

The Daily Capital Journal

FULL LEASED
WIRE DISPATCHES

CIRCULATION IS
OVER 4000 DAILY

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

ALL GERMANY IS INDIGNANT OVER OFFICER'S DECEIT

His False Report Placed Government in Humiliating Position

HONESTLY ENDEAVORS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

On Top of Concessions Takes Steps to Squelch Plotters in Both Countries

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
The Hague, May 13.—Severe punishment has been meted out to the commander of the German submarine which attacked the channel packet Sussex and caused great loss of life, it is generally believed in Berlin today, though no official report of that nature has been made public.

The report is based on popular indignation at his act in deceiving the German naval authorities with regard to the vessel which he admitted attacking. His report, saying that the ship he torpedoed was not the Sussex was implicitly believed until American recently conclusive evidence to the contrary. In view of this evidence the Germans feel that they have been humiliated. It is not surprising, therefore, that his deception caused as much indignation in Berlin as in Washington.

Germany, desiring to avoid a break with America at all costs, has taken two important steps within a fortnight to improve relations. The submarine concessions constituted one step. The quiet movement to squelch Teuton plotters and propagandists in the United States and anti-American propagandists in Germany constituted the other step. Ambassador Gerard recently received scores of threats against his life. The writers were inspired by newspaper insinuations that he "kipped" the Irish rebellion to Great Britain.

Though Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the German bomb plotters in America, Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg believes that drastic moves should be made to convince America that Germany has nothing to do with those extremists. Conferences on this subject have been in progress in Berlin for a week.

I heard for instance that Von Rintelen will be court-martialed if he returns to Germany. Though officials will not voice any opinion as to the guilt of the accused plotters they do declare that the acts of these persons are without the Kaiser's sanction.

Berlin is chiefly worried over the possibility that some one may accidentally torpedo without warning a merchantman in the belief that a transport is being attacked and thus precipitate a new American crisis. The Kaiser and his officials are particularly anxious that submarine commanders shall take no chances of involving Germany and America in fresh controversies.

If the new official submarine orders could be made public they would excite the most skeptical that Germany is as much concerned as America in preventing future accidents.

Count Venturini, in the Tegea Zeitung, is practically alone in crying for vengeance. Though there is an occasional outbreak against President Wilson and the United States these are probably intended for home consumption.

Ambassador Gerard won the hearty praise of Berlin for his cool and forceful diplomacy in the U-boat crisis. Throughout the negotiations he worked

CLAIM ROANOKE WAS MUCH OVERLOADED

Dre 9 Feet of Water on ar Load, But Was aded to 23 Feet

San Francisco, May 13.—Flat charges on the North Pacific liner Roanoke were overloaded when it left on its voyage last Monday were made today by Mrs. John G. Dennis, widow of the steamer's second officer, whose corpse was found in a drifting lifeboat southward of Port San Luis by the Pacific mailer City of Paris yesterday.

"I have been robbed of my husband," said the grief-stricken Mrs. Dennis. "The Roanoke's interior was swayed away to make room for an unprecedented cargo. All day Monday a gang of carpenters was busy aboard and my husband told me they were removing beams, braces and everything to make more room. He said he did not believe the Roanoke would get farther than San Pedro, and he promised to quit her there."

It has been admitted that, while in the passenger service the old steamer drew about 19 feet of water, when she left San Francisco last Monday she drew 23 feet. Stevedores have declared that the steamer was loaded with great speed and carelessly.

Reports from San Luis said that another lifeboat was seen drifting off that point, but efforts to find it and tow it in were unsuccessful.

Federal investigation of the Roanoke disaster begins in San Francisco today. The coroner's inquest over the five bodies which came ashore in the lifeboat with the three survivors is scheduled to commence today in San Luis Obispo. A beach patrol is still being maintained for the bodies of the other 45 of 50 victims.

Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers James Guthrie and Joseph P. Dolan handled the federal probe here. They desired to get to the bottom of the charges that the steamer was overloaded, that the cargo of dynamite, oil and wheat was carelessly placed aboard her, and that she started on her voyage to Valparaiso in an unseaworthy condition.

Principal witnesses will be Quartermaster Elb and two Mexican firemen, the sole known survivors. They will be called upon to describe how the old vessel began heeling over as she ploughed southward last Tuesday afternoon, how the lifeboats were swamped in being launched, and how she finally plunged to the bottom.

The three survivors and five bodies of Roanoke victims which came ashore in a lifeboat will arrive here tonight from Port San Luis. One unidentified body will be removed to the city morgue.

Mexicans Warn Americans to Leave

San Francisco, May 13.—Arrivals aboard the Pacific Mail liner Newport today declared that upon calling at Mazatlan it found United States warships in the harbor and 250 Americans assembled in the city. It was stated in town that Americans in the interior had been warned to leave immediately.

The refugees said that various demonstrations against American Consul Algers in Mazatlan had recently occurred. They charged that an attempt had been made to blow up a consulate.

Passengers who came from Acapulco said they would complain to the state department regarding the United States consul there. They asserted that members of the crew of the steamer General S. G. Mariscal, all American citizens were held in jail there on a charge of burning their vessel, and that the consul had refused to aid them.

They charged that an attempt had been made to convince German officials that the president did not want war, but expected Germany to keep her promise.

The foreign department, the treasury and the interior departments answered "settle honorably if possible." The war and navy departments answered "settle without entirely surrendering the submarine warfare."

NO CHANGES MADE ON VERDUN FRONT IN LAST ATTACKS

German Drives Repulsed and French Counter—Charges Stopped

RUSSIANS FORCED BACK ALONG EASTERN FRONT

German Vice Chancellor's Resignation Said to Be Due to Food Riots

Berlin, May 13.—"A French night attack southwest of Dead Man's hill was crushed by German infantry fire," said the German official statement today. "The French suffered heavily."

Lively hand grenade fighting was announced in the Arzonne forest and along the river Meuse. French attempts to gain ground by this method in the Avocourt and Malancourt forests were frustrated.

The French suffered considerably in an unsuccessful attack on a quarry held by Germans west of Ablain forest. Two enemy aeroplanes, swooping low over the German lines, were crippled by sharp shooters and crashing to earth.

On the eastern front, the war office said a Russian attack aimed at recent Tauton gains north of Selburg was crushed by a whirlwind of machine gun fire just as the Slavs leaped from their entrenchments. One hundred Russians, who ran to the German barbed wire entanglements, were disarmed and made prisoners.

German Attacks Repulsed.
Paris, May 13.—Several heavy German attacks near Fort Douaumont and Thiaumont, following a series of terrific bombardments, were repulsed with slaughter during the night, the war office announced today. The French held their ground and refused to yield an inch.

"On the west bank of the Meuse," said the statement, "the French gained near Hill 287. Artillery struggles continued without cessation in Avocourt north and near Hill 304."

A German attack on the right bank of the Meuse is expected. Following their custom of shifting their assaults from one bank to the other, the Germans began their preparation for the Douaumont-Thiaumont attack Thursday night. A strong German reconnaissance near Eparges was checked before it reached open ground.

Vice Chancellor Quits.
Copenhagen, May 13.—Vice Chancellor Delbrueck of the German empire, who also holds the office of minister of the interior, has resigned, according to dispatches received here today. His resignation was demanded, according to one Berlin report, following the recent riots in the Prussian capital in which mobs smashed meat shops. Delbrueck was charged with failure to properly safeguard and distribute foodstuffs.

The official German news agency attributes his resignation to illness. Count Roederer succeeded him, being designated "minister of provisions."

Bulgaria Withdraws Troops.
London, May 13.—Bulgaria is withdrawing troops from the Rumanian frontier and sending them to Salonika in anticipation of an allied offensive in the Balkans, according to Odessa dispatches today.

WAR ODDITIES

London, May 13.—Anna Maria Cuschi, aged 5 months, who was born in London during a Zeppelin raid, was the youngest survivor of the Sussex disaster.

Pierce Food Riots.
London, May 13.—Unprecedented food riots occurred in Mannheim, Germany, last Saturday, according to a report from Geneva received today. Machine guns quelled the rioters, it was declared. Three hundred persons were killed and wounded.

Fugitives from Mannheim arrived at Basel with the story.

CARL LIMBERG KILLED

Sheepshead Bay, L. I., May 13.—Speeding more than 100 miles an hour in the Metropolitan Plaza race this afternoon, Carl Limberg, at the wheel of a DeSoto, smashed into the rail at the top of the suzer track. His automobile broke in two and burst into flames. Limberg and Mechanicus Dallotti were hurled out and rolled to the bottom of the embankment. Limberg was killed and Dallotti is reported dying. The tragedy occurred during the 150 mile event.

CAPLAN CASE NOW IN HANDS OF THE JURY

He Reiterates His Innocence and Is Confident of Acquittal

Los Angeles, Cal., May 13.—The David Caplan case went to the jury at 11:06 a. m., after Judge Willis instructions were completed.

In a statement given out after the jury had retired, Caplan said: "I am feeling fine. I fully expect an acquittal, as I am innocent and had no part in doing the things they say I did."

Under the instructions of Judge Willis, the jury may bring in three verdicts, first degree murder, second degree murder or manslaughter.

If the jury brings in a verdict simply declaring that Caplan is guilty, it means that he must suffer the death penalty.

Should the jury make any recommendations in connection with a first degree murder, the sentence will be life imprisonment.

Second degree murder carries with it a penalty of from 10 years to life imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Manslaughter may be punished by imprisonment not more than 10 years.

TODAY'S BALL SCORES

National.
Boston R. H. E. 3 10 3
Pittsburgh 5 7 1
Reulbach and Gowdy; Adams and Schmidt. Hughes replaced Reulbach. Wilson replaced Schmidt. Nohf replaced Hughes. Kautleber replaced Adams.

American.
Detroit R. H. E. 2 5 0
Washington 5 9 0
Cunningham and Stange; Johnson and Ansmith. Henry. Erickson replaced Cunningham.

Philadelphia R. H. E. 3 6 1
Cincinnati 4 7 3
Alexander and Killifer; Dale and Wingo. Mitchell replaced Dale.

Brooklyn R. H. E. 1 4 2
St. Louis 2 6 3
Dell and Miller; Doak and Snyder.

New York-Chicago, postponed; rain.
Cleveland R. H. E. 4 8 2
New York 3 7 2
Covaleski and O'Neill; Fisher and Nusanaker.

Chicago R. H. E. 2 9 0
Boston 3 9 1
Cioette and Schalk; Leonard and Carigan. Scott replaced Cioette. Foster replaced Leonard. Thomas replaced Carigan. 10 innings.

HOPE OF CATCHING VILLA IS SMALL— QUIET ON BORDER

Pershing Hopes to Clean Up Chihuahua In Very Short Time

BUT FEARS OF OUTBREAK GROW DAILY STRONGER

Villa Reported to Be Again In Command of 1,100 Bandits

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Washington, May 13.—The situation of the Mexican situation has passed, General Hugh Scott wired Secretary of War Baker today. He said that General J. J. Pershing has so arranged his troops that he could clean out the bandits in northern Chihuahua. Scott also reported that no Mexican troops were in sight of the American communications.

Scott expressed the view that General Alvaro Obregon was now in a better position to aid the expedition than if he had signed the border agreement. Scott reported that Obregon had promised to dispose the Carranzistas so as to patrol Parral and the region south of Big Bend, Texas.

While contraction of the American lines south of Columbus is practically accomplished, Major Langhorne is apparently hot on the trail of the Reguila raiders and Carranzistas are marching toward Big Bend, Texas, with the avowed intention of co-operating with the United States column.

If nothing untoward occurs, the expedition hopes for a quick cleanup in the policing of northern Chihuahua. The hope of catching Francisco Villa himself is not great. The big question now is, can the Carranzistas be checked after they learn that the American expedition refuses to withdraw.

Privately, officials said that there might be an outbreak at any time. General Hugh Scott is en route to Washington with his information concerning the situation which will be used for the guidance of the government in further proceedings.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo is expected to undertake withdrawal negotiations soon, but his task is hopeless, according to persistent reports.

Will Move the Border.
By E. T. Conkle.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
El Paso, Texas, May 13.—Pending the opening of negotiations between Mexico City and Washington, the Mexican situation today took a recess. The city of Juarez lost most of its glory when General Alvaro Obregon, taking his major general along with him, departed. El Paso seemed deserted with the newspaper reporters and movie men.

A few brigadier generals remained, but they are common around here. "Jesse soon dat' Woodrow Wilson man says the word" remarked an invalid negro trooper back from the front, "am gain' to pick up d'bya international 'bah, and carry it down to Panama. Jess now a'm waitin' and restin'."

That's what the Mexican situation is doing.

Villa Has New Army.
By H. D. Jacobs.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Namiquna, Mexico, May 12.—(By wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 13.)—Francisco Villa and 1,100 followers are reported at a ranch near Carrizo, 10 miles northwest of La Ascension. The band was reported attacked along Rio Comolitos and to have been recruited from Sonora, with a sprinkling of Villa's original escort. The report aroused little interest at headquarters. The redistribution of United States troops continues.

ABE FOE CONSCRIPTION

London, May 13.—While they were emerging from an anti-conscriptionist meeting this afternoon an angry crowd including women, attacked George Lansbury, Mrs. Despard and others opposed to compulsory military service.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Fair tonight with light frost south west and heavy frost east tonight/Sunday fair warmer except near the coast; north westerly winds.

CONFEREES AGREE ON THE ARMY BILL

Peace Defense Force To Be 654,000, Regular Army 175,000 to 220,000

Washington, May 13.—A peace defense force of 654,000 men is proposed in the army bill which the house and senate conferees reported to both houses of congress today.

The compromise measure includes all the provisions the big army advocates urged except the federal reserve. Both chambers urged passage of the bill and action is expected Monday.

The defense force as provided consists of 200,000 regulars in peace times and 450,000 militiamen, 800 for each senator and representative.

The act reserves specific power for the government to take over any manufacturing plant in times of war for the purpose of making munitions. It appoints a board consisting of two civilians and three officers named by the president to investigate the proposition of the government manufacturing all munitions. The board must report by next New Year.

Agreed on its major details, the house and senate conferees today prepared to submit a final draft of the army bill—first of the great preparedness measures—to both houses. There were prospects of a speedy acceptance.

The principal features of the bill as it now stands calls for a regular army of from 175,000 to 180,000 which may be expanded to 250,000, with the militia as a reserve line, its present powers and duties changed, a government nitrate plant, enlarged air and field artillery branches, a larger general staff, 75 hours monthly training in trades for private and a shorter active service period.

The measure appropriates \$20,000,000 for a government nitrate plant to extract nitrates from the air for munitions. The surplus may be sold for fertilizer. The president is empowered to pick the site for the plant.

No definite monthly hours are fixed for the training of private soldiers in trades. Soldiers must not compete with civilians for a livelihood, it is made plain.

The terms of enlistment are fixed at seven years in either the active or reserve branches of the army, but if competent, soldiers may be dismissed at the end of one active year on the recommendation of their captains.

The army is to consist of 65 regiments of infantry, 25 of cavalry, 21 of field artillery and seven of engineers. There will be 30,000 men in the coast artillery, two mounted battalions of engineers, 5,733 scouts, 4,400 men in the quartermaster corps, 7,200 in the medical corps, 3,487 in the signal corps, 5,750 unassigned to regular posts.

The general staff is increased to 52 members and four major generals are added to it. Nine brigadier generals are added to the line officers. All increases will be gradually made over a period of five years.

Henceforth all militiamen must take oath to the United States as well as to their individual states, this is the principal "federalization" step. The oath requires them to engage in active service outside the United States if the president calls on them to do so.

Market Quiet, Motor Stocks Advance

New York, May 13.—The New York Sun's financial review today said: "Little was expected of the market today in view of the preparedness parade and widespread derangement of the city's business. Early dealings were chiefly professional. The activity centered on specialties. First prices were generally higher in continuation of the movement characterized by yesterday's closing. The activity was well distributed among specialty groups but as trading advanced motor issues, particularly Maxwell, Studebaker and Willys-Overland forged to the front with advances as high as ten points in the latter. War issues like Baldwin Locomotive and Crucible were also strong in sympathy with the parade. Railways and industrial were quiet but generally higher."

Southernmost City In World Is Punta Arenas

If asked to name the city closest to the South Pole doubtless many people in the United States—and elsewhere—for that matter—would need to consult a school geography or an atlas before answering. And yet, it is one of the greatest wool exporting ports in the world, located on the Strait of Magellan, and is comparatively well known by the name of Punta Arenas. How the Spaniards came to found a settlement in this remote section of the world, how it passed out of existence, how it was revived in the nineteenth century by the Chileans, and how it has thrived, prospered and grown rich since then, is all brought out in an article by Edward Albee in the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

SAYS SLAUGHTER WAS GUILTY OF ASSAULTING GIRL

First Trial in Which Jury Hung Was Marked by Bitterness

WHOLE PACIFIC COAST INTERESTED IN TRIAL

Father and Mother of Girl Testified They Did Not Believe Her

Oroville, Cal., May 13.—Rev. Madison Slaughter today was found guilty of having attacked Gertrude Lamson, aged 15 years. This was his second trial. In the first trial the jury disagreed.

"What else could they expect," said Gertrude Lamson when she heard of the verdict. "I knew it all the time. I am glad it is over. I have been vindicated, and I am very glad to have the people know that I told the truth. I'm sorry for Mr. Slaughter, but he is getting what he deserves."

Oroville, Cal., May 13.—The jury came in with the verdict at 9:24 a. m. There was a tense silence as the foreman handed the paper to the clerk, who read it.

Slaughter manifested no emotion. Mrs. Slaughter, who was by his side, did not show any excitement, but Mrs. Ivy Camper, one of the principal defense witnesses, and a close personal friend of the minister, went into hysterics.

Attorney Schooner for the defense immediately asked that new bonds be fixed but Judge Gregory refused and turned Slaughter over to the custody of the sheriff.

The crowd in the court room was quiet when the verdict was read, but those in the corridors and clustered outside the court house cheered lustily. Their applause could be heard in the court.

The jury was out 21 hours. In the first trial a much longer deliberation preceded a disagreement.

Slaughter's first trial commenced March 7 and ended April 3. From the time the charges were made Slaughter has been the center of considerable agitation in his church, frequently in his sermons denouncing the accusations against him as a "frame-up" on the part of the liquor interests and other enemies.

In returning its verdict, the jury recommended leniency. Sentence will be imposed Tuesday morning when Slaughter's lawyers will probably demand a new trial.

When Slaughter started to jail with the sheriff he kissed his wife and daughter goodbye. Mrs. Ivy Camper seized his hand and pulled him back, kissing him also.

Slaughter refused a statement. Several women members of his church were loud in their claims that he had been "railroaded." One of the women sympathizers followed Slaughter and his guards all the way to the prison door. As the grating swung open to admit the convicted minister the women tried to enter also. Deputies thrust her back. She cried out that she intended to accompany Slaughter to jail. Finally she was threatened with arrest and stepped back. Slaughter was placed in a cell.

Parents Were Against Her.
The trial of Slaughter was one of the

(Continued on Page Seven.)

ABE MARTIN



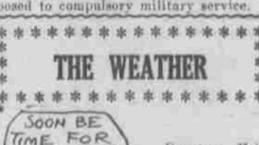
Some of our girl painters seem 't be mighty liberal in their views on art. 'Next' 'only office that seeks the man these days is Taylor Dewa o' Desoria.

Extraordinary Parade Is Staged In Gotham

New York, May 13.—New York today saw the greatest outpouring of civilians to support the principle of preparedness in the world's history. One hundred and forty thousand men and women, numerically stronger than America's standing army, passed through the downtown streets in sixty four divisions starting from the city hall at 9:30 a. m. The last detachments will march past the reviewing stands late tonight.

Twenty thousand women, from society leaders to shop girls, were in line. Mesdames Roosevelt, Harriman, Roosevelt, Jr., and Hungerford Millbank, commander of the Women's League for Self Defense, headed divisions.

SOON BE TIME FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN



Three times the reviewing stand was emptied and filled again. Mayor Mitchell alone intended to try to remain there during the entire 13 hours of the great procession. Thomas A. Edison, Major General Leonard Wood, and Rear Admiral Usher were among the reviewers.

Two hundred bands participated. Every profession was represented in line. Judge Alton B. Parker was marshaled by the lawyers division. Bringing up the rear were 10,000 militiamen. With the exception of this comparative handful of soldiers, civilians composed the entire marching force.

Scores of stores closed to allow their employes to march. There were 1,000,000 spectators.