

Full Leased Wire Dispatches

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1915 STATE FAIR PROMISES TO BE BEST IN HISTORY

Enlargements and Improvements Are Being Planned For Every Department

HORSEMEN NOT OPPOSED TO AUTOMOBILE RACING

Scandinavians Want Day Set Aside In Their Honor During Fair Week

If weather conditions are favorable very indication points to the biggest and best state fair ever held in Oregon. It is the sincerely expressed opinion of Secretary W. A. Jones and Mrs. Lillian Tozier Weathered, member of the state fair board. The track is being put into the best possible condition with the objects of its being the best in the northwest, in consequence of which women who have not been in the habit of training at the fair grounds for several years are coming back this year. The activity is being shown by the head of every department with great improvements in sight for the coming fall exhibition.

Horsemens are naturally opposed to the placing of the track for auto racing. Special care is being taken to put the track in extra condition for the season, scheduled for May 8 here. The race horse men are not voicing objections to the event. If the track is soaked down good and thoroughly on the night before and the morning of the races, they claim, the racing will not in the slightest injure, but if the races are pulled off on a dry track the machines will wear to pieces and ruin it. The broken pieces, which have caused delay in working the track this spring, have been repaired and a plentiful supply of water now available to work the track down.

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BIG WHEAT SALES

W. Everett Jass Drowns At Gravel Pit Today

Portland, Or., April 21.—Due to heavy demands from California and Europe, 55,000 bushels of wheat were sold on the Merchants Exchange today. Forty thousand bushels of May Bluestem sold at \$1.35, ten thousand bushels of June Bluestem at \$1.36 and 5,000 bushels of June Club at \$1.30.

W. Everett Jass, son of A. M. Jass, who lives in Highland, was drowned at 1:45 this afternoon in the gravel pit a quarter of a mile from the mute school. The body was recovered an hour later. He, with Andrew Lance and Jacob Krebs, was on a loosely constructed raft on the pond, and, according to the story of Lance, without warning Jass dove into the water, which was icy cold. They threw ropes to him but he would not take hold and soon went down for the last time. The pulmotor was sent for, but all efforts to resuscitate him proved unsuccessful. At time of going to press work was still continuing with the pulmotor.

At once, when the hurry call was received at the Salem fire department, and Dave Pugh, of the P., E. & E. Co., Chief Harry Hutton and Robert Muths, of the department, took the pulmotor and went to the scene of the accident post haste.

Japan Withdraws Warships From American Coast

Washington, April 21.—Confirming reports that Japan had recalled all its war vessels from the eastern Pacific near American waters, the Japanese embassy here today announced that the warships were sent across the ocean for the sole purpose of hunting German craft. As all German vessels have been swept from the seas, it was stated, recall followed. The embassy added that the warships at Turtle Bay would also return to Japan as soon as the stranded cruiser Asama is floated.

LURED TO HIS ARREST

New York, April 21.—Lured from California by a telegram stating that his daughter was seriously ill, Anton Hahn was arrested here today and held on \$5000 bail on a charge of alienating the affections of the wife of a Brooklyn man. It is alleged that he was living in California with the woman.

COLONEL RIDES ROUGH SHOD OVER ATTORNEYS

ROOSEVELT SHOOTS OUT STINGING INDICTMENTS

Declares Barnes As Political Boss Of Most Powerful Type --Barnes Says Ideas of Getting Rid of Bosses Absurd --Courtroom Is Jammed With Politicians and Fashionable Gowned Women--Court Rules Out Letters



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY BOND P. GEDES (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Syracuse, N. Y., April 21.—Bringing his fist down upon the arm of the witness chair with resounding thumps, his teeth flashing and his indictments shot out in crisp, jerky sentences, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today portrayed William Barnes, Jr., as a political boss of the most powerful and dominant type.

The colonel resumed the witness stand today in his own defense in the \$50,000 libel suit brought against him by Barnes. After the court had ruled that the former president must confine his testimony to evidence having an actual bearing on the case, the colonel launched forth into an attack upon his political enemy with true Rooseveltian vigor.

He told how Barnes had inherited his hold on the republican machine of the state of New York from the late Senator Platt, and how he had strengthened it and used the organization to its fullest possibilities. How Barnes had worked with "Chief" Murphy and other Tammany Hall leaders to defeat legislation at Albany was also recounted by Roosevelt in support of statements to the same effect upon which the Barnes suit is based.

Barnes Sits Unmoved.
Barnes sat unmoved by the attack directed against him during the colonel's testimony. They sometimes faced each other but neither the colonel nor Barnes batted an eye. Evidently their glances never met, as the colonel gave what he claims to be direct evidence of Barnes' corrupt methods or read letters which he had received from the republican "boss" in support of his contentions.

In one letter read by the colonel, Barnes declared:
"The idea of getting rid of bosses are absurd so long as we have party organizations. The people do the electing but the party should be free to frame up their proposals to the people."

Roosevelt declared Barnes bitterly opposed Charles E. Hughes, now a justice of the United States supreme court, but formerly governor of New York.

Machine Would Not Tolerate.
"But the machine would not tolerate it," the colonel added.

Quoting from a letter he received from Barnes expressing opposition to direct primaries, the colonel read:
"If the direct nomination plan is ever adopted it will lead to untold evils and place in office the cheaper kind of legislators."

The colonel rode rough shod over the objections interposed by attorneys for Barnes as he proceeded with his testimony. Lawyers would jump to the foot calling for a halt, but the colonel went right ahead, ignoring interruptions, until stopped by the court. He evidently thoroughly enjoyed appearing as a witness.

Roosevelt Enjoys Occasion.
Although the courtroom was jammed

GIRL TAKES STAND TO TELL OF RELATIONS WITH POLICE OFFICER

Juror Declares He Believes Case Is a Mixture of Politics, Excused

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—Girlishly clad and with her dark hair hanging over her shoulders in curls, giving the appearance of extreme youth, Edith Serkin, 17, took the witness stand today to testify in the case of Chief of Police C. E. Sebastian, who is charged with contributing to her dependency.

Miss Serkin was the first witness called after the jury had been completed shortly before noon. Examined by District Attorney Woolwine, the child was led to recite the details of alleged visits she made to the Arizona lodging house adjoining Central police station with Sebastian and her sister, Mrs. Lillian Pratt, who is charged jointly with the chief.

Fixes Time Of Visit.
Finally fixing the time of a specific visit as about a week before last Christmas, the prosecution demanded that the girl tell what happened in the lodging house.

At this point recess was taken until late this afternoon.

Witness chairs were filled at the opening of the session in the most part by women. Mrs. Lillian Pratt, being tried jointly with the chief, occupied the first chair in the row.

As the old panel of jurors had been exhausted by the attorneys last night, a new panel consisting of a portion of the panel from another department was called. T. B. McComas, the first to be examined caused a mild sensation by declaring that he believed had the chief been a private citizen the case now pending would never have been brought.

"I believe this is a mixture of politics," he said, "and it would require a good deal of evidence to remove that belief from my mind."

He was challenged by the state and excused.

KITCHENER PLEASED WITH CALL TO ARMS

Response For Additional Million Men Is Good--Conscription Not Necessary

London, April 21.—Indications that the government has decided upon a campaign designed to arouse greater patriotism among the workmen of the country, rather than resort to drastic liquor legislation are seen here today, following the speech of Premier Asquith before the workers of Newcastle.

The premier refrained from any reference to the question of drink, but appealed for a greater production of war munitions. He made an appeal to the workmen but addressed a strong patriotic appeal to the men who must keep the fighting forces supplied in the field.

Discussion as to barring alcoholic drinks from the refreshment room of the house of commons was not expected to be renewed today, when it lagged to such an extent yesterday that the proposal was finally temporarily abandoned.

The possibility of conscription is now believed to have been entirely removed by the response to Lord Kitchener's call for his second army of a million men. Chancellor Lloyd-George told the house of commons that Kitchener was well pleased with the response to his appeal for volunteers and that the government did not believe conscription necessary to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

Anti-Saloon Forces Claim Big Victories Over Booze

Chicago, April 21.—With eleven towns voting "dry," the anti-saloon forces claimed a victory in the local option elections held in 25 towns and villages of Illinois yesterday. In addition to turning the 11 from wet to dry territory, the anti liquor faction retained all territory having previous ly abolished the liquor traffic. The wet retained twelve towns.

At Litchfield the votes of the women were responsible for driving out of saloons. At Ottawa, however, the women's vote helped give the wet a substantial majority.

Aberdeen, S. D., April 21.—Fifteen towns in South Dakota voted from wet to dry in the elections held yesterday. One dry town overturned the prohibition statute and voted wet. At Aberdeen the vote was declared a tie and a recount ordered.

RUSSIANS RE-CAPTURE LOST POSITIONS AT POINT OF BAYONET

GERMANS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST 18,000

French Forces On Meuse and Moselle Engaged In Heavy Fighting In Effort To Retake Captured Trenches--Rheims Cathedral Is Again Target of German Guns--Rupture of Italy and Austria Is Expected Today--Bombs Kill Two and Injure Four

Geneva, April 21.—Reports of desperate fighting in the Uszak pass region in which Austro-German forces are declared to have lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded and captured are contained in advices received here today from the Carpathian battle front.

The Austro-Germans essayed a surprise attack, forced the Russians to abandon several positions, but the latter, reinforced, re-took the positions after inflicting terrible loss, at the point of the bayonet.

Counter Attacks Repulsed.
Paris, April 21.—French forces between the Meuse and Moselle are now engaged in their heaviest fighting in the Montmarie forest, near the Flirey and Essey road, where the Germans are making desperate efforts to re-take trenches which have been captured.

The announcement from the war office today declared that the French were holding the positions which they had taken, repulsing the German counter attacks with extremely heavy losses.

Eastern Situation Unchanged.
Berlin, via wireless to London, April 21.—Owing to the French having mounted cannon near the Rheims cathedral, the Germans have been compelled again to bombard the position, the war office announced today. It was stated, however, that the shells were not fired directly at the cathedral.

The renewed bombardment of Rheims, together with attacks directed by the French at Flirey, at the Meuse and Moselle and about Metz and Sedan, represented the chief activities reported today. All attacks about the three points mentioned were repulsed with heavy losses, it was stated.

In retaliation for the bombardment of Lusterburg and Gumbinnen by the Russians, German aviators dropped 150 bombs upon the railway junction of Bialistok doing great damage. Aside

from this attack the situation on the eastern front was declared to be unchanged.

Rupture Expected Today.
Rome, April 21.—Open rupture between Italy and Austria is regarded as imminent by Senator Carafa today. The senator declared that negotiations between the two governments were now at a standstill and that he expected a break at any time.

Prince Von Buclow, the German ambassador here, is declared to have made all preparations to leave Italy.

Two Were Killed

Amsterdam, April 21.—In an aerial attack upon the towns of Kandeij and Loersch a child and one other person were killed and four injured, according to advices received here today.

A French aviator dropped bombs on the town.

Government Is No Respector Of Persons

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—Mute evidence of an empty coat sleeve and a bronze button of the G. A. R. notwithstanding the government being the prosecution here today of James W. Weber, a gray patriarch, on a charge of falsely swearing to an application for a military pension.

The government's indictment declares that he never served his country in the ranks, and that to secure a pension he falsely pretended that he was his brother, John Weber, who enlisted in the union army in 1861 and died in 1864.

Weber's sister and brother have come from Ohio to testify for the government.

It is all right for a barber to scrape an acquaintance, but he should draw the line at cutting him.

SANITARY CONDITIONS BAD IN BRITISH CAMPS

(By Carl W. Ackerson, United Press Correspondent.)
Berlin, April 3.—(By mail to New York.)—England, on the whole, treats the Austro-German prisoners as has been permitted to have their own government. The men elected a "senate," the members of which were given certain authority over other prisoners.

At Duerstede the German senior non-commissioned officers have separate rooms, while the men are generally housed in stables, lofts and other rooms of the barracks," Jackson reported.

"This camp was one of the most contented I visited. A man who made himself famous by attempting to escape in a box was there. After two weeks' confinement he was granted the same liberties as other prisoners. Pictures of the German emperor and German flags were hanging in the rooms."

Atmosphere Depressing.
Jackson reported that the worst conditions were at Queensferry, Dorchester, where 2500 Austro-Germans were interned.

"The general atmosphere of this camp was the most depressing of all those I visited," he reported. "Though the camp had been occupied for five months, little had been done to improve the general conditions. The buildings were those of an old machine shop. The roofs were of glass and stone and cement, and as a rule the wooden beds are raised but a few inches. There were no special accommodations for the better class prisoners, though many had been allowed to build a kind of tent around their beds to protect themselves from leaks and draughts. The prisoners themselves seemed listless and not inclined to make much effort to improve conditions."

Labour difficulties were given frequently freely by the British authorities for the reason for their failure to improve conditions at the prison camp, Jackson reported.

Portland Commercial Club Governors Will Be in City Friday for Big Meeting

Mr. E. L. Thompson, of the firm of Harban, Thompson, bankers; Mr. C. G. Colt, manager Union Meat Company; Mr. Fred Larsen, of the Umbdenstock Larsen Investment Co., all members of the Board of Governors of the Portland Commercial Club, will come to Salem, Friday, the 23d, at the request of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club, to address members of the club and all others interested in the welfare, progress and future of Salem, in a meeting which will be held at the Hotel Marion, at 6:30 p. m.

The various public organizations of Salem, including mercantile, civic, commercial and booster organizations, have recently consolidated into one organization known as the new Portland Chamber of Commerce. The above mentioned gentlemen have been asked to address the meeting along the lines of why it was considered advisable to undertake such a consolidation, and what results were obtained by the consolidation.

Tells of Consolidation.
The following extract from the Portland Chamber of Commerce bulletin "The Oregon Country" written by Mr. C. G. Colt for a recent issue of the publication indicates in a brief and to the point manner the reasons for the consolidation of the Portland organizations:

"For the past several years there has been a certain amount of talk and suggestion and recommending consolidation of the public organizations of the city, believing that such a consolidation could thereby be accomplished."

Some three months ago the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club appointed a special committee of three to work with a like committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, looking toward taking definite steps for such consolidation.

After careful consideration of the matter involved, covering a considerable time, it was believed that such a consolidation could be brought about by the organizations in Spokane, Portland and some of the Eastern cities.

Is Public Demand.
"Unquestionably there is a public demand for such a move, and in seeking a definite plan, the committee got in touch with the Town Development Company of New York, who has done similar work successfully in something

to capacity with politicians and fashionably-gowned women, extreme quiet prevailed during the time the colonel was on the stand. His sharp, piercing voice could be heard in every corner of the room.

Justice Andrews caught up with the colonel long enough to rule out letters which he received from Barnes in 1908 as to the candidacy of Hughes. He held these letters to the colonel immaterial. The court also excluded testimony as to conversations between Roosevelt and Barnes regarding Hughes except as they might prove Barnes to be a "boss." Roosevelt demanded that he be permitted to define "boss" and "domination," but the court also ruled against him on this point.

Tells Political History.
"In 1906," continued the colonel, "Senator Platt asked me if there were any men I wished to receive special consideration in the appointment of committees in the legislature. I expressed surprise that committees were being prepared before a speaker was chosen. Platt answered me by saying that no one would be speaker unless he was ready to carry out the wishes of the organization. When I saw Barnes I told him that kind of government led to corruption and evil."

"The reply of Barnes to this," said the colonel, "was that this scheme of government was the only one that could exist under the party system, and that without bosses there could be no party government."

"I told Barnes I wouldn't let any one choose my appointees," Roosevelt declared. "Barnes answered that the organization must keep its control. In 1904 I told Barnes my personal sympathies were with him, rather than with Hughes, but that a governor elected by the people must be independent of the organization."

Barnes Opposed Hughes.
"Barnes replied that the organization controlled the nomination of Hughes. He said Hughes was urging legislation which was hostile to the organization. Democrats in sympathy with the republican machine would join

(Continued on Page Six.)

the weather

Oregon: Fair to night and Thursday; light frost west, heavy frost east portion tonight; variable winds becoming easterly.

