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The Daily Capital Journal

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

ALL READY FOR SWEEP ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Serbian Main Position South of Kratjevo Stormed and Sorely Battered Serbs Given Back—Seven Thousand Are Taken Prisoners—Retreat Contesting Every Foot of Ground—Allies Are Driving the Bulgars Back—Great Forces Are Arriving In Salonika

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 9.—Bulgar and Teuton armies worked their way gradually today to a complete junction for their sweep on Constantinople.

The official statement said the Germans advancing south of Krusevac, the important town whose capture was announced yesterday, stormed the Serbian main positions south of Kratjevo. They fought the battered Serbs at Gyuvas heights, dislodging a band which still held tenaciously to the vicinity of the Orient railroad.

Meantime, the main Bulgarian army under General Boyadzeff was reported northwest of Aleksinac, 20 miles north of Nish, throwing Boyadzeff close to his German comrades in arms. Bulgarian detachments occupied Leskovac.

Seven thousand Serbians and 50 cannons were captured by the Austro-Germans in the entire campaign up to the fall of Krusevac.

Of the eastern front, the statement said that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg had recaptured a trench west of Debrinburg, capturing hundreds of prisoners. General Linsingen likewise had many prisoners, in heavy fighting north of Komarow.

Serbian Retreat Fighting.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Shattered by five weeks of fighting against the central allies, the bulk of the Serbian soldiers are retreating toward Montenegro. The Austrians are desperately trying to cut them off in the Sanjak of Novihasan. But, inasmuch as the country is difficult, they have a reasonable chance to escape.

Meantime the central allies are clearing northeastern Serbia of troublesome guerrillas.

The German capture of Krusevac has cut the subsidiary railroad to Uzice on the western edge of Serbia. While anticipating difficulty in their progress, military experts hold the view that the German forces will soon reach Constantinople.

Bulgars Driven Back.

Athens, Nov. 9.—French and British forces are steadily pushing the Bulgarians northward in southern Serbia. The Bulgarians counter attacked, but lost heavily, and failed to stop the allied reinforcements.

Terrible fighting rages in the Vales district. The allies are arriving at Salonika in greater strength daily.

Serbs Wrecked Roads.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—Serbian damage to the Orient railway before retiring is delaying the Germans in re-opening the way to Constantinople, according to advices reaching here today. The central allies, however, are working rapidly to repair the trouble.

Pork Prices Drop.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—This price of pork, soaring recently to a point available only for the more wealthy classes, has dropped 10 cents a pound. This is probably due to the fact that an extensive shipment was arranged with Holland.

Wants Another Loan.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The cabinet today authorized Finance Minister Ribot to introduce in the chamber of deputies a bill providing another five per cent

Abe Martin

A TERRIBLE PICTURE "AFTER THE BATTLE"

"The Battle Is Just a Spectacle, the Real Tragedy Is In the Hospitals"

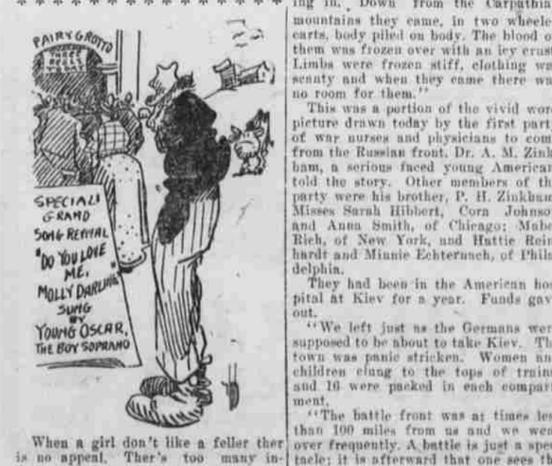
San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Picture a city of beds—40,000 of them. And these not half enough to take care of the endless stream of wounded that came pouring in. Down from the Carpathian mountains they came, in two wheeled carts, body piled on body. The blood on them was frozen over with an icy crust. Limbs were frozen stiff, clothing was scanty and when they came there was no room for them.

This was a portion of the vivid word picture drawn today by the first party of war nurses and physicians to come from the Russian front. Dr. A. M. Zinkham, a serious faced young American, told the story. Other members of the party were his brother, P. H. Zinkham, Misses Sarah Hibbert, Cora Johnson and Anna Smith, of Chicago; Mabel Rich, of New York, and Hattie Reinhardt and Minnie Eckert, of Philadelphia.

They had been in the American hospital at Kiev for a year. Funds gave out.

"We left just as the Germans were supposed to be about to take Kiev. The town was panic stricken. Women and children clung to the tops of trains, and 16 were packed in each compartment.

"The battle front was at times less than 100 miles from us and we went over frequently. A battle is just a spectacle; it is afterward that one sees the tragedy in the hospitals."



When a girl don't like a feller there is no appeal. There's too many inferior people grubbin' about fate.

ENGLAND IS TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND

United States Might Cut Off Her Supply of Munitions and Food Stuffs

Washington, Nov. 9.—England and America gradually are moving toward a deadlock on the subject of British interference with American commerce, against which the administration has so vigorously protested in its latest message to Downing street.

Arbitration, however, is in the offing as the means of settlement.

The note to England stands as the administration's final and unalterable declaration of principles. An abrupt demand for observance of this nation's rights will follow immediately upon any future detentions.

The United States does not contemplate asking for a "disavowal" for the future, but for a categorical answer as to whether or not England intends to continue her blockade—which America does not yield, it is believed that arbitrable orders in council under which American trade has suffered. If England does not yield, it is believed that arbitration will be the next resort.

Congress' possible intervention may be a serious factor, it was pointed out. More radical members may seek legislation aimed at shutting off for instance munitions transportation or even going further and seeking to cripple them from getting even more needful supplies of food and the like.

The administration, however, does not favor retaliation through legislation and hopes to head off any tendency in that direction.

TROUBLE IS BREWING IN DEMOCRATIC CAMP

Several of Party Leaders Oppose the President's Plan For Preparedness

By Bond P. Geddes. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Nov. 9.—Increased, open opposition to the administration's military preparedness program among Democrats themselves was seen today in the fact that both former Secretary Bryan and Floor Leader Kitchin are publicly and firmly unfriendly to the measures. At the same time, it was rumored Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, plans to oppose the plans.

Principle, and not personalities, however, will be emphasized. Kitchin will not be "disciplined" for his open stand against the naval program, it is understood. Nor will the powers above him attempt coercion to swing him in line. Therefore, the administration is not disposed to favor a caucus upon the preparedness issue. While perhaps such a method will be necessary later to corral enough votes, the administration prefers to have the passage of the bills a non-partisan, rather than a party plan, such as it would become under the caucus system. Moreover, there is fear that a caucus would result in a party split—a thing that the Democrats on the eve of presidential year, and with a decreased majority in the house, desire to avoid.

Considerable speculation was heard today over whether Bryan, as a former congressman, will utilize his house floor privilege to go among members as an active lobbyist against the preparedness program. The best informed Democrats, thought, however, that he will confine to publicity and to his personal influence among individual congressmen.

As for Kitchin, it was pointed out that his predecessor, Underwood, bolted last year on the administration's Panama canal tolls question, though he led no serious fight against it. Democratic advisers hoped, and inclined to believe, that Kitchin would not attempt disruption of the party in the house by voicing more than a nominal opposition to the measure.

Nevertheless, there was some uneasiness as a result of the growing signs of opposition in the president's own ranks.

Violent Break Hits All the War Stocks

(Copyright 1915 by the New York Evening Post.)

New York, Nov. 9.—For the further violent break in several war stocks today there was no need of inquiring into "peace rumors, notes to England," and so on. Merely, that stage of events had been reached, perfectly familiar in speculative mania, like that which culminated a fortnight ago.

It is the unvarying history of such episodes that prices reach an abnormal high level; that Wall street and the "outside public" are warned against further excesses; that speculators ridicule the warning; and further that even a more violent rise makes those who have attended the warning seem ridiculous; and even the professional trader declares himself afraid to sell in the market; and that then the reckoning begins.

SHE TRIED THE CASE.

Coriandera, Texas, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Alma Morgan took the law into her own hands, when Allen Godley, charged with seducing her, was arraigned before the judge of the district.

Rising suddenly from her place in the courtroom, she fired at the man, who, it was claimed, led her astray. Godley fell dangerously wounded, with a bullet in his neck.

MUST HAVE MONEY AND REFUSE TO PAY TO BE IMPRISONED

Supreme Court Reverses Judge Kelly's Decision In U. S. Rider Case

OVERSIGHT OF ATTORNEYS CHANGES JUDGE'S RULING

Failed To Show That Defendant Had \$50 When Ordered Imprisoned

A debtor cannot be imprisoned for debt in this state unless he has the money and refuses to pay according to the decision of the supreme court this morning in the case of T. E. Mitchell against U. S. Rider, appealed from Marion county. The supreme court reversed the decision of Judge Kelly, of the circuit court of this county, and remanded the case for retrial.

This was an action brought by Mr. Mitchell against Mr. Rider in the justice court to punish the latter for contempt of court for disobedience of an order for the payment of money. Mitchell secured a judgment against Rider in the sum of \$41.55 with 25 attorney's fees and \$7.95 costs. At that time the defendant Rider was called into court and testified that he had no property but possessed \$50 in cash and was ordered to apply this sum on the judgment by the court. The order was disregarded by Rider and he was tried in justice court on a contempt charge but found not guilty and discharged January 10, 1914.

The plaintiff Mitchell then appealed to the circuit court where Rider was found guilty of contempt of court and ordered by Judge Kelly to be imprisoned until he paid the \$50 on the judgment. From this decision Rider appealed to the circuit supreme court where Chief Justice Moore today ruled that the decision should be reversed because the plaintiff in the circuit court failed to show that Rider possessed \$50 on the circuit court.

Commenting upon this point Chief Justice Moore says:

"It is possible the defendant, relying upon the order of the justice's court, finding him not guilty and dismissing the proceedings, may have paid out the money before the appeal was taken. In view of that possibility and as the case was tried anew in the circuit court, it was incumbent upon the relator to offer testimony affirmatively tending to prove that the defendant on October 2, 1914, was then possessed of the \$50 and could have complied with the order to pay that sum on account of the judgment, and to have secured a finding of fact to that effect before the defendant could have been incarcerated in jail for a failure to comply with the command to make the payment."

Justices Benson, Burnett and McBride concurred in the opinion. Attorneys Roy F. Shields and E. R. Ringo appeared for the plaintiff and respondent and Carey F. Martin represented the appellant-defendant.

The other opinions handed down by the supreme court follow: Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company, appellant, appealed from Multnomah county, submitted on a petition for rehearing, former opinion adhered to, opinion by Justice Burnett.

George C. Adams vs. Corvallis Eastern Railroad company, appellant, action for damages for personal injuries, appealed from Linn county, opinion by Justice Benson, Circuit Judge Kelly's judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

Martin Henrickson vs. Hillsboro Garden Tracts, appellant, appealed from Multnomah county, suit to rescind a contract, opinion by Justice Harris, Circuit Judge Davis' judgment for plaintiff reversed.

McLain Cooper vs. Hillsboro Garden Tracts, appellant, suit to cancel land contract, appealed from Multnomah county, opinion by Justice Harris, Circuit Judge Davis' judgment for plaintiff reversed.

W. E. Marshall vs. Hillsboro Garden Tracts, appellant, appealed from Multnomah county, suit to annul a land contract, opinion by Justice Harris, Circuit Judge Davis' judgment for plaintiff reversed.

Rehearings were denied in Montessano Lumber & Milling company vs. Portland Iron Works and Hansel vs. Norblad. Appeal was dismissed in State vs. Huff.

A DELIBERATE PLAN TO BURN THE GUESTS

Bombs Placed In Elevator To Wreck It and Cut Off All Chance of Escape

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Had the attempt to burn the house succeeded, the police believe 35 men, women and children tenants would have been trapped by the flames.

The police are detaining Mrs. Canfield on the theory that she was in financial difficulties and determined to burn the apartment house for the insurance. She is firm in her denial of guilt.

In addition to having flooded the engine room floor with gasoline and placed gasoline bombs in every unoccupied room, with holes chopped in floors and ceilings so there would be a perfect draught for the flames, the arsonist placed oil at the bottom of the elevator shaft so the first explosion would wreck it and prevent escape, soaked the front and back stairways with oil, and placed incendiary bombs near the windows leading to the fire escapes.

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A program for further unionizing women workers promised to develop extensively.

At the same time, President Gompers' dream of free women was before the convention as an ideal. "We want the women and children upon whom the perpetuity of the republic depends, out of the workshop." Yet, if they must be there, the federation proposed that they shall have the advantage of fair hours and a living wage.

Prohibition promises to be the topic on which the federation, otherwise generally harmonious, may split. Brewery workers oppose endorsement of national dryness, as do some other delegates and they promise to make a warm fight if the question comes formally before the delegation.

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NO PEACE UNTIL THE TEUTONS ARE BEATEN

This Sentiment Was Evident When English Government Was Criticised

London, Nov. 9.—If Lord Loreburn, in his attack against the government last night, intended to hint at a compromise with Germany when he said continuance of the war would make Europe a "wilderness peopled by old men and women and children," he was practically alone. His speech served to elicit a general reiteration of the idea that peace is impossible until the central allies are decisively beaten.

He struck a responsive chord, however, in his criticism of the censorship, which more than any other cause has been blamed for unsatisfactory enlistments by minimizing the difficulties of the allies.

In his criticism, Loreburn had the support of Lord Milner.

Loreburn asked pointed questions as to various English expeditions and particularly the latest venture into the Balkans. In this he hinted there had been insufficient brain work.

He startled his listeners with the statement that he had heard 15,000,000 men had been killed or disabled.

He predicted, too, an European state of revolution or anarchy should such attrition continue.

Lord Courtney, in Loreburn's wake, called the Darlanelles expedition a situation of "impossible adventure," and suggested, in answer to Premier Asquith's announcement that the Germans had gained not a foot on the western front, that the English were in the same position.

Loreburn's picture of a desolated Europe—a wilderness of old people and children—will produce exchanges of opinions as to the consequences if the war is fought to the end. Possibly these exchanges will extend even to the representatives of the enemies, if German Prince Von Buelow's purpose on Switzerland is, as rumored, to discover a possible basis for peace.

Significant indeed is the evidence in Loreburn's warning that Europe, after months of slaughter, is emerging from blind hatred which has marked the conflict.

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This latter fact is thought to account for King Constantine's defiance of Versailles. Probably he feels that even should another election develop a pro-ally legislative body, he could rely on his troops to quell a revolution.

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This would leave Premier Shouloudis in the cabinet office until a new election could be held, while meantime the best the allies could expect would be benevolent neutrality.

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(By William G. Shepherd.)

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British and French soldiers mingled in the crowds that viewed this demonstration of Greece's military manhood, as the soldiers, spick and span, and well trained, marched by Greek citizens took part in an enthusiastic demonstration.

Four of Arson Gang Are Sent To Prison

Portland, Ore., Nov. 9.—Pleading guilty to the charge of arson, Sanford W. Currier, who confessed that he was head of the arson trust which has operated along the Pacific coast for 10 years was sentenced today to from three to seven years in the penitentiary by Circuit Judge Gastenbein.

Mordie Keeney, former lieutenant of the Portland fire department, Monty Akeley, ex-Oregon national guard officer, and his brother-in-law, George W. Woollette, members of the arson trust, were given similar sentences. Keeney was convicted after a long trial and Akeley and Woollette pleaded guilty, afterward turning state's evidence.

In addition to those sentenced today, five other men have either pleaded guilty or been convicted in connection with the campaign in Portland against incendiarism and two men and one woman are awaiting trial.

BRYAN HAS STARTED, HOW FAR WILL HE GO?

If He Makes Fight On Wilson May Get Results As Teddy Did On Taft

By N. C. Parke. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York, Nov. 9.—How far former Secretary of State Bryan will go in opposing President Wilson's military preparedness program is giving democratic leaders concern.

They believe, however, that in a "show down" between the two men, the nation would give its support, generally, to the chief executive. Yet, these leaders do not underestimate Bryan's influence in event that an open split between him and the man he helped make president should endanger the success of the democratic party.

"There are only two men in the United States, who have really large personal followings," said a democrat, high in the councils of the party today. "One is Roosevelt and the other is Bryan. It is too early to say whether Bryan intends to use the support he commands, in an out and out fight against the administration. But the president has issued his program, and he will have to go through with it or admit defeat."

Leaders believe that the republicans will not attack the program, as the latter believe the country favors an increased army and navy, and that defeat will meet any party combating this sentiment.

At the same time, it is expected that a certain republican element will make harassing attacks on details of the program while professing to advocate better preparedness.

SOME AUTO STOCK

Washington, Nov. 9.—America's corn crop for 1915 will reach the bumper total of 3,090,509,000 bushels, the department of agriculture estimated yesterday.

FREDA IS A HEROINE

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Freda is only an ordinary little fox terrier. She never did anything remarkable in her life until Sunday. Then suddenly she grabbed a spot in the hall of fame by rescuing her two puppies and two kittens and making a desperate effort to save the mother cat, while smoke rolled in the stable of Dr. Edith Oakley during a fire in the old Auditorium.

It was on her fourth trip into the barn that Freda dropped exhausted. Firemen brought out the mother cat, dead, a white later.

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