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SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

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BRITISH LOSS HEAVY IN DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

Nearly Eighty Thousand Men Killed, Wounded and Missing—Fighting In Eastern Front Still Continues Fiercely, Germans Capturing Pinsk According to Official Advice—Greece and Rumania Mobilize On Frontiers of Bulgaria and That Country Protests Against Action

London, Sept. 16.—British losses in killed and wounded in the Dardanelles operations total 78,293. Under Secretary Tennant announced today in the house of commons.

Ras, already partly in ruins were bombarded heavily again last night, the official statement said today. The French answered spiritedly, however, and succeeded in silencing the Teuton batteries.

French hurled hundreds of shells at the German munition depots around Roye and Laasigny, blowing up a number of them. Resultant fires spread a weird glow over the landscape for miles.

The communiqué reported an artillery battle throughout the Woivre, Champagne and Vosges regions, but with no decisive results.

Balkan Situation.

Copenhagen, Sept. 16.—German newspapers have received vague hints that Rumania will aid the allies at an early moment. The reports, however, do not indicate the reason for this move.

Dispatches transmitted from Sofia early today to Rome said Greek and Rumanian troops had massed on the Bulgarian frontier and that Bulgaria has demanded an immediate and definite explanation.

The Sofia messages were the first intimation of any concentration there, and were regarded as significant in view of German hints that Bulgaria may join her side.

Naval Battle Rumor.

London, Sept. 16.—The admiralty was not informed today of a reported naval battle in the North sea, though news agency dispatches from Dutch sources reported violent cannonading which shook windows in the Hook of Holland and Manlius.

Turks to Asia Minor.

London, Sept. 16.—Turks are preparing to transfer their government and financial establishments to Asia Minor, fearing an insurrection in their army. The present plan is to have the German allies man the Turk artillery in an effort to suppress the expected attempt at revolution.

Destroyers Sunk.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Two Austrian destroyers were sunk by an Italian submarine in the Adriatic Monday, according to Turin dispatches today.

Turkish Claim Admitted.

London, Sept. 16.—The admiralty today admitted that the Turkish claim that the British submarine E-7 had been sunk, and her crew captured was "presumably true." The submarine, it was stated, has not returned to its base.

Austrian Right Wing Broken.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—The Austrian right wing crumpled by the Slav offensive, has been forced to retire 20 miles in southeast Galicia, but is fighting desperately. The Russians, continuing their pursuit, have crossed the Strya river and now occupy positions on the western bank. The official statement today claimed they had taken 3,000 Austrian prisoners.

The Austrian retreat extends northward to a point near Brody, it was claimed.

German forces lost heavily before Tarnopol where fighting has been proceeding hotly for several days.

Austrians who attempted to approach Bova were repulsed.

Arras Bombarded.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The suburbs of Arras were bombarded today.

SWEDEN WILL TAKE PART SOON IN GREAT WAR

That Is General Belief of European Statesmen Watching Events

By William G. Shepherd.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Sept. 16.—What will Sweden do? This is the question asked with increasing frequency here.

No one knows why Sweden should do anything. But that she will do something shortly favoring one side or the other in the great war, seems to be an established opinion in the ally countries.

It is undeniable that popular opinion, based on more or less reliable information, is that Sweden will shortly throw her lot with Germany. Inquiry in diplomatic circles develops these facts. Germany is doing her best to bring Sweden into the war.

There is a party in Sweden that favors Germany and is willing to have the Swedish army help the Germans. This party includes the financial interests, but is in the minority numerically.

The progressive party, which outvoted the reactionary party two to one in the past election is anti-German and anti-war.

The war party in Sweden is trying to create popular sentiment against Russia, reminding the Swedes that Russia took Finland from Sweden.

The militarists of Sweden are of the German school; the Swedish army is trained on German lines; the sympathies of many Swedish militarists are with Germany.

The chief outstanding fact is that Sweden's democracy is being severely tested on the war question. If this democracy succeeds Sweden will not enter the war.

ENGLISH ISSUE WORRYING MORE THAN AUSTRIAN

Government Will Send Sharpest Note to London Yet Pinned

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Anglo-American diplomatic situation today was temporarily more urgent than the German-American difficulty.

The sharpest note this government has yet pinned will be sent to London, it was predicted, should investigation prove the truth of American importers' charges that English private interests are obtaining modifications under the British order in council, which have been denied to Americans.

On September 6, Ambassador Page of London notified the state department that in a "few days" arrangements would be made to permit shipment through neutral countries, of goods bought by Americans from Germany before the order in council became effective. Many importers promptly applied at the state department and British embassy for fuller information concerning this notice.

The British embassy, after telling importers to file proofs of time of purchase at the trade advisers' department in the state department, never indicated a willingness to receive such proofs.

"Cooling Off" Process.

Germany and the United States are undergoing a "cooling off" process. It will continue a fortnight.

Secretary of State Lansing leaves tomorrow for a vacation, and German Ambassador Von Bernstorff does not expect to return here meantime.

Considerable importance was attached today to the New York Evening World's quotation of Von Bernstorff as declaring that all "supposed" difficulties between the two nations would be swept away in the next two weeks. His optimism was not reflected, however, by the attitude of official circles. It was reliably reported, however, that the official attitude of anxiety is deliberately maintained.

Concessions, it was said, were likely to be obtained more easily from Berlin if the latter understands that the administration regards the situation as most grave. Furthermore, it was pointed out, an added emphasis will be given to the American diplomatic victory if it is generally appreciated that it was won in the face of difficulties.

The United States insists that Germany shall disavow the Arabic torpedoing. If she does, arbitration, solely on the question of amount of reparation for American lives lost, will undoubtedly follow.

Concerning its request for recall of Austrian Ambassador Dumba, the state department was puzzled by the continued silence of Austrian Ambassador Penfield at Vienna. Communication with Vienna is invariably slow, but his delay in communicating any answer to the American request is the longest thus far.

Dumba's wife is expected here shortly to make preparations for packing the embassy furnishings, preparatory to returning home.

The American legation at Bern today cabled the state department that its message requesting Dumba's recall had been telegraphed to Vienna, but that, since then, communication had been cut for some unknown reason.

TURKS RESUME CAMPAIGN OF EXTERMINATION

Methodical Destruction of Entire Race of People In Progress

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—(By courier to Dedeaghat.)—The Turks have resumed their methodical extermination of Armenians.

They have outraged women. They have sold them into the blackest kind of slavery. They have massacred men by wholesale.

They have driven whole communities from their homes into the desert.

Two hundred thousand villagers between Yeni Chedir and Afion-Karhisar, Asia Minor, have abandoned their homes in fear of the Turkish cruelty, and have fled to the mountains for safety. Turk bands are pursuing them, mercilessly shooting down stragglers unable to keep up with the rout, and capturing women who fall by the way, and exhausted.

At some places, the authorities presided personally over frightful massacres according to private advices reaching here.

Handsome women and children were selected from the victims and apportioned among the Turkish civil and military officers, and robust boys were sold as servants for private families.

The Young Turk party ordered Armenians in Smyrna sent to the interior but Rayney Bey, the local wali and protector of Europeans in Smyrna, refused to permit this, afterwards coming here to explain why he had declined.

The principal newspaper of the Young Turks said editorially that Turkey would be unsafe until the Armenians were either exterminated or forced to embrace the Mohammedan faith. Further, it denounced them as traitors who were aiding the enemy.

The papal nuncio at Constantinople has renewed his appeals to the sublime porte to end the persecutions.

HARMONY RULES TODAY IN LAND GRANT MEETING

Governor Withycombe Made Opening Address to Delegates—Sentiment Seems To Be That Lands Should Be Opened To Settlement But Method Not Yet Agreed Upon—Order of Business Is Adopted and Decision Reached To Hold Night Sessions

While many of us see this land grant question from different angles," said Governor Withycombe in his opening address today, "I think that fundamentally our hopes are identical. We want farmers to be producing prosperity for themselves and for the state on these lands. We want them opened to settlers, development and taxation.

"But whatever the detailed method of their disposition, let us hope that the shackles of restrictive conservatism, which elsewhere have borne so heavily upon our natural heritage, may not be imposed upon these lands."

The Oregon-California Land Grant conference which was called to order at 11 o'clock in the Hall of Representatives by W. L. Vawter, of Medford, rolled smoothly on throughout the day's session as if the wheels were well lubricated and with the keynote of the convention, as expressed by Governor Withycombe in his opening remarks, that the land should be opened to settlers, all appeared to be heartily in accord. From the undercurrent of sentiment which pervaded the floor of the house it seems that all desire that the lands now included in the grant to the railroad be placed on the market in some way that more people may be provided with homes in this state. How they are to acquire these lands is the problem, and which problem will doubtless remain unsolved regardless of any resolutions adopted by this mass meeting of citizens.

This is a conference of about 200 accredited representatives from various organizations and the separate counties of the state. They are attempting to hit upon some plan to open up these lands to settlement. To begin with, the only right of the state of Oregon in these lands, from the terms of the grant as outlined by the decision of the U. S. supreme court, is the right of free speech and the only title and interest is the interest of the citizens as citizens. Their resolutions if acted upon by congress in any way, it is freely admitted, will result in congress compromising in throwing the entire body of lands into a forest reserve. If congress refuses to act it is probable that the railroad company will be forced to dispose of these lands under the terms of the grant. No more than 100 acres to any one person, only to actual settlers and at a price of not to exceed \$2.50 an acre.

The decision of the U. S. supreme court was hastily reviewed by Attorney General Brown in his address on "The Legal Aspect of the Situation," states that congress had in mind the ultimate settlement of these lands by actual residents when the grants were first made by congress to the railroad. The supreme court also held that the terms of the grant were also laws. The terms of the grant, and consequently the law in the case, is that the land shall be disposed of only to actual settlers at a price of not more than \$2.50 an acre and in lots of not more than 150 acres to any one person. If congress refuses to take any action in the matter and the terms of the decision of the U. S. supreme court are adhered to the railroad company will be forced either to dispose of the lands under the terms as outlined or to pay taxes on their actual value if they are held by the railroad as mortgageable security.

The order of business as outlined by the committee on procedure was strictly adhered to and the committee on credentials which was appointed by Chairman Vawter retired to make their report. This committee consisted of F. M. Wilkins, of Lane, chairman; B. G. Looby, of Benton; Theo. Meyers, of Coos; E. E. Blanchard, of Josephine; R. S. Powell, of Multnomah; E. E. Kidley, of Union; J. E. Brown, of Gilliam; L. A. Long, of Washington; and C. P. Strain, of Umatilla. This committee on credentials admitted all of the list of accredited representatives add in addition every other list of delegates that applied for seats on the floor. No contests were made and the harmony of the conference received its first boost. The list of additions is full follows:

J. D. Brown, Gilliam county, president; Farmers' union; H. L. Gilkey, Josephine, in place of H. D. Norton; Peter Loggie, Coos county, in place of L. D. Smith; C. G. Gillette, Josephine county; W. S. Runyan, Clackamas county, representing Actual Settlers' association; W. E. Ball, Toledo, representing Lincoln county; M. M. Davis, Newport, representing Lincoln county; L. C. Smith, Newport, representing Lincoln county; O. V. Hurt, Waldport, representing Lincoln county; J. L. Rickman, Newport, representing Lincoln county; J. H. Collis, Columbia county; Carlton Lewis, Columbia, W. A. Hall, Columbia

GERMANS CAPTURE PINSK

Berlin, via London, Sept. 16.—German forces have captured Pinsk, it was officially announced today.

Pinsk is 143 miles southwest of Minsk and about 100 miles east of Brest-Litovsk. It stands at the junction of the Pripiet and Pina rivers, and is the seat of government of Minsk province. Its population was 28,000 at last figure.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has made further progress along the Riga-Pinsk line, particularly toward Jacobsstadt, and is now driving the Slavs eastward along the banks of the Dwina near Lievenoff. The Russians, it was admitted, are making an iron resistance.

The official statement contradicted Russian claims that the Slavs are making inroads against the Germans in Galicia. On the contrary, it was claimed, the Russians suffered severely in attempting to beat in the Austro-German flank. German artillery was declared to have broken down their attacks.

East of Grodno, the statement admitted, the Russians are still making a strong resistance.

Pinsk's capture was effected by the forces under General Mackensen. The capture is important as marking progress toward the Vilna-Rovno line toward which the whole German line is moving. The city is only 30 miles distant from this front.

AUSTRIA VIEWS DUMBA'S RECALL AS PERSONAL

Asserts That Friendly Relations With United States Will Not Be Broken

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Vienna, Sept. 16.—(By courier to Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 16.)—Austria has not interfered, and will not interfere, with the internal affairs of America. We are too busy with European affairs to bother with strikes in America. But whatever our inquiry shows, we will consider America's request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba purely personal. It cannot disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

This statement was given today to the United Press by an official who is one of a group determining the monarchy's policies. He added that he would be glad to have sent to the United States an explanatory to Austria's attitude toward the recall of Ambassador Dumba for his plan to cripple American munition manufacture.

Whether Austria shall name a successor to Dumba, and if so, how soon, has not yet been determined. The foreign office has apparently not recovered from a surprise occasioned by the American demands. Dumba had been regarded highly by his home office, and officials believed he stood well with the powers at Washington.

"We are awaiting Ambassador Dumba's report," the official added. "Until we hear from him we will take no steps. Before judging the case, we must hear from our own representatives. We hope and firmly believe that the situation will be adjusted without the least interference with the cordial relations between the two governments."

This official praised American Ambassador Penfield as having "discharged a delicate duty with the greatest tact." Penfield, however, would not discuss arrival of the note or its delivery.

VALUABLE CARGOES OF SHIPS ARE SEIZED

London, Sept. 16.—Valuable cargoes of several ships, detained en route from America to Copenhagen, were seized today in the admiralty prize court.

Delivering his judgment, Sir Samuel Evans charged that a number of American shippers had attempted to evade the English blockade of Germany by using false manifests, and warned them that their acts would weigh heavily against them in the future.

Only small portions of the cargoes, which the claimants proved conclusively were consigned to neutral destinations, for neutral consumption, were freed.

The value of confiscated goods is estimated at \$10,000,000, with the heaviest loss falling on American meat packers.

One American concern, Sir Samuel Evans said, forwarded to Copenhagen less than a month after the war started twenty times as much lard as it shipped in peace times. He held it was not reasonable to suppose that this was intended for use in Denmark, leaving the inference that he believed its ultimate destination was Germany.

Likewise Sir Samuel pointed out that an American packer had sent to Copenhagen enormous quantities of canned meats, though previously he had no market there. This he considered evidence that Germany was to be the consumer.

He allowed one Cudahy claim, but disallowed claims by the Swift, Armour, Morris and Solzberger packing houses.

ROOSEVELT PLANS HUNT

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 16.—"Buffalo Bill" Cody, the scout and circus man, his niece, coming to Seattle to live this winter. He will hunt in November in Wyoming, leading a party in which will be Theodore Roosevelt, Clarence Mackay, Craig Biddle, Stewart Edward White, as well as Harry Whitney Treat, a Seattle millionaire, C. B. Biehn, a newspaper man, and a number of other wealthy Seattle men.

GREATEST TOUCH IN ALL HISTORY MAY BE CLOSED

Allied Financial Commission Seems Likely To Get Billion Dollars

New York, Sept. 16.—The allied financial commission appeared today in force on the road to making the most gigantic "touch" in history, the proposed \$1,000,000,000 loan from American bankers.

Gossip in Wall street was that they had succeeded in getting the leading men of the money world to pledge a large part of this enormous sum, and that other pledges appeared likely.

The details necessarily are incomplete, but the framework of the plan seemed to be laid, with an understanding that the bonds should be issued in from two to four series, maturing in from five to ten years, carrying five per cent interest if they can be disposed of at par, and what is vital to America's growing position in the money world, payable in good hard American dollars, all except from any British income tax.

The commissioners still stand close to threats against them, though with special bodyguards, it was believed no actual violence would be attempted against them.

The conference between the commission and leading New York financiers adjourned early today after being in continuous session since yesterday afternoon. New York delegates then left it be known that the billion dollar loan is practically arranged, as they had found American bankers sufficiently willing to participate to guarantee success.

Their views were not changed by reports that some western banks will not participate, nor by pro-German threats to make the loan a national issue and to call a mass meeting of protest here.

The conferees would not say, though, whether they had accepted the visitors' request for a loan with no other security than the allies word. Most of the western participants asked American collateral.

It was rumored today that J. P. Morgan labored unsuccessfully a half hour yesterday with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to enlist the Rockefeller resources in the loan.

Interests Get Together.

New York, Sept. 16.—In an effort to facilitate the allies' billion dollar loan proposal, a "get together" movement of practically all New York financial

ADMIRALTY PRIZE COURT ON GROUND OF ATTEMPTING TO EVADE BLOCKADE

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THE WEATHER

Oregon: Fair tonight and Friday; northerly winds.

