FULL LEASED WIRE DISPATCHES

The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS OVER 3800 DAILY

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR | SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915 | PRICE TWO CENTS | ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

EASTERN PAPERS DECLARE SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS

If Americans Were Drowned Without Warning Action Must Follow

ADMINISTRATION WILL ACT AFTER DELIBERATION

Sinking of Arabic Is Now Regarded As "Deliberately Unfriendly" Act

New York, Aug. 20.—Metropolitan newspapers of the east, in editorial expressions on the sinking of the Arabic, today took the view that while the situation is serious, full information should be awaited before action is taken. The opinion was generally expressed that Germany could not expect to maintain friendly relations with the United States and contiue such attacks upon ships carrying Americans.

Expressions of the New York Times and World and the Boston Globe were typical of the opinions expressed in the east. The Times said:

"It should be plain, even to war-mad Germany, that friendly relations cannot continue if these intolerable wrongs continue to be perpetrated."

New York World: "No verdict can be pronounced until all evidence is received. The situation is undeniably serious."

Boston Globe: "If we assume that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and that Americans were lost, then this country must decide the grave question of what is to be done. The question is of doing, not talking. We must wait for the facts.

(By C. P. Stewart.)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 20.—The administration is keeping an open mind with regard to the sinking of the liner Arabic by a German submarine.

Nothing will be said or done officially, it was stated today, until all the facts are in and the best possible information as to the circumstances surrounding the torpedoing of the liner is in the hands of the state department. Everything possible is being done to hasten the receipt of details official reports from Ambassador Page, but even when these reports are in, explanations may be forthcoming which will have a material bearing on the situation.

The outlook was deemed extremely serious today. Personally, officials said, they had no doubt so far as reports now indicate, that the sinking of the Arabic with Americans aboard could only be deemed as "deliberately unfriendly" in accordance with the warning given Germany in the last note forwarded to Berlin.

The fact that two Americans are missing and presumably perished was also calculated to so arouse public opinion as to embarrass the administration's policy of coolness and deliberation. This is not saying that the British version of the attack, in the report that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, will be accepted. It was remarked that the administration preferred the testimony of Americans, though stories from the latter so far also agree that the liner was not warned.

It was suggested today that Captain Finch might have attempted to escape after seeing the torpedo attack made upon the Dunsley, which was near the Arabic, and in this case justification might be offered for the sinking of the White Star liner.

Attack Answer to Note.

It was admitted that the administration will be glad to accept any explanation which does not involve a "deliberately unfriendly" interpretation of the incident. Those who view the sinking of the Arabic with pessimism declared the attack upon the liner was an answer to the last American note in which warning was given of the attitude this government would be forced to take if German naval commanders repeated their acts in contravention of American rights.

On the other hand the optimists pointed out the spreading of German propaganda in an effort to gain the good will of Americans. They said they did not believe Germany would deliberately commit an unfriendly act after trying to get public sympathy.

The disposition in official circles today was to deprecate suggestions that at the worst the incident means war. It was conceded that it looks like a break in diplomatic relations might result, but this would mean war only if Germany so interpreted the severance of relations. Certainly, the administration will do everything possible to avoid trouble. The tendency toward war will be resisted. It is not believed the nation is favorable to war.

LABORER SUICIDED.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—Said to have been despondent because of a series of quarrels with his wife, Ed Harper, aged 52, a laborer, drank carbolic acid and died in the hospital today.

NO PASSENGER SAW SUBMARINE BEFORE TORPEDO WAS SHOT

Queenstown, Aug. 20.—Not a single survivor from the Arabic interviewed here today saw the submarine which sent the White Star liner to the bottom. Several saw the U boat which torpedoed the Britsh steamer Dunsley nearby and they believe the same vessel dealt the Arabic her death blow, but all agreed that the first warning of their own impending disaster was the sighting of a white streak in the water, marking the track of the torpedo which struck the big ship.

The calm which prevailed and the order maintained by Captain Finch and his crew impressed all passengers of the Arabic, especially several who had been in other disasters and saw lives lost owing to panic. The passengers and members of the crew who were drowned were said today to have been in two boats which capsized immediately upon striking the water. Some of the crew are also believed to have been blown to pieces by the explosion of the torpedo. They were men in the engine room and some passengers said they saw pieces of their bodies blown out upon the water when a great hole was torn in the side of the liner.

Joseph G. DeLorrimer, a lawyer of Montreal, and son in-law of the Canadian minister of marine, told a thrilling story of the Arabic rolling over on the last boat that was launched from her and throwing the occupants into the water.

"Most of the passengers were on deck or at breakfast when the Arabic was hit," said DeLorrimer. "Possibly 50 were still in their berths. About 9 o'clock we saw a submarine approaching a vessel which we found out afterwards was the Dunsley. There was a faint sound of an explosion and we took it for granted the Dunsley had been torpedoed. About 15 minutes we had our own explosion. The Arabic stopped almost immediately. The ship rocked and then began to keel over. Most of the passengers and crew took to the boats speedily and without any show of panic.

"I was among the last to enter one of the boats. It had not cleared the side of the Arabic when the vessel rolled over. She struck us and we were thrown into the water.

"I thought all was over. I do not know what happened to the others who were in the boat, but when I came up some one in a sinking life boat threw me a hawser. I tied it around a raft which was floating nearby and clung to it until I was picked up. By that time I was exhausted. I saw ten boats pull away from the Arabic. One was filled with water soon after clearing the liner and sank.

"The sister of the Arabic's surgeon was thrown into the water when one boat sank. A sailor swam toward her and Captain French of the rescue ship dived into the water and helped him. It was fine work."

Stella Carroll, a professional singer, said the women aboard the Arabic were particularly calm and displayed great self control. Several were scantily clad when they were forced to hurry on deck and suffered severely from the cold wind which was blowing. Many were still in their berths and were clad only in their nght clothng. They were furnished with clothes upon reaching Queenstown.

"There were four women and 29 men in our boat," said Mrs. Carroll. "We got off safely and rowed away from the Arabic as she was sinking. I saw Captain Finch dive as the ship settled into the water. The women were in great distress owing to their lack of clothing and the cold, and to keep up ther spirits I sang 'Tipperary'."

B. Curry, the assistant purser and several others corroborated the story of Captain Finch himself, who said he stood on the bridge of the Arabic until that structure began to go under.

"I was on the brdge at 9:15 watching the Dunsley which had apparently been torpedoed," said the captain. "Suddenly on our starboard side, I saw the wake of a torpedo. It was not more than 30 yards away. I did not see the submarine and had no warning of the attack.

"The torpedo hit us to starboard. Water spouted up with the explosion and some life boats were splintered. The ship began to settle rapidly, but absolute order was maintained. The small boats had been previously swung out, as I knew there were submarines in the vicinity. If two boats had not capsized there would have been scarcely any casualties.

"I stayed on the bridge until the water lapped my feet. When I came up my head was injured by hitting a piece of wreckage, but I was able to swim toward a raft. There I helped a mother, holding a baby, clamber on the raft. Twenty minutes later we were rescued."

BULGARIANS MAY JOIN WITH ALLIES WHO MEET TERMS

Italy's Consent To Division of Albania With Serbia Only Point Unsettled

Paris, Aug. 20.—Bulgaria may be induced to join the allies if Italy will consent to divide Albania between Serbia and Greece with Italy retaining the port of Avalona, according to dispatches here today.

Advices from Nish declare that Serbia has notified the allies of her willingness to cede Serbian Macedonia to Bulgaria if Serbian interests in Albania are given proper consideration. The Venizelos party of Greece is reported to be favorable to ceding Greek Macedonia to Bulgaria in return for a portion of Albania. This would meet all of the Sofia government's demands for participation in the war on the side of the allies and all that is said to be needed at present is Italy's consent to the division of Albania.

The Giornale Italia, in Rome, today partially confirmed the reports contained in dispatches here today and predicted that Albania would be divided between Greece and Serbia. Its positive statement that Bulgaria would enter the war within a few weeks is not credited, however.

It is believed here that General Jacoffs supplanting War Minister Fitcheff in the Bulgarian cabinet may have resulted from the present situation in Sofia, though it was officially announced Fitchell retired because of ill health.

Legation Thinks It Possible.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Though without official advices, the Bulgarian legation here today did not discredit the report that Bulgaria would soon join the allies.

"It is not impossible," said First Secretary Pilleff.

FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 20.—G. F. Ordway, prominent citizen of Boston, fell to his death on Mount Rainier, in the vicinity of the Bee Hive Thursday afternoon While descending from the peak. Meager information given out at Longmire Springs this morning stated that Mr. Ordway fell about 25 feet, fracturing his skull.

The body is being brought to Tacoma.

AMERICAN COUNCIL SAYS FOUR MISSING

Name of Mrs. Moore Is Added ---No Doubt of Mrs. Bruguiere's Death

London, Aug. 20.—American Consul Frost at Queenstown this afternoon reported Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, J. K. Kellett and Miss T. Moore, American passengers of the Arabic, as missing.

The name of Miss Moore is an addition to the list of Americans and the others were reported saved from other sources.

Frost had previously reported Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere and Dr. Edmund Wood as the only Americans unaccounted for. If the latter four now reported as unaccounted for are lost, it would appear that all of the passengers missing are Americans. The White Star line maintains that all but six passengers are accounted for.

Despite the report made by Consul Frost, the White Star line this evening said it was informed that only two Americans were missing. No "Miss Moore" sailed on the Arabic, the line officials said. The others named by Frost are safe, it was maintained.

No Doubt of Her Death.

Queenstown, Aug. 20—Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere, widow of Emil Bruguiere, San Francisco millionaire, perished when the White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine yesterday.

The death of Mrs. Bruguiere was confirmed today by her son, Louis, who was with her, and told of his mother's struggles in the water after the Arabic went down.

"Mother and I were among the last to leave the promenade deck after the

(Continued on Page Five.)

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Fair tonight and Saturday; northerly winds.

LOSS OF LIFE IS GROWING HEAVIER IN GULF REGION

Property Damage Thought To Exceed Fifty Millions of Dollars

GALVESTON UNDER MARTIAL LAW TODAY

Governod Issues Statement That Outside Help Is Not Needed

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 20.—With the actual recovery of scores of bodies and unverified reports of others being found in addition to persons who are known to be missing, indications today were that the Texas storm toll would exceed 200.

Estimates as to the property damage done by the terrific hurricane and floods are largely speculative, but it is believed the loss will amount to more than $50,000,000 for the entire storm area.

Reports here today established that 101 persons are known to have perished ni the storm. There are 155 missing and it is feared that half of these are dead. With the complete abatement of the storm, relief measures are being pushed to the utmost and drinking water one of the most urgent needs of Galveston, will now reach the island city soon.

Trains from Houston are en route to Texas City today, carrying water, food, clothing and other supplies. From Texas City the supplies will be taken to Galveston on barges.

It will require three weeks to complete the wooden trestle which is to be built to temporarily take the place of the causeway which connected Galveston with the mainland. Work is to be started as soon as men and materials can reach the scene, but until the trestle is complete Galveston will be cut off from rail communication as a result of the destruction of a large section of the causeway.

The loss of life in Galveston was today placed at from fourteen to twenty. At Texas City thirty-two are declared to have perished and nineteen are reported dead at Surfside. These are the heaviest losses of individual points, though more than a score of towns report from one to six deaths.

Galveston is still under martial law with armed soldiers on duty in the streets and about public buildings and hotels. Eight bodies are said to have been sighted in the bay there. The destruction of the light house at Surfside fifty miles from Galveston, has been confirmed. All of the nineteen persons reported to have perished at Surfside met their death when the light house collapsed under the battering of the high sea and wind.

From Houston, where he has gone to aid relief work, Governor Ferguson issued a statement stating that outside assistance would not be needed. 8The governor said his information was that the loss of life was not great.

Galveston Is Game.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 20.—Galveston today began a brave struggle to recover from the devastating tropical hurricane which swept the city and southeastern Texas. Late reports indicate that between 14 and 20 persons perished here and upwards of 200 in the entire storm district, and while some towns and villages are still to be heard from, those which bore the brunt of the hurricane turned their attention to work of relief and reconstruction.

All food, fuel, clothing and money is held in common by the people of Galveston. All places of shelter have also become common property. Private houses have become miniature hotels, as persons whose homes were destroyed in the storm are being taken in and cared for. Change is scarce and money is being loaned to strangers. Supplies of clothing swept away when houses toppled over in the wind and were carried away by the high waters are being replenished by acquaintances of the victims.

There is no danger of actual starvation visiting Galveston before rail or wagon communication with the city can be restored, but the supply of bread in the city is low.

The Morgan line steamers El Siglo, and El Vallo and the Mallory line ship Concho are feared to have been lost in the storm. They were due to arrive from New York at the same time the British steamer Glenbridge arrived from England. The United Fruit line steamer Beatrice is at her dock here today, but in a badly leaking condition.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC DENIES.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 20.—Southern Pacific officials denied that the company was sending letters to former workmen, who went out on strike, asking them to return to work. The Southern Pacific says it has all the employes it needs.

Northern France Asserts Southern France Not Brave

By William Philip Simms.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Paris, Aug. 3.—(By mail.)—Northern France accuses Southern France of lacking courafge grit "dency.',Yse ,oin lacking courage, of possessing a yellow streak, of talking a whole lot and doing little in the way of slaughtering Germans.

Since the very commencement of the the war stories have been going the rounds concerning the behavior of certain regiments, said regiments being recruits in the Midi-Southern France. Boiled down these stories have it that these regiments turned and fled in disorder immediately they found themselves under fire, that this happened more than once but that the guilty regiments had been badly punished.

Is it true that Frenchmen from Southern France make bad soldiers? To the neutral observer this would not appear true for four of France's greatest generals hail from that corner of the country. These are General Joffre, General Gallieni, General Foch and General Castelnau.

Between northern and southern France there has always been a feud not unlike that which exists—or did exist—between the north and the south in the United States. So far as outsiders are concerned, France is France without distinction as to the particular part of the country one claims as home. But among themselves the northerner looks down on the southerner and vice versa; both claim to be the real and true French, both the speakers of the purest language; both claim chivalry as their own particular birthright and so on up and down the line.

I asked a highly educated soldier belonging to one of the regiments which are said to have distinguished themselves by bad "morale" under fire, what was in the story. He replied:

"We are blamed for what has happened in every war since wars began; we ran but we only did what the best soldiers in the world have done, and would have done again under similar circumstances.

"The war broke out suddenly. Almost without warning we were hustled out of offices, from behind counters, from desks and studies into uniforms and rushed into trains. Our trains went directly upon the battlefield and we were detrained actually under heavy fire. We did not have time to assemble, to get our bearings, anything. We got off the train to me shot down. Somebody ran. Somebody followed. Two more followed the first and the others seeing some running away, followed suit. It is a psychological fact that this is what happens arways under these circumstances.

"We should have been halted a mile to the rear, assembled and marched, in orderly fashion, into the firing line. In that way we would have had time to look around, to see where we were, to catch courage one from another. Wake the boldest man from heavy sleep, in the dead of night, and let him have a great danger to face. He will be afraid providing he is not too stupid to have any sensations at all. Wake him up and give him a few minutes time to get himself together, then let him face the danger and he will meet it as a brave man should.

"So it should have been with us. It was bad leadership to precipitate men who had never been under fire, men fresh from the arms of wife or sweetheart or mother, into action in such sudden fashion. Men who have once faced bullets can be handled that way but not raw recruits."

The story that soldiers from the south of France lack courage is no doubt a slander. General Joffre comes from Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees; General Gallieni from Saint-Beat, also in these mountains; General Foch from the village of Valentine, likewise of the mountains between France and Spain; while General Castelnau calls Garidech his home, this little town being on the plains about Toulouse.

These soldiers have already won places in history by their iron courage; they are the men in whose hands the fate of France rests; they are the commanders in chief of all the French and thus far the whole world agrees they have accomplished wonders.

Yes, they are from the Midi.

The southern Frenchman does not lack courage. Nor does he lack patriotism. He is different, yes, from his northern French brother, but he is all there just the same. He talks differently, eats differently, thinks differently, dresses differently, lives differently, so why should he not fight differently and—in this great war—die differently.

KAISER DECORATES ADMIRAL FOR HIS UNDER SEA SUCCESS

Von Tirpitz Receives Order of Pour le Merit For Submarine Campaign

GERMAN SUBMARINE VICTIMS

Since the German submarine war began last February 1,736 noncombatants, including 118 Americans have beed killed as the result of the operations of the undersea boats.

Between 350 and 400 ships of all nationalities and all classes have been sunk.

The last official estimate by the British press bureau was made on July 29. It stated that 112 British merchantmen and 108 fishing vessels had been sent to the bottom. Possibly 50 belligerent vessels have sunk since then, but the strict British censorship makes it impossible to get an accurate estimate.

About 79 neutral ships have been torpedoed since the German order took effect.

Amsterdam, Aug. 20.—The kaiser has conferred the order of pour le merit upon Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz because of "increasing submarine successes," according to Berlin dispatches here today.

London, Aug. 20.—That two Americans perished when the White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine off Fastnet yesterday, was practically accepted here this afternoon.

Hope was all but abandoned that Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere, of New York and San Francisco, and Dr. Edmund Wood, or Janesville, Wis., are safe. A thorough search made in Queenstown for the missing Americans failed to reveal any trace of them, and it is now believed they were drowned when one of the boats lowered from the Arabic capsized soon after reaching the water.

From American Consul Frost at Queenstown came an official report this afternoon that Mrs. Bruguiere and Dr. Wood are the only Americans missing.

(Continued on Page Three.)

WITHOUT WARNING ARABIC WAS SENT TO FATAL PLUNGE

Stories Told By Survivors Agree That Blow Came Unexpectedly

American survivors on Arabic:

A. Heille Nehker, Logan, Utah.
James Oulihan, Philadelphia.
Thomas Elmore, New York.
Rev. F. A. McAllister, Chambersburg, Pa.
James T. Rowley, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Della Covington, New York.
John Olsen, San Francisco.
Louis Bruflere, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Collier, Buffalo.
Miss Sadie Shrimpton, Syracuse, N. Y.
Claude Roode, Schenectady, N. Y.
John Nolan, Trenton, N. J.
John Olschewski.
Christopher McTamley, Trenton, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess.
Mr. and Mrs. James Calmon.
Leopold Moore.
John Dolan.
W. I. Ramsdell.
William Hughes.
J. Kellett.
Fred Martin, Winston-Salem, N. C.
John F. Day.
Miss L. G. M. Day.

Missing:

Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere, San Francisco.
Dr. Edmund Woods, Janesville, Wis.

London, Aug. 20.—On the heels of the torpedoing and sinking of the White Star liner Arabic yesterday, German submarines have displayed almost unprecedented activity during the past 18 hours.

Reports of five vessels being sunk and one damaged reached here today, and six, in addition to the Arabic, were announced as having been sent to the bottom yesterday.

The largest ship to be reported torpedoed and sunk today was the White Star freighter Bovic, a vessel of 6538 tons. Although it was the biggest ship

(Continued on Page Five.)

GERMANS CAPTURE STRONGHOLD WITH MANY PRISONERS

Novo Georgiewsk Falls With Great Army and Stores of Munitions

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND PRISONERS ARE REPORTED

Russians Held Fortress In Order To Check Pursuit of German Army

Berlin, via wireless to London, Aug. 20.—Novo Georgiewsk has fallen.

The capture of the fortress to the west of Warsaw was officially announced today.

Novo Georgiewski is 20 miles west of Warsaw. As the Germans advanced upon the Polish capital the invading armies went around the fortress and with the fall of Warsaw Novo Georgiewsk was isolated. The Russians decided to defend the fortress, however, leaving a strong garrison to oppose the Germans. The siege was in progress for more than a week and German papers estimated yesterday that about 50,000 Slavs would fall into the hands of the Teuton army with the capture of the fortress.

Novo Georgiewsk is the last of the Vistula fortresses to be held by the Russians. The Germans have now made a sweep of the entire line, reducing Kovno, Ostrolenka, Lomaz, Novo Georgiewsk, Ivangorod and Lublin.

It is believed that at least 40,000 Russians were captured when Novo Georgiewsk was occupied and it is also likely numerous cannon were taken. The first announcement from the war office made no mention of the number of prisoners or cannon captured.

Kaiser Wilhelm, it was announced, departed from Novo Georgiewsk to congratulate personally General Van Beseler upon the capture of the fortress.

Novo Georgiewsk has a fortress of the first class and of the greatest strength. Napoleon erected the main defenses in 1807 and the Russians improved them. The garrison which was left behind by Grand Duke Nicholas to defend the fortress numbered between 50,000 and 75,000 men. It was held for the purpose of blocking the Teutonic advance after the fall of Warsaw.

80,000 Prisoners Taken.

Berlin, via wireless to London, Aug. 20.—The fortress of Novo Georgiewsk has fallen and six generals and 85,000 Russian troops have been made prisoners by the Germans, the war office announced today.

An early official statement merely announced the capture of the fortress west of Warsaw. Its fall had been anticipated for the past fortnight, and while it was expected numerous prisoners would taken, the vast number announced by a later statement from the war office, exceeded all estimates that had been made as to the strength of the Slav garrison.

General Von Beseler, who commanded the troops attacking Novo Georgiewsk was personally congratulated by the kaiser for reducing the last fortress on the Vistula line of the Russian defenses. General Von Beseler now has the distinction of having captured two of the most powerful forts of the enemy. He was in command of the German forces before Antwerp and captured that city.

The Germans captured 700 cannon in taking Novo Georgiewsk.

Around Brest-Litovsk, Field Marshal Von Mackensen is gaining everywhere, the official statement also declared.

On the western front minor successes were reported over the French. The enemy forces were ejected from trenches which they had captured between Angres and Souchez, it was stated. In the Vosges, a small first line position was lost to the French near Schratzmannelle.

BERLIN FEARS EFFECT.

London, Aug. 20.—Berlin newspapers have been ordered to withhold the news of the sinking of the liner Arabic until further notice from the government, according to Amsterdam dispatches here this afternoon.

"It is evident that Berlin is nervous and fears serious differences," one dispatch said.

MAY MOVE CAPITAL.

London, Aug. 20.—The Russian government is considering moving the capital from Petrograd to Moscow, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post today. The move is being considered because Moscow is more ideally situated and not on account of the advance of the German armies upon Russian soil, the correspondent said.

Boston Globe: The idea of Boies Penrose in the role of a reformer seems strange, until you find that it is tariff reformer.