

FULL LEASED
WIRE DISPATCHES

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TWO GIRLS DROWN WHEN PARTY WADES INTO DEEP WATER

Heroic Attempts At Rescue Results In The Saving Of Two Of Party

DOROTHY RAUCH AND MAUD SMITH DROWNED

Gravel Dredge Makes Un- suspected Deep Hole Along Shallow Bar

In a vain attempt to rescue two companions from drowning Miss Dorothy Rauch, of this city, and Miss Maud Smith, of Lebanon, lost their lives in the Willamette river about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Misses May and Ruth Rauch and Gretchen Brown, all of this city, made up the rest of the party which went to the gravel bar south of the west end of the steel bridge to go in wading. The girls had been accustomed to wading at this point but within the last few days the gravel dredge had been working here and had dredged out a deep hole. Miss Brown was not in the water but the other four waded out along the shallow bar. Two of the girls suddenly found themselves in deep water, and called for help. Miss Dorothy Rauch rushed to the aid of her sisters and found herself floundering in the deep water.

Their cries attracted the attention of John Tait and George Manning, who were crossing the river in a boat to go swimming on the other side. The young men pulled for the spot with all possible speed and jumped from their boat to rescue the girls. Tait caught one and made for the shallow water with her. Manning seized Miss Dorothy by the collar but the collar tore off and she sank from sight. He immediately caught another girl who was also floundering and swam with her to the bank. By the time the two boys reached the bank with the two girls Miss Smith and Miss Dorothy had gone down for the last time.

William Betchell, C. K. Dennison, Tasto and a number of others arrived at this time and began diving for the bodies of the two girls still in the water. Miss Rauch was brought to the surface after being in the water about 10 minutes. Two physicians and the pulmotor were on hand but all efforts to revive her failed. The body of Miss Smith was not located until nearly 20 minutes later and the doctors pronounced her dead when she was brought ashore. Powerful stimulants were administered to Miss Rauch but of no avail and attempts to revive her were abandoned after nearly an hour's work with the pulmotor.

Edward Rauch, a younger brother of the girls was across the river in a boat when they went into the deep water but was unable to reach the other side in time to aid in the rescue of those who were saved.

Miss Dorothy Rauch resided with her brother, C. D. Rauch, the circuit court reporter of this district, and Edward Rauch, and sisters at 549 North Cottage street. She was 14 years of age and had just completed her freshman year in the Salem high school. Misses May and Ruth Rauch are teachers and last year Miss May taught in the Lebanon high school where she formed a close friendship with Miss Maud Smith, who was 25 years of age, and was a bookkeeper in the Turner store in Lebanon. Miss Smith's father, L. M. Smith, resides at Durfur.

The parents of Miss Rauch, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rauch, are in Hood River, but will probably arrive in Salem today. Mr. Rauch was formerly of this city and is now cashier of the express company at The Dalles.

The heroism of Mr. Manning has been brought to the attention of Acting Mayor Mills by W. T. LaFollette, a cousin of Alie LaFollette, and steps will be taken to bring the matter to the attention of the committee in charge of the Carnegie Hero Medal committee.

Mr. LaFollette was an eye witness to the whole affair from the bank on this side and stated this morning that he had never witnessed a more heroic act than that of Mr. Manning and Mr. Tait.

Mr. LaFollette says that medals have been presented in the past for far less heroic acts and though little has been done in this line in the past he intends to bring it to the attention of the committee.

Mr. LaFollette has been invited to detail the affair before the city council at the regular meeting tomorrow night and if the city officials take action in the matter all efforts will be made to secure a medal for the young man.

FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS BY WASHINGTON.

(In his address to the governors of the states, June 8, 1915.) There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being—I may even venture to say to the existence—of the United States as an independent power: First, an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head. Secondly, a sacred regard to public justice. Thirdly, the adoption of a proper peace establishment, and Fourthly, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

MIGHT VERSUS RIGHT AND ITS RESULTS IS DISCUSSED BY BRYAN

Immediate End Is the Same But Vast Difference As Years Roll By

San Francisco, July 5.—Preaching the gospel of peace and urging the American people to disregard precedent and to profit by the lessons of experience, William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, at noon today delivered the principal address at the Panama-Pacific exposition's Fourth of July celebration. Between 20,000 and 30,000 persons heard him as he spoke from a platform in front of the Fountain of Energy.

"In international affairs we are compelled to choose between two opposite and conflicting theories," said Bryan. "One is supported by the precedents of history—the other is in harmony with the principles which we are more and more applying in daily life. One of these theories relies upon force, the other on persuasion. Force has been the policy of the physical power of the nation and its purpose is to compel. Persuasion has been the policy of the spirit of friendship and seeks to convince. While there may be no apparent difference in the immediate effect—for both accomplish the same result—there is a tremendous difference if we consider years instead of days.

"A victory secured through threat of force is only temporary; the resentment which it arouses and the spirit of revenge to which it gives birth rob the triumph of its permanence. On the other hand, a victory secured by persuasion is lasting and lays the foundation for a co-operation which creates instead of destroys.

"This nation more than any other great nation is at liberty to put God's truth to the test, and in international affairs try the efficacy of those methods which have proven successful."

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Liner Armenian Held To Be Government Boat

Washington, July 5.—The status of the liner Armenian, sunk by a German submarine while carrying a cargo of mail to England was established today as that of a British government boat. A consular dispatch to the state department from Liverpool said that the Armenian had been requisitioned by the admiralty prior to her last voyage. Although the requisition terminated just before the liner sailed from Newport News she had not been restored to the regular Leyland line sailings.

Mason Says Baltic Battle Is Mostly "Sailor's Yarn"

What the War Moves Mean.
By J. W. T. Mason.
(Written for the United Press.)
New York, July 5.—Conflicting evidence as to the naval battle in the Baltic does not bear out the Russian reports claiming that the Germans lost a battleship, a cruiser, a submarine and mine layer. The Russian version is vague and without detail. Only the mine layer Albatross is named as having been destroyed. She was attacked in Swedish waters, thus violating Sweden's neutrality. The cruiser destroyed, Petrograd said, was beached, like the Albatross. If this is true, its name must have been revealed. Yet Petrograd mentioned only an "unnamed cruiser."

Petrograd described the battleship alleged to have been sunk as of the Deutschland class. Berlin denied the loss of such a vessel and it is difficult

GREATEST BATTLE OF EASTERN FRONT NOW BEING FOUGHT

Austro-Germans and Russians Meet Along 60 Mile Battle Front

SLAVS CLAIM SUCCESS IN EARLY SKIRMISHES

General Ivanoff Driven Back From Gyla Lipa River To Milota Lipa

Petrograd, July 5.—The greatest battle since the conflict about Lemberg is now raging on a sixty mile front between the Bag and Vistula rivers to the north of the Galician capital. The full weight of General Von Mackensen's army is being thrown against the Russian line in an attempt to break through toward Lublin. By cutting the Slav front, the Germans hope to force the evacuation of Warsaw, and force a retirement of the entire Russian line.

"The ultimate result of the battle is in doubt," the war office stated today, but declared that all preliminary attacks of the enemy had been repulsed.

"On the Wyzanica river we stopped the enemy's concentrated attacks east of Krasnik," an official statement declared. "The assaults, however, have been renewed with great violence."

"From Zamosc the enemy's attempted advance on Krasnostaf resulted in desperate fighting during Friday night and Saturday."

"The Austro-Germans sustained extremely heavy losses near the village of Targanichy and Strykow. On Saturday our forces by gallant fighting recaptured Targanichy which the enemy took Friday."

To the east and southeast of Lemberg, it is admitted that General Ivanoff has retired from the Gyla Lipa river before superior forces and has taken up new positions along the Milota Lipa. The country in this region is not favorable for prolonged defensive and Ivanoff's forces will probably continue to retire to the Zlota Lipa river, eight miles further east.

Severe fighting is reported from several points in southern Poland.

Allies Begin Attack

Athens, July 5.—A new general attack upon the Dardanelles fortifications by both the allies land and naval forces began on Saturday and continued throughout Sunday, according to Mytilene dispatches received here today.

With warships on both sides of the peninsula opening fire, the Turkish trenches were bombarded for hours before infantry attacks were ordered. Great damage is said to have been done by the big shells hurled against the land fortifications by the warships and fierce, bloody engagements marked the advance of the allied infantry. Several British torpedo boat destroyers moved in close to shore and shelled the right flank of the enemy.

GOOD INDEPENDENCE DAY READING.

Have you not learned that not stocks or bonds or stately houses or lands or products of mill or field are our country? It is a spiritual thought that is in our minds. It is the flag and what it stands for; it is its glorious history; it is the high fireside and the home; it is the high thoughts that are in the heart, born of the inspiration which comes of the story of the fathers, the martyrs to liberty; it is the graveyard into which our grateful country has gathered the unconscious dust of those who died. Here in these things is that thing we love and call our country rather than anything that can be touched or handled. Let me hold the thought—that we owe a duty to our country in peace as well as in war. Perhaps never in the history of our nation have we been so well equipped for war upon the land as now, and yet we have never seen a time in our history when our people were so smitten with a love of peace.—Benjamin Harrison.

ENGLISH LABOR CLASS WELCOME SOCIALIST EFFORTS FOR PEACE

Ramsey McDonald Says A Better International Under- Standing Necessary

By Ed. L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
(Copyright 1915 by United Press.)
London, July 5.—"I welcome wholeheartedly the German socialists' manifesto calling upon the workers of other belligerents to use their endeavors for peace."

This was the statement of Ramsey McDonald, noted labor leader of England, in an interview with the United Press today.

"It is only the beginning and must be regarded as such," McDonald added. "I regret that the manifesto deals so much with the past, because we are not quite in the temper to discuss that just yet. At the same time I think it is the duty of the working classes of other belligerents to respond to this manifesto and state the conditions under which they are prepared to support peace propaganda."

McDonald is the leader of the independent labor party, the powerful socialist wing of the British labor movement.

"The people of Great Britain responded to the call of Belgium for aid, and while so doing, made up their minds this would be the last European war," he declared in taking up the detailed discussion of the German manifesto.

"They are now told they should decide to listen to no peace talk until Belgium has been further devastated by being fought over and until Germany is brought to her knees. If these things were necessary to secure the ends for which our people entered the war, I would say nothing against them, however horrible they might be. But if we are still trying to reach our original goal and have not been turned aside by impulses of mere militarism, I think it is our duty, as well as to our interest, to accept what we desire, provided we can really get it, at whatever stage of the military operations it may be."

"The military operations are not the ends themselves, but at best only the means to the end. After the time comes when we get what we want through negotiations every life that is sacrificed is a criminal."

"The problem is how the people of the various countries can get in touch with each other and make their desires and hopes understood to each other, and how from that knowledge and understanding they can come to settlements which will secure them against domestic militarism or foreign attack."

and inaccurate, according to reports made by an eye witness of the big naval battle. Fifteen hundred shells were fired at the mine layer Albatross, but only 25 hit the vessel, it was declared. Shells from the Russian vessels flew over the Oostergarn lighthouse, making it necessary to remove the women and children there.

French Aviators Drop Bombs On German Batteries

MANY "IMPORTANT CHANGES" DELAY GERMANY'S REPLY

May Mean Endless Exchange of Diplomatic Notes and Nothing Done

NOTE TO BE MODERATE IN TONE IS BELIEF

Reply To Rejoinder On Lusitania May Not Be Sent For Another Week

By John Edwin Nevin.
Washington, July 5.—Why Germany has held up the reply to President Wilson's last Lusitania note for "important changes" was still puzzling officialdom today. The opinion is general, however, that there will be no deviation of the conciliatory policy determined upon by the imperial government.

The fear today is that the attempt of the liner Armenian to escape, from a submarine last week, or the ramming of submarines by British merchant ships may be seized upon as an excuse to reopen the entire question of submarine attacks, leading to interminable diplomatic exchanges. This, President Wilson is most anxious to avoid, but some believe the attempt of the Armenian to escape and the ramming of submarines may be cited as proof that rules of visitation and search of vessels cannot be followed under present conditions. This would bear out early forecasts that Germany asked a guarantee of safety for submarines from attacks by merchant ships if the practice of torpedoing vessels without warning is to be discontinued.

Germany's new note is hardly expected before the latter part of this week. If it is evasive it is believed President Wilson will ignore the details taken up by Berlin and ask for a direct reply to the main demand as to the safety of Americans at sea.

Change A Mystery.

(By Carl W. Akerman.)
Berlin, via The Hague, July 5.—The sudden change in the plans of the foreign office for delivery of Germany's new note to the United States remained a complete mystery today. It was understood that forwarding of the reply will now be delayed for at least a week. Foreign Minister Von Jagow declared the date on which the communication will be dispatched is indefinite and refused to hint at the reason for departure from the plan of handing the note to Ambassador Gerard this week.

The American ambassador was equally uncommunicative. He admitted, however, that he had sent an explanatory message to Washington. Any information as to the cause of the delay must come from there, he said.

It was admitted today that the German-American situation was discussed at the foreign office until a late hour Saturday night. Just what phase of the controversy was dealt with was not stated, but it was regarded as certain that when the German reply is forwarded it will be found to invite another note from the United States.

Fort Worth Star Telegram: A reliable indication of faith in good times ahead and the ability of Texas prosperity to come back, is the number of successful bond issue elections through out the state for municipal improvements and betterments.

VON JAGOW SAYS U. S. HAS RIGHT TO SELL MUNITIONS TO ALLIES

New York, July 5.—"Foreign Minister Von Jagow of Germany told me personally that he believed the United States was not within its rights in selling munitions to the allies but that it was creating a strong anti-American sentiment throughout the German empire," Jane Addams, delegate to the women's world peace congress at The Hague, made this statement today on the American liner St. Louis. Miss Addams said Von Jagow made this admission when he was presented with resolutions from the congress pleading for peace.

"We saw the prime ministers of England, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and in every instance were warmly received," said Miss Addams. "Every courtesy was paid us and attention was given to our plea for peace."

"Through Cardinal Gasparri we were granted an audience with his holiness, the pope. I was with him an hour. He said that he knew that the women's peace congress had already done much good, although it had failed to do much toward bringing about peace. His holiness congratulated the women on the stand they have taken and the attempts they have made to end the war. He assured them the Vatican was always ready to do all in its power to bring peace to the warring nations but added that he believed little could be done now."

Miss Addams says that in her travels she found two distinct parties in each of the countries involved in the war. Between them she observed a constant, bitter struggle to obtain control of the government.

"The military party insists that the war be continued until victory is theirs; the civil party demands control of the government and immediate peace," she said.

A FOURTH OF JULY SENTIMENT.

Contemplate the condition of that country of which you form an important part. Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different states, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their intercommunication, and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth. Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts which render life agreeable and the sciences which elevate the mind. See education spreading the lights of religion, morally and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our territories and states. Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor and say, "We, too, are citizens of America!"—Andrew Jackson.

NINE KILLED WHEN STEAMER IS SHELLED

British Steamer Falls Victim To Guns Of German Submarine

Queenstown, July 5.—The captain and eight members of the crew of the British steamer Anglo-California were killed when the vessel was shelled by a German submarine off the Irish coast Sunday.

The vessel arrived today, bringing the bodies of the men killed and several wounded. Ambulances and physicians were waiting to care for the injured men, all of whom had been struck by pieces of bursting shells. The Anglo-California out distanced the submarine by the shell fire.

The steamer was loaded with gunpowder and was endeavoring to stop her and opened fire with guns mounted on deck when the Anglo-California took to flight. Shell fire from the German raider caused heavy casualties among the crew but the steamer escaped a torpedo fired by the submarine and outdistanced the enemy ship.

Ambulances and surgeons were summoned and are awaiting the arrival of the steamer here.

The Anglo-California, a vessel of 7,233 tons, is owned by the Nitrate Products company of London. The ship was built in 1914 and is 435 feet long and of 56 foot beam.

Huerta Well Supplied With Cash Officials Say

El Paso, Texas, July 5.—Federal authorities today began a general roundup of followers of Huerta in El Paso. J. B. Ratner and Enrique Gorostiza, secretaries to Huerta and General Cana, have been detained at the federal building and at least fifteen others will be taken into custody during the day, say officials.

General Pascual Orozco, Huerta's chief lieutenant, has disappeared, shelling six secret service men guarding his apartments. It is feared that he has jumped his bail bond of \$7,500 and is now safe in Mexico.

Huerta has received \$60,000 in cash from New York.

Omaha World Herald: The United States has at last recognized Huerta long enough to arrest him.

CHARGE OF MURDER MAY BE ADDED TO "MISDEEDS OF HOLT"

Man Who Shot Morgan Be- lieved To Be Eric Muenster Wanted For Murder

CHARGED WITH POISONING WIFE WITH ARSENIC

Holt Denies He Is Wanted— Relatives Not Sure Of Identity

Glen Cove, L. I., July 5.—Physicians attending J. P. Morgan regard the banker as practically out of danger. A statement from Dr. Markoe and Dr. Lyle, who have been attending Morgan since the financier was shot by Frank Holt on Saturday to reporters at 9:50 today said:

"The patient passed a most restful night. Temperature and pulse are normal and his general condition favorable. The patient may be said to be practically out of danger."

(Signed) "James W. Markoe, H. H. M. Lyle."

Young Morgan would not go beyond the statement of the physicians in discussing the condition of his father, but it was evident that the anxiety felt by the family on Saturday had now given way to optimism.

At the county jail in Mineola Police Commissioner Woods and Captain Tunney of the "Anarchist squad" of the New York police were still sweating Holt today. They are not yet satisfied that he did not have an accomplice in his attack upon Morgan as well as in the bomb planting at the capital. They also quizzed Holt as to reports that he is really Professor Eric Muenster, formerly of Chicago and Harvard universities, who fled after being charged with murder after his wife died of arsenic poisoning. The officers, however, have as yet been unable to verify these reports and the prisoner insists that his real name is Holt.

After spending a good night in the jail, during which he slept well, Holt ate a hearty breakfast this morning. He spends most of his time, when not being questioned by Woods and Tunney, writing letters or statements. Commissioner Woods today said there was no doubt but that Holt appeared to be irrational. He said this condition also seemed to be genuine, though it might possibly be form the strain under which the prisoner is laboring because of the "third degree" which he had been given.

Both in statements to Commissioner Woods and in a letter to his father-in-law at Dallas, Texas, Holt has said his real object in going to the Morgan home was to hold Mrs. Morgan and the children in the house as hostages while Morgan went out and stopped the shipment of ammunition to Europe.

He said he did not intend to harm Morgan. He carried the revolver and dynamite into the house to show Morgan the weapons which were causing suffering in Europe. Holt said he intended to look Mrs. Morgan and the children in an upstairs room and tell Morgan that unless he stopped the shipment of munitions he would blow them up with the dynamite. The prisoner said he planned to take the dynamite into the room with him, cut a hole in the door, and have food shoved through there while a stout guard over the family until Morgan returned with word that he had stopped the exportation of munitions.

Holt said his plans miscarried because he made the mistake of starting upstairs in the Morgan house ahead of the children, and was stopped by Morgan and servants. He told of carrying two revolvers, but said some one grabbed one of his hands and that in the scuffle that followed, Morgan was shot. Holt reiterated that he did not intend to shoot Morgan, but wanted to do something to end the war. Morgan, he insisted, could end the war by stopping exportation of ammunition.

Holt Denies Charge.
Mineola, L. I., July 5.—Under close questioning by police and county officials here today Frank Holt emphatically denied the fact that he was Eric B. Muenster former professor of Chicago and Harvard universities, wanted on a charge of having murdered his wife. The assistant of J. P. Morgan maintained a firm front when told that several persons had identified his picture as that of Muenster.

"That is ridiculous," Holt declared when informed that he was believed to be the former Harvard professor.

"I never heard of this man Muenster."

The police did not accept Holt's denial as final and propose to force him to tell the complete history of his life. Dr. P. Lagors, physician of the count-

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