FULL LEASED WIRE DISPATCHES

The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS OVER 4000 DAILY

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR | SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916 | PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMANY GROWING INDIFFERENT TO AMERICAN OPINION

Feeling Is Growing That "Every Means of Defense" Must Be Used

MAY RESULT IN RENEWAL OF SUBMARINE WARFARE

Crop Conditions Ideal and Danger of Food Shortage Is Removed

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Berlin, June 21.—Taking advantage of a growing indifference to American opinion, advocates of a strong submarine policy have re-opened the campaign for a more effective use of the German U-boats.

The German people now realize that hostilities will not end this summer and may drag into next year. Faced with this fact they are united in the desire to see the war pushed with the utmost vigor until the allies are brought to terms. This feeling, spreading gradually throughout the empire during the past few weeks, has been seized upon a weapon by the men who condemned Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg for yielding to the United States in the recent submarine controversy.

The chancellor at the present moment has the upper hand. But the recent slackening of the press censorship has been followed by some bold statements regarding the effectiveness of the submarine weapon which Germany still possesses, and by renewed activity on the part of the navy league. It is impossible to forecast what the result will be if regard for American opinion gives way more and more to the determination for aggressive measures to bring the war to a victorious end.

Did Not Like Peace Talk.

Europe's unfriendly reception of President Wilson's peace talk before the League to Enforce Peace perhaps caused interest in Germany to veer away from America. At any rate, it is held here that the president's failure to obtain a response has not added to his influence.

During recent conversations with public men I have noted a general change in their attitude toward America. Summed up, the German viewpoint right now is about this:

Sixty per cent of Americans are against us. Thirty per cent are for us. Ten per cent are indifferent. Nothing we can do will change American opinion in a way that will help us win the war. We should go ahead then, concentrating all our energy on victory.

The military and economic situation convince the Germans that they have nothing to fear from a continuance of the fighting. An admission in an article in the London Daily Mail that the British food blockade cannot force Germany to terms has been widely read here. In view of the recent eight days of rain, followed by ideal weather for crops, the German people are convinced that they cannot be starved out.

Do Not Fear Russians.

The Russian offensive has not disturbed the public mind. The Cologne Gazette declares that the Russians not only have been halted but that a successful German counter move is already under way. The Russians, the Gazette says, have failed in their prime object to win Rumania to the side of the allies, as is evidenced by the fact that

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Abe Martin

It will be cheerin' news t' those er worryin' along on chuck steak t' learn this is t' be th' banner automobile year. Ther's allus somebuddy at ever' little function that kin say jist what they please an' nothin' thought of it.

Mexican Navy Said To Be "Concentrating"

Washington, June 21.—The Mexican navy is concentrating off the southeast coast of Mexico.

The navy consists of the Zaragoss and the Bravo.

The Zaragoss is a 1,181 ton training ship that carried the name of Porfirio Diaz until Diaz lost popularity in the republic. It is 213 feet long and 32 feet wide and carried two 4.7 inch guns, two old-fashioned six pounders and two one pounders, similar to those used by American warships to fire a salute. The Zaragoss used to be capable of 15.3 knots an hour, but has been badly battered in rebel engagements and is an uncertain craft.

The Bravo is a 1,260 ton gunboat, 249 feet long, carrying two four-inch guns, six six pounders and a torpedo tube. The torpedo tube is reported useless, however, the Mexican navy at present having no torpedoes.

TRAIN FROM MEXICAN CAPITAL IS DELAYED

Leaving of Americans Put Off ---Workingmen Are Loyal to Carranza

Mexico City, June 21.—The special train order by Special Agent Rodgers to take Americans out of Mexico City will not leave for Vera Cruz today as was expected. Rodgers was notified at an early hour by government officials that preparations for the train's departure have not been completed.

Another demonstration by working men took place last night before the national palace. Several thousand employes of street car lines and factories gathered to assure General Carranza of their loyalty. Hundreds of school children and a large number of women were in the crowd. Carranza again addressed this assemblage, repeating his previous statements that Mexico was not seeking war with the United States. There was no disorder.

General Mujica, governor of the state of Tabasco, informed General Carranza last night that many Americans in his territory did not wish to leave the country in case of war, and asked permission to remain. Carranza sent an immediate reply instructing Mujica to permit the Americans to remain and in all cases to give them the same protection accorded other foreigners.

CARRANZA DUSCUSSES NOTE WITH CABINET

Mexico City, June 21.—General Carranza and his cabinet met in special session today to consider the American note.

Carranza and all members of the cabinet denied themselves to correspondents when the session began.

They sent out word that they would have absolutely no comment to make until after the session adjourned.

It is probable that the discussion will last several hours.

New York—Call to colors has resulted in scores of khaki weddings here Most of the "war brides" immediately bade their husbands good bye as they hurried to the armories.

GERMANY RUSHES ARMY OF 120,000 TO CHECK RUSSIANS

Austrian Right Wing Continues Its Rapid Retreat from Bukowina

GERMANS AND RUSSIANS CLASH ON 30 MILE FRONT

Still Seesawing at Verdun With No Changes---Greek Cabinet Resigns

THE SPORTS OF WAR

Petrograd, June 21.—General Brusiloff's northern wing has repulsed several persistent German attacks in the region of Voroncin, capturing prisoners and nine machine gune, it was announced officially tonight.

Between June 3 and 15 General Brusiloff's armies have captured 3,356 officers, 160,174 men, 198 guns, 550 machine guns, 189 bomb throwers, 119 artillery limbers and 34 searchlights, the war office announced today.

London, June 21.—Six German divisions—120,000 men—have been hurried eastward to check the Russian offensive bearing down upon Lemberg, Geneva dispatches reported today.

Two German divisions are en route to the Lutsk-Kovel front. The Austrians, supported by German troops, are counter attacking with great vigor on this northern flank General Brusiloff's armies and appear to have checked temporarily at least, the Russian advance.

Four German divisions are being rushed into action on the 30 mile front from Brody southward to a point east of Przemysl. The Russians have opened a heavy artillery attack on this line, evidently in preparation for a hard smash toward Lemberg.

Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna today admitted that the Austrian right wing, under General Pflanzer, continues a rapid retreat before the Russians in Bukowina. The terrific force of the Russian artillery fire is causing Pflanzer to retreat rather than sacrifice his men, Vienna reported, but it is expected that he will shortly make a stand against the Russians.

Are Checking Advance

Berlin, June 21.—The left wing of the Russian armies continue to push forward on the heels of the retreating Austrians in Bukowina, but the extreme right wing not only has been halted but is being pushed back by the combined Austro-German forces.

An official statement from the Austrian war office received here this afternoon admits that the Rusians have crossed the River Sereth, fighting Austrian rearguards. Both the Aus-

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SOUTH AMERICA IS PROFOUNDLY MOVED

Fear United States Designs to Control the Entire Continent

By Charles P. Stewart
(United Press staff correspondent)

Beunos Ayres, June 21.—All South America today focused its attention on the Mexican-American crisis, awaiting eagerly General Carranza's next move in reply to the American note.

The Latin-American association issued a call for a mass meeting of protest against American occupation of Mexican territory. The call for the meeting mentioned the "interventionist tendencies of the United States southward," vaguely hinting that interventionists in the United States threatened the safety of other Latin-American republics.

The Argentine papers are divided in their sympathies. La Nacion, the most influential newspaper in Argentine, attributes Mexico's present plight to outlawry which Carranza is evidently impotent to prevent. While practically admitting the existence of a strong nucleus of sympathy in South America for Mexico, La Nacion adds:

"But the attitude of the United States deserves a tranquil view as long as it maintains a guarantee of Mexican territorial integrity."

The newspaper Razon publishes a review of the situation under the headline "Mexico's calvary". The Union suggests that possibly other nations may be interested, mentioned no names, but evidently meaning Japan. The newspaper Argentine says that Mexico is simply suffering the consequences of anarchy.

GIRL'S LETTERS ARE SUBMITTED TO JURY

Judge Decides They Are Competent and Material Evidence

Courtroom, Waukegan, Ill., June 21.—The letters that Will Orpet wrote Marion Lambert were admitted this afternoon as evidence in Orpet's trial for Marion's murder. Judge Donnelly ruled the letters admissable despite his statements that he realized they would "have a damning effect on Orpet's case with the jury."

The announcement by the judge that the letters would be read to the jury was considered a distinct victory for the state. Judge Donnelly announced in court that he had read the letters last night and admitted they had prejudiced him. He said, however, they seemed competent evidence.

These letters, 80 in number, detail the efforts of Orpet first to win Marion's love, second his cooling passion, and last the way in which he tried to relieve Marion's illness, the result of their intrigue. Most of them were written in French. An interpreter will read them to the jury.

Everett Friganza, a Chicago newspaper reporter who had himself arrested and thrown into jail with Orpet a few days after the youth was arrested, testified for the state today.

Faiganza said Orpet had told him conflicting stories, but that finally the youth said he saw Marion take poison in Helms woods.

"At first," Friganza testified, "Orpet said the first he knew of Marion's death was when he read it in the newspapers. He told me she pleaded with him not to leave her, but that he told her in the woods that he was through."

Prefers to Testify.

Courtroom, Waukegan, Ill., June 21.—Celestia Youker, the grey-eyed winsome little school teacher whom Will Orpet loved, faced the ordeal of her life today.

She came to court to testify for the state in Orpet's trial for Marion Lambert's murder. Forced to choose between having her own love letters to Orpet read to the jury or testifying against him, Celestia decided to testify.

States Attorney Dady will seek to establish definitely, through Miss Youker, that Orpet was engaged to her. This, he contends, was the motive for Marion's murder.

The court room was jammed today by the Orpet "fans" anxious to hear Miss Youker. Several newspaper men who talked to Orpet were to precede her to th stand.

House Voted Increase of War Appropriation

Washington, June 21.—The house voted this afternoon to increase the appropriation for aeroplanes from $1,222,010 to $3,000,000. The vote was 81 to 77.

The change was an amendment offered by Representative Mann to the army appropriation bill, carrying a total of $157,000,000 or $56,000,000 more than last year.

Caustic criticism of the bill was voiced by Representative Garoner of Massachusetts, who declared that the appropriations for national guard artillery were entirely inadequate.

MEXICANS BRAG OF WHAT THEY WILL DO TO THE 'GRINGOES

Reports of Fighting With Carranza Forces Denied by General Bell

GENERAL TREVINO TO TAKE CHARGE IN FIELD

Forces Face Each Other and Clash Imminent---Mexican Snipers Busy

El Paso, Texas, June 21.—General Bell, Jr., commanding at Fort Bliss today denied rumors of fighting between Carranza and United States troops south of Namiquipa.

"If there was any truth in the report I would have received official confirmation of the fighting," said Bell.

Mexican sniping is believed to have caused reports of a clash. However, the American forces and the Carranzistas face each other south of Namiquipa and local authorities still believe a battle imminent.

General Trevino, commander of the north, is preparing to leave Chihuahua City, with his staff, personally to take the field, refugees declared.

Reports received by state department agents indicate that the de facto government is making every preparation for hostilities. Troops are being mobolized, recruiting is going on and large forces are being sent to northern points.

Recent arrivals reported anti-American demonstrations in several Mexican states, encouraged by officers of the de facto government.

Forces Face Each Other.

General Pershing is reported today at Colonia Dubian where his largest force is entrenched. Preparations have been made to rush reinforcements to Namiquipa if the American troops there are attacked.

Motor trucks leaving Columbus with ammunition and supplies for the punitive expedition are heavily guarded. Machine guns have been mounted on the wagons. The trucks in the motor trains have been instructed to keep together in order to resist more effectively if attacked. Practically all trains returning to Columbus reported sniping.

It is known that the column of American cavalry was officially reported within a short distance of a Carranzista force and that a conflict seemed imminent.

The situation along the border today was more serious than at any time since the Mexican revolts began five years ago. El Paso authorities believe it is only a question of hours until the United States and the de facto government will be in a state of war.

American refugees arriving from Chihuahua declared there was a large movement of Mexican forces from Chihuahua City northwkard. The de facto government is reported to have fully 50,000 troops mobilized in Chihuahua state alone, the majority in close touch with the American punitive expedition.

Mexicans Are "Sassy."

San Antonio, Texas, June 21.—Gen-

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TODAY'S BALL SCORES

National

First game	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	7	0
Chicago	3	5	2

Toney and Clarke, Wingo; Packard, Prendergast and Archer.

First game	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	11	0
New York	4	9	0

Allen, Hughes and Gowdy; Perritt and Rariden.

All other games postponed, rain.

American

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0
Boston	2	8	0

Shawkey and Nunamaker; Foster and Carrigan.

First game	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	5	4
St. Louis	14	13	0

Danforth, Cicotte, Benz and Schalk; Lyna, Weilman and Severoid.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	3	2
Detroit	3	8	1

Bagby, McHale and O'Neill; Covaleski and Stanage.

MILITIA TO BE KEPT IN CAMP SOME TIME

Troops Will Not Be Ordered to Border At Once, But Held In Camps

By Carl D. Groat.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, Jne 21.—In view of the incomplete mobilization of the militia, the war department indicated it probably would not issue orders sending new forces to the Mexican border today. The time of issuance of this order, however, still was in doubt, but officials say they would await until sufficient mobilization had been accomplished before taking the step.

Secretary of War Baker said his messages of the past 24 hours showed no change in the situation.

What states militia will be first to go has not been revealed, though the consignment apparently will be beyond 50,000, thus involving assignments from many states.

Unofficial reports told of Carranza troop movements dangerously near to the American expedition and of anti-American outbursts at more than one point.

The problem of calling volunteers is not yet worked out. Such a step will be taken only when developments require it. It has been discussed, officials admit. Reports, however, that 500,000 will be asked for if the call comes are apparently exaggerated.

Negroes Risk Life to Avoid Service

Danville, Ill., June 21.—In an effort to avoid military service, four colored members of Co. I, Eighth infantry, Illinois Negro regiment, jumped from the second story window of the armary here early today. All were injured.

James Bell was the most seriously hurt. Both legs were broken and it may be necessary to amputate one.

During a quarrel over the leaving of the negro company, Mrs. Levi Thurman, maa shot James Day a bartender. Day may die.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY AT HANDY POINTS ON MEXICAN COAST

Every Ship In Commission In Pacific Either There Or On the Way

MEXICO WILL BE CUT OFF FROM BALANCE OF WORLD

Seventeen War Vessels In Fleet and Four Destroyers to Join Them July 1

San Diego, Cal., June 21.—That Uncle Sam means business was indicated today by the distribution of the Pacific reserve fleet up and down the Mexican coast in such a way that an immediate blockade may be called on every Mexican port from Guaymas to Salinas Cruz. Not even in the days following the landing of American bluejackets at Vera Cruz were there so many United States ships on duty at the same time south of San Diego as today.

At sunrise the "mosquito" fleet of torpedo destroyers, consisting of the destroyers Hull, Hopkins and Truxton, with Lieutenant W. W. Bradley in command, steamed out of San Diego harbor for the south.

The boats were preceded late yesterday by the armored cruiser Pittsburg, flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam, and by the armored cruiser Colorado. The armored cruiser South Dakota is under orders to sail from Bremerton for the south tomorrow. She will pick up marines at Puget Sound and stop at San Francisco to pick up an added quota of bluejackets.

With the sailing of the South Dakota, every ship in commission in the Pacific reserve fleet will be either in Mexican waters or headed south. The naval collier Mars was to sail from San Diego late today. This will empty the harbor of the United States fleet that has been anchored here for some time.

The outgoing vessels have been coaled in record time. All hands pitched into the job of filling the bunkers and the ships were still black with coal dust as they raced for the south.

According to the present plans, the Pacific fleet will be distributed as follows.

At Mazatlan, cruisers, San Diego, Milwaukee and South Dakota; Transport Buffalo, gunboat Annaoplis. At Guaymas, cruiser Cleveland, armored cruiser Maryland and supply ship Glacier. At Manzanillo, cruisers Pittsburg, Albany and Colorado. At Salinas Cruz, cruisers Denver and Raliegh. At Acapulco, cruiser Chattanooga. At Topolobampo, gunboat Yorktown and destroyer Truston. At San Jose De Cabo, destroyer Hopkins. At La Paz, destroyer Hull.

The destroyers Whipple, Paul Jones, Preble and Stewart now undergoing repairs at Mare Island, will be available for service by July 1.

War and navy officials today said it would be a small matter comparatively to blockade all of Mexico. But, they asked, "whom would we blockade?"

The population already is near starvation in many sections, the declared, and to put into effect a real blockade simply would mean further suffering for those this government wishes to relieve. There would be no government, with which to treat as to lifting such a blockade.

For these reasons, administration officials are even more determined to go slowly. It was frankly admitted and emphasized that the administration will strain its powers to keep out of Mexico.

Although many officials believed real action, if it comes at all, will not come for several weeks, it was explained that all haste will be made to get the militia to the border as soon as practicable. Except the men from those states in the far south, the militiamen must be acclimated. It was expected that after the militiamen reach the border a period of waiting will follow waile Carranza is given a final chance.

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THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Thursday partly cloudy and occasionally threatening; westerly winds.

Carranza Government Is Nearing Its End; He Is Not Big Enough to Fill Place

By J. P. Yoder
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, June 21—The Carranza government is nearing its end, a high administration official said today The machinery is crumbling and only an unexpected, right-about-face in Carranza's method can prevent the government's complete disintegration, this official declared, even long enough for it to be replaced by a government sufficiently strong to prevent near anarchy in the southern republic.

Such a situation has been prophesied for months by some war and state department officials. Because the administration, as repeatedly announced, publicly has insisted on giving the Carranza government every chance to restore Mexico to a real status among nations, such official prophets have been given scant hearing. In some instances administration officials have declared such prophecies have been unconfirmed by official reports, saying unsettled conditions exist only in isolated cases. But today no official could be found who did not admit, privately at least, that "watchful waiting" has run its course.

Officials themselves today pointed to the note sent Carranza as evidence that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are finally convinced that some other man than Carranza and some other government than the present de facto structure is needed to bring Mexico out of her ten year period of revolution, rebellion and internecine strife.

No better evidence of this attitude of the administration could be found today than in the statement of the high administration official mentioned who said:

"This government still hopes for peaceful settlement of the Mexican situation; we are even yet far removed from war or intervention. But even should it become necessary through some overt act of Carranza or his armed forces for the punitive expedition to take up a more serious task, whom would our armed forces set out to fight?"

War department officials declared that, in the event of real trouble, they expect no more than two or possibly three real engagements. But there would still be left the more serious work of policing and pacifying the country south of the Rio Grande.

It would not be a matter, they say of taking two or three strategic positions by force of arms, and then treating with the established government for peace, for they are convinced that one or two decisive victories for American arms would break any remaining hold Carranza has on the Mexican government.

Eye Witness Describes Great North Sea Batlle --English Retired First

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., June 21.—Ensign Frommann, a young observer aboard the German flagship in the recent naval battle off Skagerak, today gave the United Press the first eye witness story of the engagement.

"In the morning the German fleet cruised northward from Wilhelmshaven," said the German ensign. "At 4 in the afternoon our small cruisers reported sighting an English armored cruiser followed by dreadnaughts.

"The Weisbaden and Frankfort were the first ships to report they were engaged. At 6:40 our guns began firing. I observed of to the east four ships of the Queen Elizabeth class. I could see that the English had the best ships in action at that time.

"Big shells began whistling around us, bursting in the water. At the beginning the English marksmanship was poor. The enemy salvos fell a hundred yards away. Some fell within 20 feet of us, but our ship was not touched.

"Throughout the battle we steamed along at 20 knots in a course parallel to the English, who later turned eastward so the distance between us decreased continually until we were less than six miles away. While the battle was in progress we cruised over a great part of the North sea, both fleets continually moving at full speed, with the battle front stretched out at least a hundred miles.

The Battle at Night.

"I saw the G-31 sink. It was one of England's latest ships. A salvo of 15 centimeter shells hit it simultaneously. The crew immediately began to seek the boats and get away. Then we watched the G-31 turn over, her smokestacks dipped and as she plunged we read the number G-31 distinctly. About 7 o'clock I saw the smoke stack of another English ship shoot into the air. She was of the Defense class (criser of 14,600 tons.)

"The most thrilling incidents occurred in the night engagement following the day battle. After dark the English dreadnaughts were reported steaming away, so our torpedo boats were sent into the fight. About 10:15, while steaming southward, our searchlight turned up on an English armored cruiser quite near. We immediately fired four or five salvos. In two minutes the English ship was ablaze. Her magazine caught fire and the sea was lighted by a ghastly white green flame. A few seconds later she disappeared. We believed this was the last of the cruiser Black Prince."

"None of the German sailors slept or

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