

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND HERVE STANDS FIVE CENTS

DASH LIKE BREAKERS ON BEACH

Fighting of Most Desperate Character and Losses Are Simply Appalling

SPLENDID SOLDIERS SACRIFICED IN VAIN

German Inflict Enormous Damage but Fail to Break Allies Lines

(By William Philip Sims.)

Paris, Sept. 9.—Thousands of Germans were dead and wounded today in the nine or ten mile strip of territory between their present positions and the lines from which they have retired in the past 24 hours.

Indications were that they were in actual retreat, and not falling back for merely strategic reasons.

The Kaiser's officers were said to have sacrificed their men wholesale in the effort to break through the allies' ranks.

The fighting has been of the most desperate character, much of it hand to hand.

General Von Kluck, commanding the German extreme right, has massed his forces again and again, dashing them desperately against the British batteries on the river bank. All these sacrifices thus far have been in vain.

In the Germans' retirement, following each rush, the British artillery have pursued them resolutely, furiously bayonetting the retreating foe.

It was plain today that the Germans were fairly prostrated with exhaustion, prisoners saying they have averaged but three hours sleep in the 24 for three weeks past, on account of their constant night marching.

Withdraw Two Armies.

London, Sept. 9.—That Germany had withdrawn the two main armies with which it invaded France, to defend east Prussia against the Russians, was rumored here today.

It was said troops of the first reserve had taken their places in the west.

Germania Von Gotha and Nienland, of the Kaiser's forces, were reported killed in action.

The Bavarian soldiers, it was declared, had been particularly heavily. Thousands of wounded were being taken to field hospitals in interior Germany, according to news agency dispatches.

Damage Is Enormous.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Germans are inflicting tremendous damage upon the Franco-British allies in the battle zone.

It was stated today in official communication that the British and French bulletins issued here.

The bulletins' tone indicated, however, that the Kaiser's advisers are worried by Russian activities in the east.

COMMERCIAL CLUB BANQUET TONIGHT

Handley and Gill Progressive Candidates and Prominent Railroad Man to Speak

Progressives will hold the stage tonight at the regular monthly meeting of the Salem commercial club at the Marion hotel, at which time Bill Handley, progressive candidate for U. S. senator; S. M. Gill, progressive candidate for governor, and E. W. Hild, general manager of the P. R. L. & P. Co., will talk.

Mr. Handley will make a non-partisan speech and discuss some interesting subject of his own choosing. He has the reputation of looking like William J. Bryan and to have some of his gift for speech-making.

He arrived in the city at noon with his campaign cohorts. Mr. Gill will discuss "The Development of Oregon Resources."

To illustrate his talk on "The Relation of Public Utilities to the Development of the Community," Mr. Hild will use stereopticon views, and his talk is expected to be of exceptional interest and profit.

Taken altogether, this meeting promises to be the best held yet. The members of the commercial club are expected to be present and bring their friends with them.

Jack Crowe, manager of the Marion hotel, has promised to cook the dinner himself, and if that promise counts for anything, there will be some rush for plates when the event is called at 6:30 this evening.

PANKHURST IS PATRIOTIC.

London, Sept. 9.—"Great Britain's defeat and Germany's victory," declared Miss Christobel Pankhurst, the suffragette Joan of Arc, addressing a war meeting here last night, "would be a calamity from the women's point of view."

I agree with the premier thoroughly this time, and I hope he will never disagree with me again.

The women are ready to fight in the line if necessary, if it can serve it better in that way."

HEALTH OFFICERS REPORT FOR AUGUST

During the month of August in the city of Salem there occurred only 12 deaths. Of these eight were male and four female. The contagious diseases were two cases of scarlet fever and two of typhoid.

August was apparently attractive for six babies. The total for both sexes is 19, which gives the birth rate a surplus of seven over the death rate.

Dr. Miles made 31 calls to the sick wards of the city during the month, of an average of one case. He made six quarantine inspections, and quarantined two houses. Nearly 500 general inspections were made. These were in part as follows: Clean-up of garbage and refuse, 33; bars inspected, 35; chicken yards ordered cleaned up, 2; bakeries inspected, 33; meat markets inspected, 4; fish markets, 6; creameries, 16; confectioneries, 16; restaurants and 26 grocery and fruit stores.

In his campaign to keep the city clean, the health officer has inspected canneries, cider works, ordered fruit covered, ordered vegetables removed from the walk, inspected sawyers, investigated tetanus cases, sent water specimens to Portland for analysis, notified people to cut weeds, connect with sewers, etc.

BREACH OF PROMISE DAMAGED HER MOST

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9.—Two suits aggregating \$355,000 filed by Mrs. Cora Ensminger, a widow, at Billings, Mont., against Charles M. Blair, multi-millionaire and business man of Portland, charging breach of promise and seduction, are characterized as "pure blackmail" in a statement made by Blair today.

The suit charging seduction amounts to \$100,000 and the one for breach of promise is for \$255,000.

OUTLOOK IS BAD FOR AUSTRIANS

Claim Made the Slav Soldiers Shoot Their Austrian Officers in the Back

EPIDEMIC DECIMATES, FAMINE THREATENS

One Ray of Light in Gloom—Servians Checked and Driven Out of Bosnia

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—Though the Austrians were fighting desperately, the war office here announced today that conditions in Galicia "continued to improve."

General Rennenkamp, the czar's commander in East Prussia, it was stated, was again on the offensive on a large scale and was bombarding Konigsberg heavily.

Incensed by the destruction of Louvain and other Belgian cities, it was said the czar was more than ever determined to take Berlin.

The Novoye Vremya asserted that prisoners said Austrian Slav soldiers were shooting their own officers in the back in action.

Epidemic, Famine and Panic.

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—Anti-war riots have broken out in many parts of Austria-Hungary, the Russian foreign office asserted today.

The country, it was added, was on the verge of a financial panic; famine threatened and an epidemic was decimating the troops.

Austrian Slav troops were declared to be surrendering everywhere to the Russians.

The war office said the Austrians were retreating in Galicia and Russian Poland, and cesses were harassing their rear guards.

It was announced that General Rousky, commanding the czar's forces in Russian Poland had attacked the Austrian right flank, inflicting enormous damage.

The general staff confirmed reports of Russian victories in the Carpathian mountain passes.

Success at All Points.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Continued Russian successes were reported in a cablegram received today at the Russian embassy from Petrograd. It said:

"On September 8 a general engagement continued along the whole Austrian front. The Austrian center retired."

"Near Rava, Russia, a battle was fought against a big force of Austrians, the Russians attacking a strongly fortified position."

Servians Driven Back.

6,000,000 FIGHTING.

The Hague, Sept. 9.—Upwards of 6,000,000 men were estimated here today to be actually fighting in France, eastern Germany, Russian Poland and Austria Galicia.

Reliable authorities placed the number of French, British and possibly Russian troops in the field in eastern and north-eastern France at 1,500,000. It was figured that they were opposed by about an equal number of Germans.

Russia was said to have thrown 2,000,000 troops into Russian Poland and across the German and Austrian frontiers.

Austria was understood to have 1,000,000 opposing them.

This did not take into consideration the German forces in east Prussia, concerning whose number there was considerable uncertainty, the French and Belgians in Belgium or the Austrians and Servians engaged along Austria's southern frontier.

The total of these, it was thought, probably would be another 1,000,000.

TURKS IN ALBANIA MAY FORCE ITALY INTO THE CONTEST

Italy Wanted Albania at Close of Balkan War, But Was Shut Out of It

IT WOULD PLACE HER IN CONTROL OF ADRIATIC

When Kinglet William of Wied Quit Turks Just Quietly Took Possession

Rome, Sept. 9.—Italian officialdom expressed considerable perturbation today at news of Turkish government's re-establishment in Albania.

To people of the new world Albania may seem too remote and uncivilized to be seriously considered. From the Italian southeast coast, however, its shores are distant considerably less than 100 miles across the Strait of Otranto and the Italian government has long desired to possess it.

Aside from the territories' intrinsic value, and Italians believe that polished and developed, it would be well worth having, ownership of it would make the Adriatic an Italian lake and tremendously increase the country's naval power and importance.

World Baffle Austria.

Incidentally, it would effectively bottle up Austria's only ports and pave the way for an ultimate Italian claim to the country's Adriatic provinces, as naturally belonging to Italy.

Of course, the arrangement would not (Continued on page 6.)

BULLETIN GIVEN OUT BY FRENCH

French War Office Issues Statement of Situation on the Battlefield

FRENCH ARMY STILL HOLDING MAUBEUGE

Claim Made that Germans Are Exhausted and Ammunition Running Low

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—The French war office here issued the following statement this afternoon:

"The general battle between the allies and the Germans, begun Sunday in the territory northeast of Paris and toward the eastern frontier, continues, with French successes reported, in the main."

"The German attack on the French right wing was weakened for the first time, and the French wing is now reported advancing."

"The Paris defense army, co-operating with the French and British field forces, is engaged with the Germans near the River Ourcq. The allies have gained a decisive victory in this quarter, pressing the Germans far back."

"Severe fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Soissons and Vitry Le-Francois, a point toward which the Germans have poured heavy reinforcements in an effort to break the French line."

Still Hold Maubeuge.

"The French artillery is unusually effective and the strength of the German assault has been so far broken that the French are able to charge and drive the Germans upon their own reserve lines."

"The defense of Maubeuge continues heroically against strong German forces provided with heavy siege guns."

The statement concerning Maubeuge was in direct contradiction of the German claim, of which news was received here through British sources, to the effect that the Maubeuge fortifications had fallen, and that with them the Germans had taken 40,000 prisoners.

It could not be learned whether the war office intended its statement as a denial of the German story or if Berlin had later information than Bordeaux.

Shortly after the statement's appearance War Minister Millerand declared that the Kaiser's offense was broken and that the allies themselves were on the aggressive, General Joffre's strategy having been successful everywhere.

Casualties Enormous.

The allies, after damaging the enemy enormously during his advance, Millerand continued, finally withdrew to a previously chosen line and gave battle. This fight, he said, was still con-

RUSSIANS CLAIM COMPLETE VICTORY

Say Reinforced Army Was Completely Crushed and Is in Full Retreat

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—The war office announced tonight that General Rousky's Russian forces in Poland had crushed the Austrian allies under Generals Dankl and Von Auffenberg.

It was stated that large numbers of prisoners were taken, including many Germans, from which it was inferred that the Austrians had been reinforced, and that the Russians had beaten the original Austrian armies and the reinforcements as well.

Rousky's troops from Rawarucka, according to the war office's account, attacked the Austrians' right flank, and another Russian force from Warsaw assailed their rear. The battle was said to have begun Sunday and continued until today when it ended in an overwhelming Muscovite victory.

The Austrians were declared to be fleeing, abandoning much artillery and ammunition and the capture by the Russians of three regimental standards was claimed.

Explaining that the Austrians fell into a trap, the war office declared, "Russian Poland is now clear of the enemy."

Russian losses were admittedly heavy. "The Austrians were forced to give battle while in retreat," said General Rousky in his official report, "our cavalry cutting great gaps in their rear-guard."

"When they halted to repel this attack the Russian force which recently captured Lemberg attacked them from the south."

"The Russians gallantly carried their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet."

"It was a glorious victory."

KING OF ENGLAND SAYS WAR WAS FORCED

London, Sept. 9.—"This calamitous conflict," said an address from the king, read in parliament today, in which the various British colonial governments were thanked for their offers of assistance against Germany and Austria, "was unthought by us."

"My voice throughout was for peace. My ministers strove early to allay the causes for strife and to appease differences, with which my empire was not concerned."

"Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, her cities were desolated, and the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed honor and given to destruction liberty, my empire and mankind."

The address placed full responsibility for the war upon Germany.

Postmaster General Samuels, speaking in the house of commons for the administration, said England would give asylum to all Belgian refugees.

IRRIGATION BONDS VOTED.

Pendleton, Ore., Sept. 9.—(Special to the Journal.)—Paradise irrigation project bonds were voted, 54 to 18. No attempt will be made to sell bonds at this time. The bond issue was for \$200,000.

BASEBALL TODAY

National.

Philadelphia . . . 5 2 0 0 3 0 0 10 13 5
Boston . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 7 2
Alexander and Killifer; Cochran, Crutcher, Strang and Gowdy; Whaling.
Second game: Philadelphia 0, Boston 4, in sixth inning. Davis and Gowdy; Tincep and Bunn.

Brooklyn . . . 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 3 9 10 2
New York . . . 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 6 6
Pfeffer and McCarty; O'Toole and McLean.

Chicago . . . 1 4 2
Pittsburg . . . 5 5 0
Cheney, Hargrave, Hagerman, Bresnahan; McQuillen and Coleman.

Federal.

First game—
Indianapolis . . . 3 11 1
Baltimore . . . 6 9 0
Moseley and Baridan; Suggs and Jacklitach.

Kansas City . . . 6 8 1
Pittsburg . . . 7 13 3
Adams, Henning and Easterly; Knetzer, Cannitz and Berry.

St. Louis . . . 1 8 1
Brooklyn . . . 2 7 0
Groom and Simon; Seaton and Land.

American.

New York . . . 0 2 2
Washington . . . 1 6 0
Warhop and Nuumaker; Bentley and Henry.

Philadelphia and Boston were tied in the tenth inning 0 to 0. Batteries, Plank and Schaag.

SO FAR NO DECISIVE RESULTS

Great Battle at End of Third Day Results Only in Long Death List

CLAIM GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED ALSACE

And That Two Main Armies Have Been Withdrawn From France

Germany claimed an important victory today—the capture of the French frontier stronghold of Maubeuge, with four generals, 40,000 troops and 400 cannon.

The French war office maintained, however, that the fortress still held out heroically.

Elsewhere the gigantic struggle between the Franco-British allies and the Germans continued without a decisive result.

The French and British asserted, however, that the advantage was on their side.

They said their center and right were advancing, and that the Germans' left had been "pressed far back."

The Paris garrison had sallied out to help the Franco-British field forces.

The German account was that the Kaiser's troops were "heavily damaging" the allies.

It was said the Germans had evacuated upper Alsace.

Their two main armies were reported to have been withdrawn from France, the first reserves taking their places, to face the Germans in East Prussia.

In this quarter General Rennenkamp, the czar's commander, was vigorously on the aggressive.

Konigsberg was being heavily bombed by the Russians.

In Russian Poland and Galicia the Austrians were reported to have broken out.

The Austrian Slavs were understood to be mutinous, an epidemic was creating havoc in the Austrian army and a widespread famine threatened.

Austrian troops, however, had checked the Servian invasion.

The Servians said it was a temporary reverse only, and that they would soon be on the aggressive again.

From German sources came word that the Kaiser had cabled to President Wilson protesting against the alleged use by the British of dum dum bullets, accusing the Belgians of atrocities against German soldiers, defending the conduct of his troops and regretting the destruction of Louvain.

His message had not yet been received at the White House.

Floods about Kiao Chau forced the Japanese to suspend land operations against the Germans there.

The lower house of the Tokio parliament having appropriated \$2,500,000 war funds, the upper house followed its example.

French and British warships were reported to have sunk two German merchantmen.

A British gunboat took a German mine layer.

It was feared the German cruisers Gieseler and Scharnhorst had escaped from Kiao Chau preparatory to preying on British shipping in the Pacific.

All told, it was estimated, 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men were fighting today.

Losses, it was declared, were enormous, one report telling of 10,000 dead left on one single East Prussian battlefield.

GRAPHIC STORY OF FIRST AIRSHIP FIGHT

By Karl H. Von Wiegand.

Berlin, via The Hague, Sept. 9.—At Liege, before I returned here, I saw the chief actor in the first actual "battle in the air," Sergeant Werner, of the German army aviation corps, who piloted Lieutenant Von Heiden on his flight over Paris.

"The men who hold the reserved seats in the theater of this war and who see the battles as not even the generals see them," said Werner, "are the aviators."

"I owe it to Providence that I am alive today."

"I received orders to locate the British forces and to learn their exact line of battle."

"Accompanied by Lieutenant Von Heiden, an expert observer, I made a monoplane ascent and headed south toward Paris."

The Sunday before we had flown over Paris, where we dropped three bombs. On this later trip, however, we flew south from Mons, following a broad road, passed the edge of a magnificent forest in which 40,000 of the country's inhabitants had taken refuge, soared over the British head-quarters, located the positions of the commander in chief and his staff, made maps of these positions, crossed to the French position and located the artillery, which was masked. Von Heiden roughly sketched everything.

"Looking where Von Heiden pointed, I saw, 1,000 feet above us, a big Bristol biplane, speeding toward us."

"It was evidently swifter than our monoplane."

"I tried to climb, realizing that the biplane would drop a bomb as soon as it was directly above and destroy us."

"But I failed. I could not reach the biplane's level."

"Soon it was directly overhead."

"I was not afraid, but it was a moment of suspense such as to take years out of one's life."

"The biplane's speed was regulated so as just to keep pace with us as it swept lower and lower."

"I learned then how a bird feels with an eagle or a hawk swooping upon it."

"The biplane evidently was trying to get so close that a bomb could not miss us."

A Pistol Duel.

"My nerves were unstrung. Suddenly I saw a flash beside me and thought for a moment that a bomb had struck us."

"Then I realized that Lieutenant Von Heiden was firing at the biplane with his automatic pistol."

"The biplane's propeller was in front so that these in it could not fire from that direction. Then it became certain that it carried no bombs. Instead, it veered aside and opened fire."

"Simultaneously we plugged our way toward the German lines."

"because of the speed at which we were moving, but one bullet struck our plane."

"It was evident that the Englishmen were trying to disable our motor, as we were trying to do to theirs."

"So far as we were concerned, we felt helpless, our machine was so much slower and more unwieldy."

"Suddenly the lieutenant touched my arm again, and pointed to a spot thousands of feet above us. There, approaching at tremendous speed, was a small Bleriot monoplane."

Enemies Leaves Them.

"It looked like an eagle to the attack."

"I felt certain that the end was near."

The Weather

Fair tonight and Thursday; winds mostly northerly.

