

The Daily Capital Journal

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

MEXICAN CAPITAL STILL HOPES FOR TROOPS RECALL

Will Provide Special Train For All Americans Who Wish to Leave

MEXICANS BUILDING BARRICADES ON TRACKS

1500 Yaqui Indians and Mexicans Marching Toward Del Rio

Mexico City, June 20.—The Mexican capital awaits today with tense interest the arrival of the American note. Arrangements have been made to flash a digest of its contents to all important cities of the republic as soon as it can be translated.

No responsible official would comment on advance reports of the nature of President Wilson's reply. Officials generally expressed the hope that the United States would meet fully General Carranza's demand for a withdrawal of the American forces, or at least express a willingness to negotiate for their early retirement.

Publication of early dispatches reporting that President Wilson mobilized the militia only to guard the border has created a good impression here. On the other hand, certain Mexican leaders have openly questioned President Wilson's good faith, asserting that the presence of heavy artillery with General Pershing's army is proof that the object of the expedition was not the suppression of banditry, but the conquest of Mexican territory.

Patriotic demonstrations began at noon yesterday, continued until an early hour today. The militia patrolled the principal streets to prevent anti-foreign outbreaks.

It is estimated that between six hundred and seven hundred Americans are now in Mexico City. Arrangements are being made today for a special train to carry all who choose to leave to Vera Cruz.

Troops Rushed to Del Rio

San Antonio, Texas, June 20.—Interest in the border situation early today centered on Del Rio, directly west of here on the Rio Grande, where it is reported that 1,500 Mexicans and Yaqui Indians are approaching the city from the south. Reports of the advance were brought to Del Rio by Mexicans and transmitted to General Funston by General Sibley, commanding at that place.

General Greene, commanding the Eagle Pass patrol district, sent a battalion of the Third Infantry on motor trucks to Del Rio immediately upon receipt of the information. Sibley's command is of fair strength and with the reinforcements he should be able to defend the city against the Mexicans and Yaquis in case they attack, according to Funston.

The presence of the Yaquis so near the border is taken as confirmation of the recent report that the governor of Coahuila has sent a band of Indians north to attack Del Rio. Apparently the Indians formed a junction with a Mexican force and the two bodies are marching under one command. The force was last reported about forty miles south of Del Rio and should arrive opposite the city today.

Building Barricades

Brownsville, Texas, June 20.—Mexicans who began repairing 400 feet of the Rio Grande today.

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Abe Martin

Prof. Alex. Tansley's new problem play, "The Slaves of Carranza," has been bought by an Eastern manager. The problem is 'git th' royalty. Tansley's new problem play, "The Slaves of Carranza," has been bought by an Eastern manager. The problem is 'git th' royalty. Tansley's new problem play, "The Slaves of Carranza," has been bought by an Eastern manager. The problem is 'git th' royalty.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY

United States forces involved in Mexican situation: Regular army 35,964 men and 1,345 officers along the border or in Mexico. General Pershing's column alone is reported to consist of about 15,000 officers and men, these being included in the total of 37,307.

Militia force ordered mobilized, 93,518, including 70,115 infantry, 6,435 cavalry, 9,928 field artillery and 1,940 engineers.

These figures do not include militia medical and signal corps.

EM CALLED ON FOR 30 MORE MEN

Company M Needs That Number—Lieutenant Allen at Armory to Get Them

Salem is called on to furnish thirty more men for service in Company M, Lieutenant Dana H. Allen is in charge of recruiting headquarters at the armory with orders to remain in this city until the men required to bring the company up to full war strength are secured.

The enlisted strength of the organization is now 129. The addition of thirty will make more than the number desired. However, there are many in the company who have applied for transfers to some other arm of the service.

Several physicians are included in the personnel and these will probably be transferred to the hospital corps in the event of active service. It is to take care of deficiencies made in this manner that more men are needed.

The recruiting office will be open from seven in the morning until ten o'clock every night. In a city of 18,000, Lieutenant Allen feels, there ought to be no difficulty in getting the thirty men desired. Appreciation of the spirit which prompted those who enlisted since Sunday, when the call came, is voiced by Allen.

There yet remains something to do in this line, he adds. To those who enlist will be given an opportunity to see considerable of life. The experience received during even a short term of service with the troops cannot be valued too highly. Prospective recruits, declares the lieutenant, should bear in mind the fact that they will be under no expense whatever in joining the colors. Clothing, food, shelter and medical attendance are furnished free and to this is added a liberal salary. Everything considered, a man in the army receives a salary as great as the average man working for a weekly wage in civil life.

As soon as three or four men are signed up they will be sent to Clackamas where they will receive equipment and take instruction.

Since yesterday the following men have enlisted: George P. Downing, Charles C. Munson, John Dullette, George Lee Tuel, John A. Hess, Harry Edwin Frazer, Elmer Dean Cook, Martin F. Van Laanen, George Cole, Alvin Lee McDonald, and Hugh A. M. Martin.

For every man who goes to the polls to vote for somebody, probably five men go to vote against somebody.

Lansing Has Little Hope Ending Mexican Trouble Without Recourse to Arms

By Carl D. Groat.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, June 20.—Pessimism over Mexican matters predominated in official quarters today.

Even those who had hoped American mobilization would tame Mexico's martial spirit were today less confident that this would be the case. A stronger feeling was that the militia of the United States may see Mexican service.

One story was that the administration expects to bottle up Mexican ports at once. Officials admitted this could be done, though they did not admit early today that this is the anticipated course.

The Pacific fleet is en route to the west coast of Mexico; other ships dot both coasts. All are ready for action. Tampico is the special point mentioned in blockade discussion. There, it was said, a blockade could be laid without hampering the supply of oil for the British fleet from the fields up the Panuco river. This supply must not be stopped, officials say, lest Great Britain and the United States become involved in a dispute.

The frank pessimism of Secretary Lansing in his discussion of Mexico gave affairs a sinister turn that he has not hitherto admitted. His note to Carranza, said to be the strongest docu-

PERSHING PAYS NO ATTENTION TO RICAULT'S NOTICE

Sent Two Detachments of Cavalry South Over Carranza's Dead Line

READY TO SUPPORT THEM IF THEY ARE ATTACKED

Refugees Report Seven Troop Trains On Way To Pershing's Camp

El Paso, Texas, June 20.—Defiance by United States troops of Carranza's threats to attack General Pershing's forces if they moved south, east, or west, was the most important development in Mexico early today, in a 24 hour period marked by comparative quiet.

If the threat is carried out, American and Carranzista forces will clash. Upon learning from friendly Mexicans that the bandits were operating to the south and west of Nampiquipa, Pershing immediately sent two detachments of cavalry in pursuit. The American troops tramped over Carranza's "dead lines."

Pershing arranged to support these detachments with heavy reinforcements should they be attacked. He is also keeping his communication lines north to Columbus strongly guarded.

Trenches have been thrown up in Juarez near the two international bridges. General Francisco Gonzalez, commander of the garrison, stated that, while he did not expect a clash with General Bell's forces in El Paso, the detachments were intended as a precaution against attack.

The body of an unidentified American was found on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande last night. Officials are investigating the possibility that the American was shot while in swimming.

Getting Americans Out.

State department officials here announced that every effort was being made to bring to the border the Americans still remaining in Mexico. Estimates of their number reached as high as 4,000 men, women and children. Twelve hundred said to be in Mexico City are reported to be unable to reach Vera Cruz because of numerous bandits operating along the railroad. Wrecks of Mexican passenger trains with large loss of life are reported.

The Colonia Juarez district holds about 5,000 American Mormon colonists. There are said to be 800 Americans in the Tampico district and several hundred in Sonora. Coahuila and other Mexican states.

Confiscation of foodstuffs for Carranza's army in the face of a natural shortage has forced Mexicans of all classes to emigrate to the United States. Approximately 7,000 have crossed into El Paso within the past 10 days. One thousand refugees from the Laguna district were admitted yesterday.

American refugees reaching here declare they passed seven troop trains side tracked near Moctezuma. They es-

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NOTE RECITES OUR LONG SUFFERING FROM BANDIT ACTS

Charges Carranza With Indifference To Atrocities of Raiders

HE SHIELDED OUTLAWS INSTEAD OF PUNISHING

And Ends by Telling Him He Will Be Threshed If He Misbehaves

Washington, June 20.—The American government today threatened General Carranza with "the gravest consequences" if he attacks American troops now in Mexico.

This threat was contained in a long note replying to his last withdrawal demand. Fall of short arm diplomatic jabs, the note positively declined to take the American forces out of Mexico. It excoriated Carranza for his failure to cooperate and resented his brusqueness and his intimations of bad faith.

"The de facto government is pleased to ignore this obligation (to protect American rights and chase bandits)," said the note, "and to believe that, in case of a refusal to retire the troops, there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms, for the government of the United States would argue he lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of his threat will lead to the gravest consequences."

Bluntly the note told Carranza that this government "cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights" and to prevent further raids across the boundary.

The high lights of the note were: Resentment of Carranza's discourteous tone and temper in his last note. Charges that bandits have gone unhampered and unpunished in attacking Americans. Recitation of scores of instances of banditry.

Charges that the Carranza regime had been indifferent to atrocities and encouraged and aided some of the leaders of these.

Charges that Carranza did not take proper steps to apprehend Villa and others.

The Note to Mexico.

"The secretary of state to the secretary of foreign relations of the de facto government of Mexico:

"Department of State,
Washington, June 20, 1916.

"Sir: I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the chief executive of the de facto government of Mexico on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto government of Mexico.

"The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife, the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed and rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests, have been taken and in some cases, barbarously taken, and the murders have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.

Deplorable Conditions.

"It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war."

The note frankly states, "It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity." It does mention, however, specific cases.

Details of attacks on Brownsville, Red House, Fort Progress postoffice and Las Poladas, "all occurring during last September," are cited.

"In these attacks," the note continues, "Carranzista adherents and even civil soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by

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BUSINESS STOPS WHILE CITY BIDS THE BOYS GOODBYE

Led by Delegation From Ladies' Auxiliary March to Southern Pacific Depot

5,000 ARE GATHERED AROUND THE S. P. DEPOT

Company M Up To War Strength and Is First to Reach Camp Grounds

Captain Gehlar's Farewell
"Company M is ready and will be the first of Oregon's military forces in camp. We have 129 men in line this morning and by the end of the week the ranks will be full—men and officers. Hard work is ahead of us as there are few rough edges to be smoothed off and the new men will have to be taught the rudiments of military life. I feel sure, however, that the company will give a good account of itself in whatever we may be called upon to do. When we return we shall feel satisfied that we have done our best as citizens of the United States and of the state of Oregon."

Company M is now in camp at the Clackamas mobilization grounds twelve miles from Portland. The local militiamen are the first of Oregon's military establishments to report for duty.

The first afternoon in camp is being spent in arranging the company quarters and outfitting the men who enlisted late and who have not received their uniforms and other equipment.

Promptly at 10:43 Southern Pacific train No. 28 pulled out of the depot for Clackamas amid the cheering of thousands who gathered to bid the guardsmen farewell. One hundred and twenty-six men were actually in line. Three others were left at the armory so that Company M's total strength this morning was 129.

The scene at the depot before the train pulled out was such as has not been seen in this city since the days of the Spanish-American war. Estimated at between four and five thousand persons, the crowd that assembled around the station and blocked traffic in every direction was strangely quiet.

Two additional coaches were attached to train 28. These arrived at Salem early this morning and were for the exclusive use of the militiamen. Most business places were closed and all Salem turned out to tell the boys goodbye.

Long before the company came in sight on twelfth street, throngs were in possession of every inch of available space around the depot and on the tops

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THREATEN TO SECEDE

San Diego, Cal., June 20.—Lower California is about to secede from Mexico and declare itself a republic, according to rumors current here today. The story is gaining credence and news arriving this afternoon from Ensenada, La Paz and other peninsula ports seem to support the rumor. Governor Cantu, who is the virtual dictator of the district, is said to be behind the plan.

Conditions are declared by those intimately acquainted with Mexican affairs to be ideal for such a step. While starvation, desolation and war has its grip on other portions of the country, in Lower California all is peaceful, the treasury is filled with American gold and farms are bearing record crops. The troops, paid in gold, rather than with loot and fiat money, are declared to be loyal to their commanders.

WILL LOOK AFTER SOLDIERS' COMFORT

All Patriotic Organizations of City Met to Arrange for This

All patriotic organizations of Salem, including men and women, met at a special called meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fred Bynon, 590 North Summer street, and organized a relief and emergency society for the soldiers.

The women members plan to meet regularly and look after the health and comfort of the soldiers by making the old-fashioned "sonsewife" or comfort bags.

About seventy-five members attended the meeting from the following organizations: Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Spanish-American War auxiliary, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of Veterans, Spanish American War veterans, and Ladies of the G. A. R. and the women of the Republican club.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Laura McAdams, president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Rev. P. T. Porter offered prayer for the signing of America.

Mrs. Chester C. Clark of the W. R. C., D. A. R. and S. A. W. A. was made chairman of the meeting and Mrs. W. O. Asselin acted as secretary. The following voiced the sentiments of the various organizations represented: W. R. C., past president Lizzie W. Smith; G. A. R., Commander Paulsen; S. O. V., Rev. P. T. Porter and Col. E. Hoffman; D. A. R., state regency, Mrs. L. Patterson; S. A. W. A., Mrs. Helen B. Southwick, and Ladies Republican club; S. A. W. V., Dr. W. O. Asselin.

President, Mrs. W. O. Asselin; vice president, G. A. R., Commander W. C. Paulsen; W. R. C., Mrs. Clara Grubb; D. A. R., Mrs. C. S. Dyer; S. W. A., Mrs. Hewlett; S. O. V., Rev. Porter; S. A. W. D., Dr. Asselin; Ladies of the G. A. R., president Mrs. Fish; Republican club, Mrs. Southwick; treasurer, Mrs. George Terwilliger; entertainer, Mrs. Hattie B. Cameron; chaplain, Rev. P. T. Porter.

Twenty-five cents dues was assessed for membership in order that the society might have funds for immediate use. A regular meeting will be held with Mrs. W. O. Asselin, the president, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Three Cruisers on Way to Mexican West Coast Ports ---Rest of Fleet to Follow

San Diego, Cal., June 20.—Following the most stirring scenes in local naval history, three United States cruisers and three destroyers are today steaming under forced draught for the coast of Mexico. More ships, from this port and Bremerton, are expected to leave today after completing their sea stores, until 17 cruisers, gunboats, destroyers and auxiliaries will be at the command of Admiral Cameron Winslow, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

The San Diego, flagship of the fleet, steamed shortly after daybreak today. She is bound for either Guaymas or Mazatlan, developments during her voyage being the deciding factor in her destination.

The Chattanooga crossed the bar late yesterday followed in four hours by the Denver.

Commander George Bradshaw of the flagship, last night extended his crew an unusual war time courtesy by allowing the married men three hours liberty to bid their families and loved ones farewell before leaving on the trip that may mean anything.

Takes Motorcycles.

Admiral Winslow's request to all officers and men owning motorcycles that they bring the machines on board ship before sailing time is considered a significant indication that landing parties for scouting purposes are planned.

Bound for Ensenada, to pick up Amer-

RUSSIANS HAVE 80,000 AUSTRIANS IN TIGHT CORNER

Lightning Drive Gets Past Them Locking Them Up In Bukovina

BEATEN FORCES ARE FLEEING WESTWARD

By Striking First Russian General Upsets Plans of Central Allies

By William Phillip Simms.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Petrograd, June 20.—Eighty thousand Austrian troops, retreating from the region of Czernowitz, have been cornered in Bukovina by the lightning drive of the Russian left wing. The Russians are pressing the pursuit with the utmost vigor. A large part of the Austrian force in all probability will be cut off and surrounded. The others face the alternative of retreating through the Carpathian passes, abandoning their guns or crossing into Romania.

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How many Austrians escaped westward planning later to join Botkin's army, is not yet known.

Practically the whole Russian front north of Czernowitz is steadily pressing in upon Lemberg. It is reported that measures have already been taken for the evacuation of the Galician capital. Russian troops pressing down upon Brody in the advance upon Lemberg may already have crossed the Galician frontier.

It is admitted here that the Austrian defense is becoming more stubborn. East of Brody and on a wide front directly east of Lemberg the Austrians are counter attacking with the greatest spirit, using flame ejectors and large quantities of shells. Both on the Brody front and further south, Austrian prisoners have been captured who admit they were rushed into action a few days ago from the Italian front.

That the Russian offensive not only arrested the Austrian drive southward into Italy, but frustrated an ambitious scheme of the Austro-German general staff for the conquest of southern Russia was indicated by Bucharest dispatches today. These reports said it had been learned from German sources that an Austro-German thrust across southern Russia to the Black sea was to follow the Austrian offensive in Italy, the plan being to cut Russia off entirely from the Balkan states. If this report is true, the Russian strategists outwitted the enemy.

The latest reports indicate that from half to two-thirds of the Austrians facing the Russians when the offensive began were killed, wounded or made prisoners early in the fighting. The soldiers were so badly disorganized that the Russians pushed forward with the greatest rapidity. Only the arrival of fresh bodies of Austrian troops checked the momentum of General Brusiloff's rush.

The military experts here, though not attempting to minimize the importance of the present Russian operations, advise the public to restrain its enthusiasm for bigger events expected very soon.

German Repulse Attacks

Berlin, June 20.—Strong Russian attacks southeast of Logishini, north of the Pripiet marshes, were reported by the war office this afternoon. The Slavs suffered heavy losses. Other Russian attacks along the river Sty and near Kolki were unsuccessful.

On the northern end of the Russian battle front German troops attacked successfully south of Smogron in the region of Tannoy, capturing 144 Russians, four machine guns and four mine throwers.

No Change at Verdun.

Paris, June 20.—The Germans returned to the attack at Verdun last night with three attacks against French positions.

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THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday unsettled, probably showers, warmer to-night west portion; variable winds.

