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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

SWEEDEN MAY JOIN TEUTON ALLIANCE TO SAVE ROYALTY

London Points This Out As Possibility If Break Comes With the Allies

WOULD FORCE NORWAY IN AGAINST GERMANY

Closing Norwegian Waters to Submarines More Than Offsets Sweden

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Sept. 10.—Possibilities of all Scandinavia becoming involved in the war were seen in London today, following America's revelations of the German-Swedish intrigue in sending messages from Argentina through the Stockholm foreign office.

The disclosures are regarded as the highest importance here, opening up possibilities for a long chain of international events.

Furthermore, the action of the allied governments in refusing to permit socialist and labor delegates to attend the Stockholm peace conference are now regarded as completely vindicated.

The British and American governments had knowledge of Sweden's pro-Germanism at the time and took the stand that a conference in Stockholm free from German influence was impossible.

Severance of relations between the allies and Sweden is regarded as certain in England, unless the Swedish government makes proper explanation of its participation in the German intrigue and makes an immediate apology, at the same time dismissing the responsible officials and giving assurances that there will be no repetition of such an incident.

May cause crisis
The revelations may bring about a crisis in Sweden. A change in the Swedish government is forecast in the result of the general elections which are now in progress and which have already shown a heavy increase in the liberal and social-democratic vote. The American expose is deemed certain to give the British (social-democrat) party control.

In view of this situation, the possibility is faced of the present government taking the desperate course of siding openly with Germany, risking the domestic, as well as the international consequences.

This would mean Germany's long anticipated seizure of Denmark, according to the general belief here. It would mean cutting off of a large portion of allied supplies to Russia, but on the other hand, such a step by Sweden would doubtless drive Norway into the allied camp.

Might End Submarine War
With Norway numbered among the enemies of Germany, the allied fleet would have a base on the Norwegian coast, enabling the allies to deal with the submarine campaign for more effectively than is now possible.

Some naval authorities are convinced that such a base would mean practically the end of the U-boat activities. The submarines have been transgressing Norway's three mile limit regardless of the illegality of the act. But an allied fleet operating from a Norwegian base would be able to hunt the U-boats inside German waters, the naval experts assert.

One immediate result of the exposure of the Swedish-German connections undoubtedly will be British prohibition of the use of either in Swedish cables.

'BE MARTIN



Elmer Moots drove around t' take Myrt Pash a ride yesterday, but she wasn't paired. Lafa Bud backed off a souster car yesterday, injurin' three teeth.

Coach Conibear Fell From Tree, Neck Broken

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10.—Hiram Conibear, rowing coach at the University of Washington, was instantly killed this morning when he fell from a tree on the university campus. His neck was broken.

The coach was picking plums from a tree at his home in the University district when a limb broke. He fell, striking on his head.

Conibear was formerly athletic coach at the University of Montana, and had been trainer of the Chicago White Sox, and at the University of Illinois. When a young man Conibear was a professional bicycle racer and oarsman.

He was first and only coach to train diversity of Washington eight, and crews to compete in the inter-collegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie in 1915.

His crews competed annually in Pacific coast collegiate regatta, and he had been the most consistent winner.

Austrians Beaten Back and Italian Advance Continues -- Fighting at Verdun

Rome, Sept. 10.—Captures of war material in the Italian advance since August 19, according to an official statement today, have totalled:

Guns, 135, including 80 of medium caliber; 94 trench mortars and bomb throwers; 322 machine guns and 31,196 rifles.

"In spite of the terrible bombardment from enemy artillery," said the Italian statement, "our infantry has continued to advance along the whole line from the Hermada to Castagnavizza."

"Seven successive Austrian attacks were made in the vicinity of Hill 146, but did not prevent our troops moving forward toward the hill.

"Tunnels of the Duino railway in this sector have been captured by Italians.

"Continuous counter attacks by Austrians failed."

Fierce Fighting at Verdun
Paris, Sept. 10.—Violent fighting in the Verdun sector, featured by unsuccessful German attempts to recapture gains recently made by the French and by heavily artillery duels, was reported in today's official statement.

"On both banks of the Meuse artillery fire was violent all night," the statement said. "In the sectors of Post and Carrière, woods were successful in the fighting, taking prisoners. The enemy failed to continue his attacks after we had repulsed Sunday's important and violent counter thrust with losses to him. At several points the enemy made five successive assaults, all of which were repulsed in our fire.

"In the Champagne and Argonne we carried out successful raids, taking material and prisoners."

Small British Raids
London, Sept. 10.—British troops succeeded in consolidating and tightening their hold on positions southeast of Hargicourt last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today. The positions had been wrested from the Germans Saturday night. They were subjected to violent bombing attacks Sunday night.

In fighting east of Loos, the British commander in chief said an enemy raiding party was driven off and three other similar excursions from the enemy side around Armentieres were similarly rendered fruitless.

Northeast of Monchy Le Preux and north of Launegre the British took a few prisoners in night patrol encounters.

Austrian Losses 132,000
Washington, Sept. 10.—Italian air-planes bombed Pola Sunday, sinking one Austrian submarine and one cargo boat loaded with food and munitions, according to official Rome cables today.

France fighting is taking place east of Gorizia. The cables estimated Austrian losses from August 19 to September 1, at 132,000, including many Germans and Turks.

The German Version
Berlin, via London, Sept. 10.—Special German "Sheek" troops inflicted heavy losses on the French on both sides of Hill 345, today's official statement declared. More than 100 French were captured and in addition the German attacking forces liberated a train of German riflemen which the French had surrounded and which since Friday had repulsed all enemy attacks.

Germany's Claims
Berlin, via London, Sept. 10.—Two hundred and ninety five enemy aeroplanes and thirty seven captive balloons were downed during August, an official German aeroplanes did not return and only four captive balloons were downed.

In the meantime, England looks to the possibilities of Argentine abandoning her precarious neutrality. Regardless of whether the south American republic actually breaks with Germany, it is felt here that Argentine's moral force must surely be thrown definitely on the side of the allies.

The Crans American admonishes, "Shoot the Teddy bears!" alleging that they were made in Germany.

UNITED STATES IS NOT THE COUNTRY MOST AGRIEVED

Information Forwarded Did Not Concern Political Affairs of This Country

WILL NOT RETALIATE BY CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES

Stupid Diplomacy Strengthens Hands of Peace Party in Germany

Washington, Sept. 10.—The United States government has no intention now of breaking relations with Sweden because of the "spurious veranekt" secret communications forwarded for Germany by the Buenos Aires Swedish minister.

While Sweden's explanation may alter the American position, it was made officially clear today that the United States does not feel itself to be the injured party, and hence that it cannot well break off with Sweden.

In letting it be known that no break is considered, the state department added that to establish an injury to the United States, it probably would be necessary to show that Sweden had been forwarding information involving United States affairs.

It stated it was "possible" Sweden had been the medium whereby Germany learned of the sailing of the first American transports, which German U-boats later attacked. There is no proof, however, that this is more than "possible."

Experts' Explanation
The state department anticipates some sort of explanation from Sweden, but in the meantime, the departments utterances are guarded.

The American government, it is known, has no absolute proof that the Stockholm foreign office was fully cognizant of the affair and it attaches no blame to the Swedish people.

It was indicated, however, that this government believes there ought to be some sort of housecleaning in Sweden, although it has not officially suggested such a course.

Argentine and Great Britain are held to be the great sufferers in the incident. The plot was hatched on Ar-

(Continued on Page Two.)

President Wilson Can Bring Immediate Peace Says a Prominent German Socialist

By John Grandens
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

(Copyright 1917, by the United Press)
Berlin, via London, Sept. 10.—President Wilson can bring immediate peace, says a prominent German socialist leader today in an exclusive interview with the United Press.

"Further bloodshed is now unnecessary, if America believes in and does not underestimate the reichstag's power and the strength of the German movement which pushes irresistibly toward democratization of the entire public life," Scheidemann asserted.

"It is pushing on, although, as in America, war offers the worst chance for further development of democratic institutions."

"The German advance will be quicker the sooner the obstacles of war are removed."

Special significance attaches to Scheidemann's views on the American note and as to Germany's democratization. The German socialist majority leader is now at the head of a special committee charged by the kaiser with investigating Germany's constitutional system and recommending reforms. It was Scheidemann who fostered the plan for a socialist international meeting at Stockholm, in an effort to obtain a basis of mutual understanding. His interview was granted the United Press after detailed analysis of President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict.

Note Was Irritative
"The irritative tone of the American note," he said, referring to this answer, "has been responded to in the same way by the greater part of the German press."

"But one in public life must be mindful of the English saying that words do not break eggs."

"I find the American government phrases its war aims in such a way that it looks as if the reichstag's peace formula had served as a base."

Hindenburg Very Ill Ludendorff Badly Hurt

Rome, Sept. 10.—Reports received here today declared Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is very ill and that the injuries recently sustained by Quartermaster General Von Ludendorff in a railway accident in Belgium were graver than at first supposed.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff are the two master minds of the German military machine. Many reports have credited Ludendorff, the silent one, with being the real brains on the combination.

Hindenburg has never moved without his quartermaster general. He has been in his successful campaigns on the Russian front and Ludendorff has been constantly Hindenburg's alter ego on the eastern battle line.

FRENCH CABINET IS EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Premier Ribot Fails to Form New Ministry—Painleve May Be Premier

Paris, Sept. 10.—Failure of Premier Ribot to form a new ministry was formally announced today. His resignation, with the entire cabinet, is believed to have been submitted.

The Echo De Paris announced in its early edition that the present minister of war, M. Painleve, would be entrusted with the task of forming a new ministry.

M. Painleve conferred with President Poincare at noon and later announced that he would give his decision as to acceptance of the premiership tonight. He desired to confer with his friends, he said.

Ribot informed President Poincare of his inability to form a new cabinet here last night. The socialist, who had forced the ministerial crisis, refused to collaborate.

At midnight the socialist leaders confirmed the fact that they "were unwilling to lend responsibility for the construction of a cabinet."

Albert Thomas, minister of munitions and a socialist, had previously withdrawn his support from Ribot, in pursuance of his party's decision. His decision was reported late in the afternoon, but Ribot still insisted he would be able to reconstruct his ministry.

In the evening, however, M. Painleve announced his withdrawal of support.

Situation Is Tense
London, Sept. 10.—A state of war was proclaimed in Petrograd today as preparations were begun for the partial civil evacuation of the capital.

Premier Kerensky announced dismissal of General Korniloff as commander in chief of the Russian army. General Klumbovsky was named in his place.

Kerensky demanded that Korniloff not only resign but that he quit the Russian army at once, according to dispatches received here.

Lombovsky will act as "provisional commander in chief" it was announced.

Kerensky's proclamation of a state of war in the capital was made necessary, the dispatches asserted, by adoption of stringent new regulations of the public order.

Lack of adequate arrangements for provisioning the city, the general unrest felt over the German success at Riga, the enemy's plans for advance on Petrograd and a redoubled campaign by German propagandists, have all resulted in great tension in the Russian capital, here have been numerous explosions in munitions factories. Special guards were put over all such plants today and drastic regulations announced for all industries.

Cabinet Confers
All members of the cabinet are now at army headquarters in conference over the military situation.

Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff have been at odds since the Moscow conference. Korniloff at that time demanded institution of a practically every rule of the old autocratic army regulations—and particularly insisted on restoration of the death penalty. He declared Russia could only be saved through violent strengthening of her armies and this could only come about through enforcement of the most drastic disciplinary measures. A temporary truce between the army commander and the premier was arranged shortly after the Moscow meeting, Kerensky agreeing to institution of the death penalty.

Send Civilians Out
The civil evacuation of Petrograd is purely a measure of precaution, according to official explanation. No one feels there is any immediate danger for the premier was arranged shortly after the Moscow meeting, Kerensky agreeing to institution of the death penalty.

It was believed desirable, however, to reduce the city's population as much as possible in order to relieve the food stringency. Emphasis was laid on the fact that transfer of the capital is not yet being considered.

The food situation in Petrograd is rendered more acute by the Germans' approach out of Riga. It is said to have resulted in another cabinet crisis.

(Continued on Page Two.)

KORNILOFF TRIED TO MAKE HIMSELF RUSSIA'S RULER

Demanded Kerensky Turn Over Civil and Military Authority to Him

ANSWER HE RECEIVED WAS PROMPT DISMISSAL

Lombovsky Succeeds Him--Kerensky Prepares to Defend the City

(By William G. Shepherd)

(United Press Staff Correspondent, Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Petrograd was formally declared in a state of war today.

Premier Kerensky issued a proclamation revealing a plot by General Korniloff, commander in chief of the Russian army, to assume control of the government.

Korniloff was immediately dismissed. Kerensky's proclamation was in part as follows:

"Former Premier Lvoff arrived in Petrograd Saturday demanding, in General Korniloff's name, that I deliver all civil and military power to the generalissimo, who would form a new government at his pleasure."

"The authenticity of this summons was afterwards confirmed by Korniloff personally—by telegram from headquarters."

Dismisses Korniloff
"Considering this summons an attempt in certain quarters to profit by our country's difficult situation to establish conditions contrary to the requests of the revolution, the provisional government recognized the necessity of charging me for the fatherland's safety and the freedom of the republican regime, to take urgent, indispensable measures and to cut at the roots of all attempts against the supreme power and rights of our citizens, won by the revolution."

"I am, therefore, for the maintenance of liberty and public order, taking all measures which will be announced when the proper moment arrives."

"At the same time, I order General Korniloff to hand over all his functions to General Klumbovsky, commander in chief of the army on the northern front, which armies now bear the enemy's way to Petrograd, and I order General Klumbovsky to assume, provisionally, the functions of generalissimo."

"Secondly, I declare a state of war in the town and district of Petrograd. I appeal to all citizens to remain calm and fulfill their duty to the fatherland against a foreign enemy."

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Papal Secretary Says Interview Was Fake

Rome, Sept. 10.—Reputation of the recent interview with Pope Benedict published by the London Daily News as "a malicious invention," was made by the papal secretary of state today.

The interview placed the pope in rather an unenviable light, indicating strong pro-German sympathies.

THREE INCENDIARY FIRES

Baker, Or. Sept. 10.—County authorities today are conducting a searching investigation into three incendiary fires which were started in the plant of the Big White Pine saw mill. Prompt action on the part of the mill crew saved the plant. Three men, believed I. W. W. are suspected.

LINN COUNTY FAIR AT SCIO NEXT TUESDAY

For a Change a Regular Old-Fashioned Country Fair Is Arranged This Year

Scio, Or. Sept. 10.—Folks who attend the Linn county fair at Scio this year—Sept. 18-20—will notice several improvements on the grounds which were lacking last year. The management has done everything possible to attract the people of the Willamette valley, and pains have been taken to make the fair grounds a delightful place to visit.

Just right for a comfortable auto run from Salem, Woodburn, Canby, Eugene, Corvallis, or Silverton, the Scio fair this year offers a delightful field for a day's diversion. A good spin, the forenoon spent in viewing the exhibits, the afternoon at the races, dancing, or engaging in the dozen other attractions, and dancing and concerts in the evening—it all combines to make a day of delightful pleasure.

The management of the Linn county fair this year have decided to be different, and have therefore gone back to the old-fashioned country fair, with the old-fashioned horse racing, foot races, horse and buggy races and kindred sports. They have gone back to the days of the big yellow pumpkin and large case of cabbage contest; to the contests among housewives as to who makes the best cakes, bread, jellies or preserves, or who crochets the best shawl. All of these will be interesting to those taking part and to those on the sidelines.

The amusements have been patterned on the old-fashioned plan, and the young folks who have never seen a regular country fair will have the time of their lives, along with the old-timers who have been through the enjoyment of it.

The finest entry list in the agricultural, fruit, stock, poultry and other departments that has ever been shown in a county fair in the valley, is already in. The Linn County School Industrial Fair will be an exposition in itself. The school children of the county have been working on their exhibits a year and have produced an array of exhibits worth seeing. The best ones will be taken to Salem.

The judges of the fair have all been selected and will come mostly from the Oregon Agricultural college.

IN CONTROL OF WHEAT
Chicago, Sept. 10.—The government wheat corporation assumed full charge of wheat commerce into this market today.

Millers were permitted last week to buy in the open market at the prices fixed by the government, but hereafter they must deal with agents of the food administration.

Local agents intend to allow outside, as well as local millers to buy wheat here.

THE SCOTCH ARRIVAL
San Francisco, Sept. 10.—There's gladness in San Francisco's clubs today.

Four hours before midnight last night the steamer President arrived from British Columbia with 580 cases of liquor—mostly Scotch whiskey. Had she arrived four hours later her cargo could not have been landed on account of the federal prohibition on liquor importations.

JUMPED OVERBOARD
Astoria, Or. Sept. 10.—The Northern Pacific, docked here today, brought the story of the suicide of Miss Kato Palmer at sea. As the vessel came to the mouth of the Columbia, she jumped overboard. The suicide is attributed to despondency. Miss Palmer's home was in Ohio.

THE WEATHER
Oregon! Tonight and Tuesday, probably fair, gental winds, mostly westerly.

ARGENTINE GETS ANGRY AT SWEDEN BUT NOT GERMANY

Denounces the Go-Between But Condone Offense of the Principal

POPULAR SENTIMENT IS AGAINST GERMANY

Tremendous Revulsion of Public Opinion Follows Disclosure of Treachery

(By Charles P. Stewart)

(United Press Staff Correspondent, Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.—Argentine's greatest anger today was directed at Sweden rather than Germany.

Comment on the American revelation of Germany's secret channel of communications from the German charge at Buenos Aires through the Swedish legation in Stockholm and thence to Berlin, was still withheld in all official circles. It was plain, however, that officials regarded Sweden as having played the most offensive part in the matter.

La Epoca, recognized as a government organ, apparently voiced the official view today when it declared, referring to Sweden:

"It is impossible to believe such monstrous discourtesy despite the source of the information. But if it is proved certain, the government will denounce such conduct."

The Swedish charge today confirmed his legation's denial that anything was handled for Luxburg. Nevertheless, the accuracy of Washington's version of the affair was accepted practically without question here.

Break May Not Occur
The only doubts expressed at all related to possible variations in phraseology in the verbiage, caused by the various translations of the text of Luxburg's messages. It was pointed out the missives had originally been prepared in German, translated into English and then, for publication here, translated into Spanish.

It appeared certain today that speedy demand would be made for recall of the German charge, Count Luxburg. Buenos Aires does not expect the German diplomat ever to return from his vacation, but to find a haven in Chile.

It was not believed that a break between Argentine and Germany would ensue, because, unofficially, the view was taken that the matter was a "personal" one.

Every comment today indicated the Swedish situation was considered much more serious than the revelations of German diplomacy. If the case against the Swedish charge is proved, Buenos Aires holds that the Swedish foreign office is apparently involved. In this case, the discourtesy of one of Sweden's diplomatic officials, but of Sweden herself.

Anti-German Feeling Grows
Demand for the recall of the Swedish charge and for full explanation of the circumstances from Stockholm was expected at once. In reply, officials expected a disavowal of impropriety from Sweden.

"It is evident," declared LaNacion, today, "that there is necessity the German and Swedish charges both go."

The revelations created a tremendous revulsion of public feeling here. It became known today that the police had been hurriedly made ready yesterday afternoon on reports that great anti-German demonstrations were being organized in the city. The meetings, however, did not materialize.

The public is already showing great unrest in strikes which have tied up half a dozen great industries. The government is making every effort to head off in advance anything approaching a public manifestation of irritation against Germany on account of the intrigue made known by the United States. More strikes are scheduled for mid-week.

About the hardest thing in the world to camouflage, apparently, is an allied hospital.

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