

FULL LEASED
WIRE DISPATCHES

The Daily Capital Journal

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

CIRCULATION IS
OVER 3800 DAILY

OLITA FORTRESS NOW OCCUPIED BY GERMAN ARMY

Last of Two Important Russian Strongholds Is Captured

WARSAW - PETROGRAD ROAD IN GERMAN GRIP

Over Two Hundred Thousand Russians Taken Since Warsaw's Fall

Berlin, via wireless to London, Aug. 27.—The fortress of Olita, one of the last of the two strongholds defending the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, has been occupied by the Germans. This announcement was made by the war office today.

Grodno is now the only Slav fortress holding out.

Olita is midway between Kovno, the fortress recently captured by Field Marshal Von Mackensen, and Grodno. It is 50 miles north of the latter fortress, which is now expected to fall at any time.

The railway to Petrograd, running through Vilna, is but 28 miles east of Olita and Vilna is but 53 miles to the northeast.

Capture 200,000 Russians.

Berlin, via The Hague, Aug. 27.—More than 200,000 Russians have been captured by the Austro-German forces since Warsaw fell and the great sweep against the Brest-Litovsk line set in. Several thousand cannon have been taken and enough rifles have fallen in the hands of the Teutonic allies to supply several divisions.

In the operations resulting in the capture of the vast amount of booty, the Slavs have been driven back more than 100 miles on their center. The capture of Brest-Litovsk, announced yesterday, aroused the greatest enthusiasm in Berlin, and advices today indicated a steady pursuit of the rapidly retreating Slav armies.

All of the first line fortresses and fortified positions of the enemy have now been captured. With the fall of Brest-Litovsk and Bialostok only the fortress of Grodno, on the second line, remains in the hands of Grand Duke Nicholas. Grodno is expected to fall before the end of the week. With the evacuation of Bialostok, immediately south of Grodno, and the retreat of the Russians to the north, the fortress is left all but isolated.

South of the fortress the Slavs are hurrying in retreat upon Vilna. There are no indications that Grand Duke Nicholas has any intention of attempting to make a stand there. The city has already been stripped of everything of military value, except supplies necessary for the troops in the vicinity. All dispatches lead to the belief that the Russians will continue to fall back upon the Dvinsk-Pinsk line, counting upon the swamps and forests which must be traversed by the Germans if the pursuit is resorted to, to halt the enemy.

Duly measure reports have been received as to the operations continuing about Brest-Litovsk. The Slavs in that region are in full retreat, but how far the pursuit of the Austro-Germans has progressed is not known. The Russians are relying on the swamps in this district to protect their flank and permit a safe withdrawal.

Official reports today failed to contain statements of the Austrians in connection with their advance through Kovno. This latter place is the southeasternmost point against which the Austrians have been operating. It was pointed out that the same claim was made in reports from Vienna several weeks ago.

The evacuation of Grodno is now certain as a result of the Russian retreat from the remainder of the Kovno-Litovsk line. The forces which captured Olita are now moving eastward rapidly toward the Petrograd railway with their left wing in close touch with the right wing of the army advancing on Vilna.

Zepplins Aid Turkey.

Amsterdam, Aug. 27.—A dozen Zepplins have been employed to relieve the shortage of shells of Turkey, according to reports received here from Berlin today.

With the attacks of the allies becoming constantly more violent and the need of the Turks for ammunition to resist the attacks becoming more pressing, Germany is declared to have resorted to her squadron of aerial cruisers in an effort to save the situation in the Balkans.

Upwards of 100 tons of fine machinery used in making shells are declared to have been transported through the air by the Zepplins to Turkey. The machinery was first taken to the Austrian frontier. There the Zepplins were loaded and taken to the big airships which sailed across Serbia toward Constantinople.

The trips are said to have been made at night in order to escape detection by Bulgarian border guards and also to avoid protests against the violation of Bulgarian territory, owing to the neces-

OIL KING IS SCORED IN WEST'S REPORT ON COLORADO STRIKE

Chicago, Aug. 27.—One of the most severe arraignments of individuals and their methods ever included in a communication to a national investigating body, marks the report of George F. West to the industrial relations commission, placing responsibility for the bloody Colorado coal strike at the door of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The report, made public here today, charged Rockefeller, Jr., with approving measures to coerce the Colorado state government and with floating the will of President Wilson.

Rockefeller Responsibility.

"Mr. Rockefeller's responsibility has a significance beyond even the sinister results of his policy in Colorado," the report said. "The perversion of and contempt for government, the disregard of public welfare and the defiance of public opinion during the Colorado strike must be considered as only one manifestation of the autocratic and anti-social spirit of a man whose enormous wealth gives him infinite opportunity to act in similar fashion in broader fields."

The trial and conviction of John D. Lawson, the Colorado labor leader, on a charge of murder was denounced as "anarchism stripped of every pretense of even that chimerical idealism that fires the unbalanced mind of the bomb-thrower." The report declared Lawson was believed to be a man of exceptionally high character and a "good citizen in every sense of the term." After reciting that Lawson was tried by a judge appointed by Governor Carlson after serving as attorney for the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, and giving other details of the case, it said:

Lawson Conviction Scored.

"The prosecution and conviction of Mr. Lawson under these circumstances and his sentence to life imprisonment at hard labor, marked the lowest steps of the prostitution of Colorado's government to the will of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company and its associates. It is the crowning infamy of all the infamous records in Colorado of American institutions perverted and debauched by selfish interests. It is anarchy stripped of every pretense of even that chimerical idealism that fires the unbalanced mind of the bomb-thrower. It is anarchy for profits and revenge, and it menaces the security and integrity of American institutions as they seldom have been menaced before."

With the statement that the Colorado strike was a revolt by whole communities against arbitrary economic, political and social domination by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company and smaller companies, following its lead, the report declared:

"The policies and acts of the executive officials of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, and the other companies that acted with them, had the hearty support and endorsement of the greatest and most powerful financial interest in America, that of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who controlled the company through the ownership of approximately 40 per cent of its stocks and bonds."

ENGLAND BIDS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Willing to Submit Germany's Contention of Free Seas to Arbitration

(By J. W. T. Mason.)
(Written for the United Press.)

New York, Aug. 27.—Premier Viviani of France and Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister, have answered in entirely different moods the tentative peace suggestions made by Germany. Viviani's reply was a vague reference to France's determination to fight until Belgium has been freed and Alsace-Lorraine has been reconquered. Grey goes further than this patriotic generality. With high statesmanship he discuses the German demand for

ally of making part of the journey across this country.

Each Zepplin carried from three to four tons of machinery at a time, and by repeated trips, the entire supply of machinery which will enable the Turks to manufacture a great supply of shells is declared to have been transported to Constantinople.

Olita was evacuated without any show of resistance, the official statement said, and the Russians withdrew to the east.

Simultaneously a detachment of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army defeated the enemy in an engagement south of Kovno. East of Osowetz and southeast of Mitau, fighting is now in progress.

Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces are advancing rapidly upon the railway from Brest-Litovsk to Minsk, it was stated. They have reached a position northeast of Kamenez, Litovsk, less than 20 miles from the railroad.

Further south Field Marshal Von Mackensen drove the Slavs back across the Rya river.

tained their unyielding and defiant attitude of opposition to enlightened public opinion of the entire nation had they not been bulwarked by the material and moral power wielded by the largest private fortune in the world.

Rockefeller's Letters.

"During all the seven tragic and bitter months that preceded Ludlow, Mr. Rockefeller was latter after latter in praise of men whose acts during this period had precipitated a reign of terror and bloodshed. It was only when the Ludlow massacre filled the press of the nation with the editorial denunciation, when mourners in black silently paraded in front of his New York office, when cartoons in the press plucked him and his father before an angry public, that at last complacency gave way to concern in his letters and telegrams to Denver."

Workers Driven to Revolt.

"When the economic, social and political domination of the coal companies finally drove the workers to revolt, the report declared the owners not only refused to admit the possibility of any grievance, 'but at a time when they could have prevented a strike by merely granting a conference to the union officials, they chose instead to refuse the conference and in doing so made themselves responsible for the disasters and tragedy that followed.'"

Attacking Governor Carlson and Attorney General Farrar for their so-called "law and order policy," which was marked by the Lawson trial and indictments against numerous other union men, the report said:

"The same authorities who conducted this and other successful prosecutions of strikers have taken no steps to prosecute Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, of the Colorado National Guard, or other members of the guard who took part in the wanton slaughter by three armed strikers held prisoner at Ludlow, and in the burning of the Ludlow tent colony which resulted in the death by suffocation of 13 women and children."

Correspondence was submitted outlining the pressure that was brought to bear on Governor Ammons and which resulted in the latter issuing an order permitting the militia to escort strike-breakers and put the state's armed forces on the side of the operators. The publicity campaign started by Rockefeller in his "union education campaign" in behalf of the operators was again outlined and its purpose emphasized.

Storm of Public Wrath.

"Prior to the massacre at Ludlow, the letters proved quite sufficient for Mr. Rockefeller's purpose," the report said. "But the storm of popular wrath that rose after Ludlow demanded more active participation. It was this that Mr. Rockefeller initiated the nationwide publicity campaign by which he hoped to convince the country that the strikers and not his company's mine guard militiamen were responsible for the death of 13 women and children and that the strike itself, instead of a struggle for freedom, was a revolt by blood-thirsty and anarchistic foreigners, led by men who obtained huge incomes from organized agitation and lawlessness."

the freedom of the seas, and says that it is a fit subject for diplomatic negotiations. This is the biggest step toward securing peace England has taken.

Grey links the demand regarding the freedom of the seas with a counter demand regarding a limitation of armaments. Germany must abandon any effort to collect indemnity from the allies, and must not impose her will on the world—which means, in all probability, that peace terms cannot be dictated by Germany, but must be made in a general agreement.

While it was not reiterated by Grey, England will require the evacuation of Belgium as a part of the price for peace; but the future status of Alsace-Lorraine must be a secondary matter for Britain. If France cannot recover the lost provinces through her own efforts, England scarcely is justified in killing off her own male population to make a territorial gift to the French.

Premier Viviani's answer, as it touches on Alsace-Lorraine, is not, in all probability, arousing much interest at Berlin. His speech was delivered to the French deputies rather than toward the German foreign office. Grey's answer is a reply to the address made by the German chancellor.

Unquestionably it can be said that the first informal peace negotiations are under way. Instead of being conducted through intermediaries, they are taking the form of public statements by the ministry. Each is cautiously sounding the other. An armistice may be revealed as suddenly as the war clouds gathered last summer.

William Jennings Bryan, Negro, Is In Trouble

Enreka, Cal., Aug. 27.—Charged with an offense against William Benjamin, Jr., aged 10, of Ferndale, William Jennings Bryan, a negro, connected with a traveling road show, is in the county jail today. He was arrested near Arcata.

Benjamin alleges he was lured by the negro to a deserted mill building. Bryan says he had been drinking heavily and has no recollection of what happened. Ferndale is excited.

FRENCH AIRMEN CONTINUE RAIDS OVER BORDER

Attacks Are Made Principally On Railway Supply Centers

NOEVRE REGION SCENE OF GREAT ACTIVITY

British Claim To Have Sunk Many German Submarines In War

Paris, Aug. 27.—French aviators renewed their raids against German positions during last night and today, attacking a half-dozen railway stations and factories, the war office announced.

The air raids were made principally in the Noevre region and along the railways used by the enemy for the transportation of supplies. The most important points bombarded, the communication stated, were the railway stations at St. Baussant, Essey and Diervoiry and the big gas plant at Dornach. Bombs were also hurled on the station at Mulheim and upon the electric light plant and other buildings there.

In the land operations a series of trenches were captured at Landersbach. Portions of the German positions on the crest of Sondernach were also taken, the official statement said. This consolidates the French positions in this region and renders them more difficult to attack.

The Germans attempted an offensive in the Argonne last night about Auberville, but were promptly halted. Cannonading continued about Arvas and Roye and from Oise to the Aisne.

Sinking Submarines.

London, Aug. 27.—For the first time since the German submarine war was inaugurated, the admiralty today had confirmed reports that a large number of the enemy submarines have been destroyed. Such reports as that made public yesterday by Squadron Commander Bigsforth sinking a submarine by hurling bombs from his aeroplane have previously been kept secret for fear of aiding the enemy.

Particular stress was laid today by the newspapers upon the portion of yesterday's statement from the admiralty which carried confirmation of the fact that many submarines have been sunk. Reporting the destruction of the submarine off Ostend, the admiralty said it was not safe practice to announce such incidents when the Germans have no other way of learning of their losses. Some papers urged that the admiralty announce just how many submarines have been captured or destroyed since February 18, when the under-sea war opened.

The Chronicle said:

"The admiralty doubtless has its own good motives for secrecy, but this official confirmation of what has been known in a general way to many people would be generally welcomed. Perhaps Mr. Balfour might some time see his way clear to giving us a list of total figures."

BASE BALL TODAY

National.	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	11	12	2
Brooklyn	1	1	0
Chicago and St. Paul; Dell and McCarty; Meadows replaced Perdue.			
Pittsburg	1	7	0
New York	2	5	0
Adams and Gibson; Mathewson and Wendell; Murphy replaced Adams.			
First game			
Chicago	4	7	3
Boston	9	16	1
Pierce, Standridge, Zazel and Brennan; Harrgrave; Tyler, Hughes and Whaling.			
Second game			
Chicago	4	8	0
Boston	1	4	4
Pierce and Archer; Hagan and Gowdy.			
Cincinnati	2	6	3
Philadelphia	4	9	1
McKeury, Wingo; McQuillen and Burns.			

American.	R.	H.	E.
First game			
New York	1	7	0
Detroit	8	15	1
Cole, Shawkey and Nunamaker; Dube and Stange.			
Second game			
New York	3	7	0
Detroit	11	14	2
Pieh and Alexander; Boland and Stange; Donovan replaced Pieh.			
Boaton	3	10	1
Cleveland	4	6	0
Gregg and Cady; McNeil and O'Neill; Mays replaced Gregg; Jones replaced Mitchell; Thomas replaced Cady; Carrigan replaced Thomas.			
Philadelphia	2	3	4
Chicago	3	7	2
Wyckoff and Lapp; Cicotte and Schalk.			
Washington	3	4	1

WIFE OF GENERAL PERSHING AND HER DAUGHTERS ARE DEAD

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Suffocated by thick smoke that poured into their room as they slept, Mrs. Frances Pershing, wife of Brigadier General John J. Pershing and three of her children perished when their home at the Presidio, was destroyed by fire here early today.

The body of Mrs. Pershing was found lying over the lifeless form of her youngest daughter, Margaret, aged 5. The other children to perish were also girls, Helen, 8, and Ann, 6.

Little Warren Pershing, 5, the only son, was rescued by soldiers who bravely forced their way into the burning house and found him in rear room, all but overcome.

The wife of Lieutenant Boswell, house guest of Mrs. Pershing, escaped with her two children, Jimmy, 5, and Billy, 2. She was aroused by the smoke and endeavored to warn the general's wife. Mrs. Pershing's door was locked, however, and the cries of Mrs. Boswell brought no response.

Lieutenant Eugene Santehi and C. J. Hazlett, an army truck driver, were the first to reach the Pershing home. The building was already half consumed. Standing in the rear of the house they found William J. Johnson, 35, colored cook, in the Pershing home, clinging to his hands. He was fully dressed.

Lieutenant Santehi seized a ladder and mounted to a second story window. There he found Little Warren, face downward on the floor. Lifting him, he passed the unconscious boy down to Hazlett. Flames filled the rest of the house.

Johnson, the cook, said he was in the basement when the fire started. Santehi and Hazlett declared. He said he had heard children's footsteps above and then smelled smoke. He ran from the house. Asked if the family had escaped, he said:

"No, they are all up there."

Mrs. Boswell and her children had a narrow escape from death. The lieutenant's wife tossed the two little ones from an upper story window into the arms of waiting soldiers and then ran to the ground herself.

City and exposition fire departments responded to the alarm turned in as

soon as the fire was discovered, but the frame dwelling was quickly consumed. The entire post also turned out to fight the blaze.

Police and coroners deputies were detailed to investigate the fire and three members of the United States army medical corps were appointed to a board of inquiry at the Presidio. Those who will make an investigation for the army authorities are Major Howard, first United States cavalry, and Lieutenant Hartz.

Senator Warren's Daughter.

Mrs. Pershing was the daughter of United States Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming. She married General Pershing at Cheyenne, January 26, 1905.

General Pershing has had one of the most spectacular careers of any officer in the United States army. He graduated from the West Point military academy in 1886 and served through the early Indian campaigns. During the operations of the army in the Philippines he served as captain of the regular army and as major of volunteers.

In 1906, while captain of the Fifteenth cavalry, President Roosevelt jumped him over the heads of a long list of colonels to be brigadier general. He has served in the Philippines several times since then, his most notable recent achievement having been his command of the operations against the hostile Moros in Mindanao which terminated on June 12, 1913, in their defeat.

Will Investigate.

Mayor H. H. Whitney, commanding officer of the post, will order a general investigation today. When the alarm of fire was turned in Major Whitney took personal charge of the men attempting to fight the flames.

The origin of the fire will probably never be definitely known, as the house was completely destroyed. It is believed, however, that the open fire places were responsible. There were three of these in the house and several declared two contained fires last night. It is believed live coals rolled out of one of the grates and fired the building.

CIRCUS DAY CROWD LINE CURBS TO SEE AL G. BARNES PARADE

Gilded Wagons and Blaring Bands Lure the Usual Crowd to the Circus

While the long line of gilded wagons passed through the streets of Salem today from the trapeze artists in front to the steam caliope which brought up the rear, the usual circus day crowds lined the streets and then followed the caravan to the circus grounds where the "big open air free exhibition" was to be given. This afternoon the rest of those who tended their way by street car, auto, jitney, family carriage and on foot to the circus grounds, where the big show in the main tent never fails to draw the admission fee from the adult who only goes along to take the children.

The street parade started promptly at 10:30 this morning and came down Court to Commercial and then up State street to the show grounds, while the hundreds of people who came to town today looked over the array of animals, wild, tame, furred, woolly, white, black and striped.

The performance this afternoon started at 1:30 and another complete performance will be given at 7:30 this evening, when most of the townspeople will once again see themselves to the main tent to view the acts which they have viewed annually since they could remember, but now they are obliged to go because the children always like to see the circus.

GANG OF ARSONISTS.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 27.—Alleged by the police to be members of a gang of arsonists who have been working in Oregon, Montana and California, Sanford W. Currier, his wife, Bertha Currier, and Grant Hawley were arrested this afternoon.

The arrests followed several days investigation by the arson squad of the Portland police department.

Currier is charged with arson and the other two arrested are held as witnesses.

It is said by the police that Currier's plan of action was to furnish a rented house, then destroy it and collect the insurance on the contents.

St. Louis 1 | 5 | 1 || Harper and Williams; Loudermilk and Severid. | | | |

LEWIS RELIEVED OF ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Commission Accepts State Engineer's Proposal to Withdraw From Work

The state highway commission held a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the last communication of State Engineer John H. Lewis as the principal topic of discussion. The board adopted Mr. Lewis' suggestion that he be relieved from further responsibility for all highway work and issued a resolution to this effect. If the future chief of the board of the state engineer in the courts. The board has maintained throughout the controversy that it has had the authority to direct the work and that it will do so absolutely in the future.

The controversy is now a closed incident and the controversy which in the beginning promised to assume large proportions has dissolved. At the start Mr. Lewis maintained that he had authority to supervise and direct the work of Mr. Cantine. The board held that it had sole authority over the actions of the chief deputy and the clash of authority took on various aspects until it was decided to try the matter out in the courts. The recent action of Mr. Lewis in withdrawing has removed the possibility of taking the matter to the courts and ended the quibble.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight fair, cool; night fair, cool; east portion, Saturday fair; westerly winds.

SUBMARINES TO SINK NO VESSELS WITHOUT WARNING

If Arabic Was Exception Commander Disobeyed Instructions

VON BERNSTORFF GIVES SUCH ASSURANCE

Full Satisfaction Will Be Recorded If This Point Is Proven

By C. P. Stewart.

Washington, Aug. 27.—It was never Germany's policy to torpedo passenger carrying merchant ships without warning.

Submarine commanders have always been instructed to permit those on board to escape before sinking such vessels.

If any commanders did otherwise, they acted contrary to orders. Supposing the contrary were true, why has not the destruction of unarmed enemy vessels been greater—why have many such craft which might have been sent to the bottom been permitted to escape?

These representations, it was learned on unquestionable though unofficial authority today, will be included in Berlin's showing to the United States in connection with assurance understood to be forthcoming, or already submitted, in answer to the American demands as to the methods employed in Germany's submarine warfare.

It is practically certain that information, at least in part to this effect, has reached the state department. That details are given is not so certain.

With the situation growing out of the sinking of the liner Arabic greatly cleared, however, it was admitted at the state department that considerable "confidential information" regarding Germany's submarine activities was being received from Ambassador Gerard.

The ambassador's formal report giving the first outline of Germany's position was received last night, and advices today were understood to give assurance that no war need be entertained for American lives owing to submarine attacks.

It was naturally asked: In view of Germany's representations, if submarine commanders were not ordered to sink unarmed, passenger carrying ships without warning, how it happened in a number of cases—not only the Lusitania—that disasters occurred under such circumstances. This question has not yet been answered. The only obvious explanation is that the commanders exceeded their authority. More light is expected on this point from more complete communications from Berlin.

Ambassador Von Bernstorff called at the state department today and gave assurance that "full satisfaction" would be accorded the United States if the submarine commander who torpedoed the Arabic exceeded his instructions. After giving Secretary of State Lansing this assurance, the ambassador remarked that the offer was far better than Germany had hitherto gone. He plainly considered all danger of friction as past and was extremely cheerful.

It is understood the proper preparation, so far as Americans are concerned, has also been promised for the torpedoing and sinking of the Lusitania.

The first communication forwarded to Washington by Ambassador Gerard regarding the Arabic, and received last night, is understood to have contained assurances made to the American ambassador by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, bearing out all statements as to Germany's position made by Von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing.

Disobeyed Instructions.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Considerable "confidential information" from Ambassador Gerard is reaching the state department today, Secretary of State Lansing admitted.

The advices from Gerard are understood to be in the form of assurance that Americans need have no fear of further submarine attacks endangering their lives.

Secretary Lansing said he had no further conferences scheduled with Ambassador Von Bernstorff after today, giving the impression that they had disposed of all official conversations until the Arabic report arrives from Berlin.

Satisfaction Will Be Given.

Washington, Aug. 27.—If the submarine commander who torpedoed the Arabic—assuming that the liner was so destroyed—exceeded his instructions, "full satisfaction" will be accorded the United States.

The formal presentation of this assurance from Germany was the mission of Ambassador Von Bernstorff to the state department today, it was learned at the German embassy.

