath the house. A burned face showed that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to explode them.

LOGANBERRY JUICE BETTER THAN GRAPE JUICE ACCORDING TO WM. J. BRYAN

San Francisco, July 27.—William J. Bryan prefers the juice of the loganberry to grape juice.

That is the statement made today by Oregon commissioners to the Panama-Pacific exposition who are preparing to celebrate "Loganberry day" at the fair Thursday. They add that Bryan's taste for loganberry juice resulted indirectly in the converting of an Oregon brewery into a factory for the manufacture of this new beverage.

While Bryan was secretary of state and while Oregon was about to go dry, some one sent a gallon of loganberry juice to him. Bryan liked it and asked for more. This gave several brewers an idea. They knew the state was going dry so they began feeding loganberries into the crusher and are still manufacturing the new drink.

RECEIVER FOR CITY

Nashville, Tenn., July 27.—Chancellor Allison, of the Chancery court today granted the request of the Nashville citizens' committee and appointed Robert Vaughn, receiver to administer and conserve the interests of the city. The grant is automatically stayed May 27, 1915. The tax payers of the city charge Howe with being both corrupt and extravagant.

JINGOES WORK TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION

Contend That Sinking of Leelanaw Is Kaiser's Answer To Last Note

OFFICIALS SAY LEE LANAW AND FRYE CASES SIMILAR

Germany's Reported Attitude of Firmness Against Concessions Not Serious

(By Charles F. Stewart.)

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, July 27.—International difficulties confronting the administration today were no more numerous than during the past months, but much more pressing.

There was the torpedoing and sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw, with its cargo of flour, is the Kaiser's answer to the latest American note giving warning that further acts in contravention of American rights will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." Officials do not see it in that light, however. The Leelanaw is still considered in the same class as the Frye case in which officials are involved, though the United States has denied the right of Germany to sink American ships carrying contraband, and holds that such acts are in violation of the Prussian treaty of 1828. With the receipt of official information as to the sinking of the Leelanaw, negotiations similar to those in the Frye case will probably be framed and forwarded, it is believed, to take up with Germany immediately.

Dispatches from Berlin stating that Germany proposed to "stand firm" in the submarine controversy were taken calmly in official circles. The essential thing is that the Kaiser refrain from making submarine attacks without warning, involving danger to or loss of American lives. Consequently the view of officials today was that if this is done, Germany may be as "firm" as she pleases.

The arrival of the British reply to the protest against the order in council may cause some delay in forwarding a new note on this subject. As the matter stands, England has cited decisions of our own supreme court in justification of the seizure of neutral cargoes and new representations will now be framed and forwarded, it is understood. This will not be done, however, until the British note is gone over carefully.

PEDDLERS ORDINANCE HELD TO VIOLATE STATE CONSTITUTION

Supreme Court Sustains Decision of Judge Galloway In Marion Circuit Court

Holding that the city ordinance regulating peddlers, as applied to those displaying samples and taking orders for future delivery, violates the constitution of the state, the supreme court this morning upheld the decision of Judge Galloway in the circuit court and decided against the city of Salem in the suit brought by the Ideal Tea company. C. F. Henshaw was the representative of the Ideal Tea company, a Portland concern, in Salem. Henshaw was arrested by the Salem police on a charge of peddling without a license. The case was taken to the circuit court where Judge Galloway ruled that all classes of citizens should be treated alike under the constitution and that the city ordinance was a discrimination against certain classes.

Henshaw claimed damages of \$500 against the city for the interruption of his business but the case has not been settled on this point. The tea company contended that its employees did not carry their wares with them but called at the houses of residents and solicited orders from samples and later delivered their orders. On this point Justice McBride says in his decision:

"It is universally held that selling goods by a display of samples and soliciting orders for future delivery does not constitute peddling." He went on to say that the same methods were followed by regular grocers in the city and to proceed against the Ideal Tea company would thus shut out one class of citizens and violate Article I, Section 20 of the constitution of the state of Oregon, which says:

"No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens."

"In the case at bar the business in which the plaintiffs are engaged is identical with that of some of the merchants of Salem whose employees daily visit the houses of their customers, bring orders for groceries which are later delivered, except that the plaintiffs do not have a regular place of business in that city. Section 20 of that ordinance in question is a clear violation of section 20 of article I of the constitution of the state and for that reason void."

"No error was committed in overruling the demurrer. The judgment should therefore be affirmed and it is so ordered."

Justices Beza, Eakin and Harris concurred.

City Attorney Trindle represented the city and Attorney George G. Bingham appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Washington Prohibition Is Held Constitutional

Olympia, Wash., July 27.—The prohibition law, adopted by the people, in the election of last November, is valid and constitutional.

This was the decision rendered today by Superior Court Judge Wright of Thurston county, before whom the preliminary test case came up. While this decision will be appealed to the supreme court by the "wet" the dry leaders are jubilant today and are confident the supreme court will affirm it.

River Steamer Sinks

Rainham, Cal., July 27.—The river steamer Red Bluff struck a rock and sank at Rock Point, a mile above here at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Showers tonight and Wednesday; southerly winds.

Army Reorganization Scheme for Submission to Wilson Who Will Plan National Defense

Washington, July 27.—Secretary of War Garrison today called into conference Assistant Secretary Beckenridge, General Scott and General Bliss to go over a tentative draft of an army reorganization plan which he expects to submit to President Wilson upon the latter's return from Cornish.

Despite Secretary Garrison's protest that no "hurry up" program of national defense is in view, there were indications today that the war department is losing no time.

Persistent rumors that an extra session of congress was to be called could not be verified, but it was believed President Wilson desires that congress convene in order to get an early start toward working out defense problems. Such plans will be dropped, however, if the international situation reaches a point where the calling of an extra session of congress with the risk of causing a misunderstanding abroad, might defeat diplomacy and add to the danger.

Secretary Garrison was asked regarding reports that the army is keeping secret the formula of a deadly shell, which an officer was quoted as saying "will surprise the Germans."

"If they are keeping such a formula secret," said the secretary, "they are also keeping it secret from me. I know nothing of it."

In the absence of Lieutenant Commander G. E. Courtney at sea, reports that he has designed a submersible cruiser could not be confirmed today. Naval officers said he was working upon such a craft however, and expressed the belief that it is feasible.

DIVERS STILL WORK TO RESCUE BODIES

Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight Recovered—Probably Four Hundred More

Chicago, July 27.—With the recovery of two more bodies the total number of dead taken from the river and the bulk of the steamer Eastland was raised to 825 early today and work is now being pressed that the remaining bodies of those who perished in the big excursion disaster of Saturday may be restored to their families. Coroner Hoffman today estimated that at least 400 are still in the hull. He made this estimate after a conference with divers who have been working about the overturned steamer, basing it upon the revised figures of States Attorney Hoyne that at least 2,500 passengers were aboard the Eastland. Some officials believe that more than 500 bodies will be found in the hull.

Exhausted after 90 hours of constant plunging the divers who have been searching for bodies, rested last night. No diving was permitted. When they resumed at dawn today, a cluster of bodies was found between the first and second decks. They will probably be released soon. The most sickening find, however, is expected to be made in the ball room of the steamer. There scores of bodies are believed to be piled in the muddy water which swept into the boat. Efforts are being made to clear the way to the ball room and the opening up of this septiciferous area awaited with horror.

Contractors who have been engaged by the city expected to raise the hull of the Eastland within ten days. When the steamer is lifted from the muddy bottom, several more bodies are expected to be released.

Workmen have stretched a heavy wire net across the river at Wells street from the central pier of the bridge to the shore while similar nets have been stretched at Randolph street and Western avenues. It is hoped that these will catch any bodies that may float from the steamer or may be released when it is raised.

The work of recovering bodies is necessarily slow owing to the danger attending diving operations. The water in which the Eastland rests is 15 feet deep. Many bodies are known to be beneath the pilot house and jammed in the bow of the boat.

States Attorney Hoyne today declared he had drawn important admissions from Captain Pedersen of the Eastland of how a new license was obtained during the last month increasing the capacity of the steamer by 2,500 persons.

"Pedersen has come through," said Hoyne. "He is not as we made the goat. He has given me evidence of the greatest importance. Pedersen admitted that the capacity of the Eastland last year was 2,500. He said, however:

"Last June the officials of the steamship company ordered me to go to Robert Reid for a new license permitting 2,500 aboard, exclusive of the crew. The officials told me I would surely get it."

Hoyne now holds 2,500 Eastland ticket stubs for "whole persons," showing that this many were admitted to the steamer. Babies in arms were not counted and children between five and twelve years of age were counted as "half persons." Seventy members of a band were taken on free.

Six investigations, under the direction of the city, county, state and federal authorities were in progress today.

Submarine Commander Took Every Precaution To Save Lives of Crew

Washington, July 27.—Official confirmation that the commander of the German submarine took every precaution to prevent any loss of life when the American steamer Leelanaw was sunk off Kirkwall was received at the state department this afternoon in a dispatch from Consul General Skinner. The crew of the Leelanaw, Skinner reported, was taken aboard the submarine and transported fifty miles toward the coast before being left in their own boats in which they landed at Kirkwall.

The consul general's report said:

"Captain and crew of the Leelanaw en route to Dundee. Captain states to consular agent at Kirkwall had ample time to leave before sunk. Crew aboard submarine for some time. Ship's boats were towed fifty miles."

Four Vessels Torpedoed

London, July 27.—Reports of the sinking of four vessels by German submarines were received today. Two were British trawlers, a third was a Norwegian bark and the fourth, the Danish steamer, Nougill.

The Hill trawler Euden was torpedoed and sunk off the Orkney Islands, near the spot where the American Leelanaw was sent to the bottom. The crew is reported to have been saved. The trawler Hosari and the steamer Nougill were sunk in the North Sea. All of the crews are said to have been landed.

Germany Sunk Submarine

Berlin, July 27.—A German submarine sank the French submarine, Mariette in the narrows of the Dardanelles yesterday, a Constantinople dispatch received here asserted today. Members of the Mariette's crew were saved and made prisoners.

Steamer Is Released

London, July 27.—The San Francisco government's probe will be complete. None of the government ship steam inspectors here greeted the secretary upon his arrival and he proceeded to his hotel alone.

GERMANY'S STAND WILL BE AGAINST ANY CONCESSIONS

Under Secretary Zimmerman Grants Interview to Press Representative

OFFICIAL DECLARES GERMANS DEMAND FIRMNESS

Answer to Latest American Note Will Probably Not Be Transmitted Soon

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Salient points of Germany's position as outlined by Under Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, who said Germany must stand firm, and Germany will never do anything to bring about a break with the United States.

It is hoped that a settlement of the submarine controversy is still possible. Germany tried in the last note, but her proposals were not accepted.

Germany can never give up submarine attacks. The people would never sanction that. They will back up the government.

Germany tried, in her last note, to accomplish the desires of the United States in safeguarding the lives of American citizens on passenger ships, but it was not accepted.

There is no hurry in replying to the latest American note.

Officials still declare it is unwise for Americans to travel on belligerent ships.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

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Berlin, via The Hague, July 27.—Germany, in her reply to the American note, must stand firm.

Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Zimmerman today read me this excerpt from a letter, one of many that he and other officials have received from citizens, indicating that the German people will not sanction giving up the submarine warfare.

"Firmness and courtesy are needed," the letter continued.

"Exactly," said Zimmerman as he tapped the desk before him to emphasize this remark.

"Do the future relations between Germany and America look as dark as some declare?" I asked the under secretary.

"No," came the quick response.

"In this day and age it is possible for two great nations to differ without coming to a break. Germany will never do anything to bring that about. You can assure the American people of that."

"Is adjustment of the controversy still possible?" I pursued further.

"We hope so," Zimmerman replied.

"We tried our best in the last note, but your government did not accept our proposals."

"What we shall do next is, of course, not decided. We have not yet discussed the note here in the foreign office. It will be some time before it can be discussed fully in other government departments. But in all probability we will answer in the manner of the writer of this letter when he says, 'be firm.' We can never give up submarine attacks. The people would never sanction that."

Zimmerman asked if public opinion in the United States would sanction the last American note. I answered that I believed it would.

"Well, you can see that the people here will back us up," he remarked. I suggested that the United States only desired to safeguard the lives of its citizens on passenger ships.

"Germany tried to accomplish that in the last note, but it was not accepted," was the answer.

How soon Germany will send a reply to the latest American communication is at present undeterminable. Under Secretary Zimmerman said:

"There is no hurry," he continued. "Your president undoubtedly is a figure of the greatest importance in America, but we in Germany have faced greater problems than this. A nation at war has its daily worries."

Despite the obvious contained in the last American note, German officials still declare it unwise for Americans to travel upon belligerent ships.