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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

SWEDEN FLAGGRANTLY VIOLATES NEUTRALITY

State Department In Possession of Telegrams of German Officials at Buenos Aires Sent By Swedish Legation As Their Own—Treachery to Argentine Shown in Notes—This Government May Break Relations with Sweden—Argentine May Enter War

Washington, Sept. 8.—The subtle workings of a plot in which Sweden violated neutrality and carried sinister messages between Count Luxburg, Argentine German charge d'affaires, and Berlin was revealed by the state department today.

Luxburg insolently advised his home office that it need not heed Argentine's demands in the U-boat situation.

He counselled that Germany refuse Argentine's pleas and if necessary call in Spanish mediation.

Most daring of all his recommendations was that Germany compel Argentine ships to turn back or to sink them without leaving any traces.

Sweden aided his machinations. The Swedish legation at Buenos Aires forwarded his messages to the Stockholm foreign office as their own official messages.

This was a distinct violation of neutrality, which is likely to result in a delicate situation between the allies and Sweden while Argentine is expected to plunge into the war, now that she sees Germany's scheme is against her bare.

Luxburg sarcastically referred to the acting Argentine minister of foreign affairs as a "notorious ass and Angliophyle."

The communications bore on Argentine's protest in the Monte Protogede case and subsequent developments.

The First Message

Luxburg's first message dated May 19th noted "a great change in public feeling" in Argentine, as the result of the settlement of the Monte case.

In this note Luxburg counselled that two small Argentine steamers heading Bordeaux then should be spared if possible or else be "spurious veranct" — sunk without a trace.

Luxburg had access to news of the secret sessions of the Argentine senate for on July third he enabled in his code that the acting minister had declared Argentine would demand that Berlin promise to sink no more Argentine ships.

The penalty was to be a breach, but Luxburg suggested refusal and, if necessary, Spanish mediation.

On July 26th, following up his sinister moves, Luxburg advised that there be no show of concessions on Germany's part and that she postpone her reply until she had heard further from him.

At that time he saw a change of ministers coming and counselled his government either to turn back the Argentine ships "or sink them without leaving any trace, or letting them through."

Luxburg significantly suggested that "they are all quite small."

The state department refused further comment on the subject than to announce it had turned the messages to the Swedish and Argentine envoys here.

Taken in connection with the Zimmermann note, plotting embolism of Mexico, Japan and the United States this latest revelation furnished clear proof of administration statements that Germany had plotted seriously in the Americas.

The state department revelations recalled the fact that a mysterious trunk

ABE MARTIN

The Second Message

"July 3, 1917, Number 59. I learn from a reliable source that the acting minister for foreign affairs, who is a notorious ass and Angliophyle, declared in a secret session of the senate that Argentine would demand from Berlin, a promise not to sink more Argentine ships. If not agreed to, relations will be broken off. I recommend refusal and if necessary, calling in the mediation of Spain."

The Third Message

"July 9, 1917, Number 64. Without showing any tendency to make concessions, postpone reply to Argentine note until receipt of further reports. A change of ministry is probable. As regards Argentine steamers, I recommend either compelling to turn back, sinking them without leaving any traces, or letting them through. They are all quite small."

Luxburg. "The state department has communicated the messages to the Swedish and Argentine missions here.

The first step likely to be that this government will break relations with Sweden, while Argentine, inflamed at such a plot, is likely to get directly into the war.

Sweden had never before been suspected of such a flagrant violation of neutrality as permitting code messages

Th' more beautiful homes folks have th' less they stay in 'em. Th' first case a painter's colle amongst th' girls was reported t'day when Miss Tawney Apple was found unconscious before her mirror.

GET FEDERAL PLUMS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The following nominations were sent to the senate today:

- To be collector of customs, district number 29, Portland, Or. Will Moore of Pendleton, Or.
- To be United States marshal for the district of Oregon, George F. Alexander, of Portland, Or.
- To be registrar of the land office at North Yakima, Wash., Perry James Lyons, of Walla Walla.

POPE DISTRUSTFUL OF ANYTHING RUSSIAN

Does Not Take Peace Program of Allies As Told Him by Correspondent

New York, Sept. 8.—Pope Benedict is so distrustful of Russia that this feeling amounts to an obsession, according to an interview with the Holy Father, printed today by the New York Times. The quotations were printed by the London Daily News from its diplomatic correspondent and purported to cover a talk with the pope some time in August.

The dispatch attributed to the pope the remark:

"What do the entente really want? What is their program? No one knows and they never show any desire to formulate it concretely."

The correspondent detailed how he explained the allies' demands for disarmament and annihilation of Prussian militarism, a new Poland, division of Austria-Hungary by racial units and evacuation and indemnity of Belgium.

At this named item, the article described the pope as lifting up his hands in astonishment and declaring:

"What a program! The concluding part of the interview was as follows, according to the correspondent:

"The pope—Russia has never been tender to catholic interests. Look at the way they treated Catholic priests in the diocese of Lemberg and then the case of Archbishop Szaptycki. It was scandalous."

"The correspondent—The Germans shot many priests in Belgium."

"The pope—Certainly, certainly! War produces horrors everywhere!"

Poets and other talented persons have felicitated the man who goes whistling to his work. But that was before he went whistling in a streetcar to his work.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES SINCE BEGINNING OF DRIVE 120,000

Battle Rages Around Monte St. Gabriel, Neither Side Can Hold It

ROME SAYS SITUATION TODAY IS SATISFACTORY

Germans May Not March On Petrograd—Kaiser Pays Visit to Riga

London, Sept. 8.—Austria has lost 120,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoner by Italian forces since August 9, when General Cadorna assumed his great offensive. Prisoners alone total more than 30,000.

The figures were contained in semi-official dispatches received today. They indicated the tremendous drain on the dual monarchy's man power which has forced Vienna to demand demand reinforcements of Berlin.

Fighting was continuing violently at two points on the battle front—around Monte St. Gabriel and south of Hermand. St. Gabriel was still a stumbling block in the Italian advance. It has been in the hands of General Cadorna's troops at least five times now, but on each occasion Austrian counter attacks, made regardless of staggering casualties, have wrested it from them.

The fighting on the Hermand sector was in a series of desperate counter attacks by the Austrians. New and picked troops were engaged. It is here that Austria evidently feels the menace to Trieste is strongest and has massed her greatest forces to repel the advance.

Rome described the situation as entirely satisfactory today for the Italian troops.

Talking of Reprisals.

London, Sept. 8.—England talked reprisals again today. Indignation over the certainty that German airmen were deliberately attacking hospitals was brought to a focus by the news of the bombing of the American units on the French coast.

In official circles it was pointed out that British fliers were nightly bombing German ammunition dumps, railway

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STEPS IN GERMAN KULTUR

- Murder of Belgian women and children.
- White slavery forced on French women prisoners.
- Bombardment of open towns on British coast.
- Aerial attacks on non-military districts in England.
- Sinking of the Lusitania.
- Deportation of Belgian workmen.
- Murder of Edith Cavell.
- Murder of Captain Fryatt.
- Ruthless submarine attacks on neutral shipping.
- Torpedoing of British hospital ship.
- Well poisoning during west retreat.
- Compelling French prisoners to work in firing line.
- Aerial attacks on British and French advance base hospitals.
- Aerial attacks on American rear base hospitals.

FUTURITY RACE TO BE RUN THIS AFTERNOON

Richest Race of Season Will Try Mettle of 2-Year-Olds On Saratoga Track

New York, Sept. 8.—Papp, the favorite, won the Futurity stakes at Belmont Park track this afternoon. Ecoboa was second and Rosie O'Grady third.

Papp's time was 1:12. He carried 127 pounds through the mud over the six furlongs straight away course to victory.

Winner's Share \$15,450.

New York, Sept. 8.—The richest race of the season with the single exception of the Hopeful stakes at Saratoga track, will be run off at Belmont track this afternoon in the futurity for two year olds, over a course of six furlongs.

The day opened with a driving rain that made a heavy track a certainty.

Papp, however, elected as the favorite, remains there. He likes a muddy track and, if anything, is conceded an even better chance of winning than if the track was fast.

The winner's share of today's race will be \$15,450. The gross value is \$29,900.

The futurity is one of the oldest and richest fixtures of the American turf. Its first running was in 1888. It was not raced in 1911 and 1909.

The race, unlike most of the richest stakes, does not get its entries from nominations. Readers share in it by naming brood mares, the progeny of which is eligible to start. Today's race is over a straight away course.

HOW BATTERS STAND

By H. C. Hamilton
(United Press staff correspondent)
New York, Sept. 8.—Just as the time approaches when hitting will count most for the White Sox, Joe Jackson and Eddie Collins, the principal slayers in the Chicago club, are beginning to come through.

Averages published today show Jackson rapidly nearing the 300 club, with Collins pounding along behind. Jackson is hitting .392 and Collins is banging away at .281. There is still a chance that both will finish among the elect.

Ty Cobb's average slumped a couple of points during the last week. Figures today credit him with .380. George Sisler is second with .352 and Speaker is hitting .348. Other .300 hitters are Bader, Boston; Ruth, Boston; Felsch, Chicago; Russell, New York; Russell, Cleveland; Lewis, Boston; Chapman, Cleveland; Roth, Cleveland; Veach, Detroit; Bodie, Philadelphia; Rice, Washington, and Melvin, Philadelphia.

Eddie Roush is hitting .345 in latest averages maintaining his leadership in the National league. Hornsby, St. Louis, is second, with .325 and Green, Cincinnati, is third with .314. Others in the heavy hundred class are Kauff, New York; Wheat, Brooklyn; Wilbott, New York; Fischer, Pittsburg; Burns, New York; Carey, Pittsburg; Cruise, St. Louis.

Klepper, Cleveland, still has the best average among American league pitchers, having won 12 and lost three. Russell, Chicago, is second, with 15 and four; Mays, Boston, third, with 18 and 7.

Sallee, New York, leads the National league fingers with 15 victories and five defeats; Benton, New York, is second, with 12 and four, and Bender, Philadelphia, third, with six and two.

Holds Swimming Record

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Norman Ross is the new holder of the world's half mile swimming record according to reports of the Honolulu sport records received here today. Ross swam the 800 in 11:27 3-5 slipping two seconds off Lady Langer's previous record. Duke Kahanamoku beat out Ross in the national 100 yard championship, time 54 flat.

Miss Claire Galligan of New York won the quarter mile event with Miss Dorothy Burns of Los Angeles second and Mrs. Frances Cowells of San Francisco third. Miss Burns won the fifty yard dash.

PRESIDENT TAKES REST.

New York, Sept. 8.—President and Mrs. Wilson shipped into New York by train today and as quietly slipped out again on board the presidential yacht Mayflower on a brief cruise.

EXPLODING SHELL WRECKS ARSENAL AT PHILADELPHIA

Five Buildings Burned In Fire Which Quickly Followed Explosion

CAP STRUCK FLOOR WHEN BIG SHELL WAS DROPPED

Two Dead, Two Missing and 30 Injured, Among Latter Several Women

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—Five buildings at the Frankford government arsenal here are in ruins, two workers are dead, and thirty, including several women, are injured, following a series of five explosions at 2 o'clock this morning.

Two employees have not been accounted for.

Colonel Montgomery, commandant of the arsenal, would make no statement regarding the cause of the explosion.

Among the workers the first report was that a six inch shell, into which powder was being pressed in the high explosives building—R. A. House No. 7—exploded.

A later explanation was that a workman dropped a three inch shrapnel shell which exploded when the concussion struck the floor, throwing shrapnel in all directions.

The two bodies have not been identified, one being burned beyond recognition. The missing are Edward Batzold and a janitor named Fox.

Buildings Destroyed.

The buildings destroyed were two R. A., or artillery assembling houses, numbers 7 and 5 and three IX or dry houses. The R. A. houses are houses in which high explosives are handled and the loading of big shells is part of the work done. The IX houses are those in which powder, gun cotton and fuses are dried.

All the buildings were of frame construction excepting R. A. house number 7, a new brick structure.

Oscar Wistner, Jr. who, with his sister, Claire, was at work filling shells in the loading room in plant R. A. number 5, told this story of the accident:

"I was there when a blinding flash and a terrific explosion which threw us to the ground. When the shock was over, there was a mad stampede for exits. I was trampled on by several men."

"I got out of the crush and searched for my sister. Flames were shooting about in every direction. Girls screamed many faintly, while others were moaning from injuries. I found my sister covered with wreckage, and dragged her, unconscious, to safety."

According to Wistner, shrapnel flew in all directions through the crowded workroom.

200 Were at Work.

Two hundred persons were at work in the various arsenal buildings and in the yards at the time of the explosion.

The first explosion is understood to have occurred in powder house number seven where six inch shells were being filled.

One of the shells exploded, according to early reports, igniting other explosives in the building and the entire structure was soon in flames.

The fire then spread to three other buildings in which powder, fuses and gun cotton are dried.

All of these buildings were very close together, and the explosions as the flames spread to them came in rapid succession.

Work in the arsenal was ordered suspended at once by Colonel Montgomery, the commandant, but at 6:45 he rescinded this order and ordered the workers admitted as usual.

Confusion both in the plant and in the surrounding neighborhood followed the series of blasts. As the men and women employed in the arsenal rushed from the buildings, their relatives ran to the scene in thousands, frantic with fear.

Soldiers Do Fine Work.

The dead had not been identified early today. One body was found in the wreckage and there were reports that others had been seen.

Eight members of the Fourth battalion of the Forty Seventh New York infantry, on guard duty at the arsenal, failed to answer an early roll call after they had been engaged in rescue work for several hours. Colonel Jamnicky is in command of these troops. Heroism of the New Yorkers in braving the flames and the danger of further explosions while helping the frightened and injured workers to safety won them great commendation.

Heavy rain which fell during the night is believed to have prevented worse damage than resulted.

PEACE MUST REST WITH THE PEOPLE NOT GOVERNMENT

Must Be On Basis Peoples of the World Would Be Justified In Accepting

WOULD BE MADNESS TO MAKE PEACE WITH KAISER

High Authorities In Washington Make More Plain President's Position

(By Robert J. Bender)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
(Copyright 1917, by the United Press)

Washington, Sept. 8.—Full suffrage for a Germany rid of Hohenzollernism, right of disputed territories to speak for their own futures and restitution and restoration for those countries trodden under foot during the war, means peace. Nothing short of this can terminate the war.

To clear up the confusion created by the state department's recent announcement in apparent conflict with President Wilson's reply to the pope, the United Press sought and obtained today a semi-official interpretation of the administration's actual attitude, an interpretation vouchered for by the highest authorities.

The allies cannot talk peace with the Hohenzollerns in the opinion of administration officials. The German people should act promptly to eliminate entirely this dynasty and abandon all militaristic rule, if the war is not to go on indefinitely.

Mock Reforms Must Go.

Bluff reform, such as merely making the chancellor subject to the will of the Reichstag, is not sufficient. There must be a clear knowledge among the allies of full responsibility of the Germanic powers to their people.

Acceptability of Germany's internal reforms will not depend upon the decision of the United States, or England, or France, but be such as the "other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting."

This point, it is stated, is one of the most important in the president's reply to the pope. It means, in fact, that the United States believes all the allies and the rest of the world shall sit as a court of judgment on Germany's internal reforms.

The United States will be guided in its peace opinions largely by nations which have had the most experience with Germany—France, for example. France believes it would be madness to enter peace negotiations with the Kaiser. So does the United States.

People Must Decide.

When President Wilson said peace must rest upon the rights of people, great and small—not upon governments—he meant it literally, and that point applies directly to his utterance against dismemberment of empires.

It is declared that Alsace-Lorraine, Bosnia-Herzegovina—even Schleswig-Holstein, wrested by Germany from Denmark in 1866—do not constitute integral parts of the body and soul of Germany and Austria. Bosnia and Herzegovina were assumed by Austria by executive order in 1908. Alsace-Lorraine was part of the Teutonic spoils of the war of 1870.

The administration holds these should be given the right to express themselves or attach themselves to other nations.

Door Open, But Guarded.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, for instance, is understood to desire a berth in the proposed Slav-Jugo state, the nucleus of which is Serbia and Montenegro. At the same time, Dalmatia, Plume, Istria, Trieste and Galicia, upon which Italy has its state—and the official view here is that these state also should be allowed to determine their respective fates.

There must, of course, be autonomy and restoration, and restitution for Poland, and restoration and restitution for Belgium, neutralization of the Dardanelles, and some re-arrangement of the Balkans.

The president has left the door to peace open, but it is well guarded, and the Teutons cannot come in with guns.

(Continued on page six.)

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Sunday probably fair; gentle winds, mostly westerly.

Well, and how do you like oysters this year?



Story of Salem's Bridges \$20,000 Owing on First; \$21,000 Due on Second One

The cost of building bridges across the Willamette at Salem is going up. The first bridge was built in 1886 and the cost was \$49,901. It was built within the estimated cost.

The second bridge, built in 1890 cost \$84,401. The estimated cost was \$59,557.

The third bridge to be erected before August 1, 1918, will cost according to contract, \$237,991.

A way back in 1870 there was considerable talk in Salem of building a bridge across the river at the foot of State street. A company was formed to build a toll bridge, but no action was taken. Salem then was a city of about 7,000.

On March 6, 1886, according to the minutes of the city council "a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Salem assembled for the purpose of devising means to build a bridge across the Willamette."

A government engineer recommended Chemeketa street. Other interests wanted the bridge farther north and Center street was chosen. Under the act of the legislature of October 21, 1876, the city council decided to submit the proposition of expending \$30,000. A bridge committee was appointed of John H. Albert, chairman, A. F. Wheeler and John Hughes.

Bonds Sold at Premium.

The committee working fast had secured bids from a San Francisco firm, with an estimate of \$48,887. Salem was to pay \$30,000. Marion county \$15,000 and Polk county \$5,000.

The city council submitted to the voters the proposition of voting to sell bonds for \$30,000. The election held June 25, 1886 resulted as follows: First ward, 100 for and 3 against; second ward, 316 for and 7 against; third ward 142 for and 9 against; fourth ward, 105 for and one against. Favoring the bond issue, 643, and those opposed, 20. Three blanks were cast.

John H. Albert as chairman of the council committee reported July 29, 1886, that a contract had been closed. On September 12, 1886, the records of the city council show that the \$30,000 bonds had been sold at a premium of 487.

About this time Senator Mitchell had

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