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BRITISH WORKMEN OBJECT TO BEING TERMED DRUNKARDS

Labor Leaders Say Sober Laborers—A Big Majority—Are Outraged

ADMIRAL CHARGES THAT MEN QUIT TO DRINK

Real Trouble Said To Be Slave Driving Methods Employed By Bosses

London, May 3.—With the government's bill for a great increase in tax upon liquors pending in parliament, England is now divided against herself as a result of the agitation against drinking. Reprisals are even threatened from the non-drinking labor element and it was evident today that the situation was increasing in tension.

The action of high government officials and military authorities in indiscriminately labeling all British workmen as drunkards has aroused the most intense indignation in the ranks of labor. And it is from the ranks of the sober workmen—far in the majority—that reprisals are threatened.

Charges of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commanding the British high seas fleet, today increased the bitter feeling among workmen.

"Drink is delaying repair work on destroyers and patrol ships," the admiral declared. "The crews of transports are deserting bodily in order to get drunk."

The entire Clyde ship yards may be closed up because the men earn enough in three days to keep them in rum for the rest of the week.

The real trouble, the labor leaders insist, is that the officials and the bosses at the shipyards and the munitions factories expect the men to work at top speed without adequate pay in return.

But labor has the feeling because in the ranks of labor that a general strike is even threatened unless officials cease their denunciations.

POLITICAL CLOSETS DISGORGE SKELETONS

Roosevelt Attorneys Spring Surprise In \$50,000 Libel Suit

Syracuse, N. Y., May 3.—With Attorney General Roosevelt beginning to strike "pay dirt" through witnesses testifying as to the alleged alliance between William Barnes, Jr., republican boss of New York and "Chief" Murphy of Tammany Hall, Barnes himself was unexpectedly called to the stand this afternoon in his \$50,000 libel suit against the colonel.

Barnes was called as a witness for Roosevelt by counsel for the former president. He was asked to produce the final record of his Albany newspaper, but his examination was put over until tomorrow.

Walter T. Arndt, a former newspaper reporter of New York, today testified that Barnes told him Charles F. Murphy had requested an alliance of republicans with Tammany to defeat the direct primary in New York state's legislature.

Barnes told me he had received a message from Murphy," asserted Arndt, "telling him that the direct primaries were likely to pass the legislature unless the republicans voted with the Tammany men. Barnes said to me, 'What is Murphy's business. The Democrats have a majority, let them solve their own difficulties. I will not draw my democratic chestnuts out of the bag.'"

CHINESE GIRL BALKS REPORTERS

Chicago, May 3.—Reporters who sought to interview Kai Fu Shih, minister plenipotentiary from China, on the Chinese-Japanese war clouds today were balked by his pretty daughter, who stamped her tiny foot when her father became voluble and cried to the astonished press representatives: "You must not ask me unneutral questions, because he is so polite he just can't refuse to answer, if I don't watch him."

So unimportant neutral questions were the only one the distinguished envoy's child permitted him to make reply to.

He was allowed to say that he liked Chicago weather and that the American women were the most beautiful he had ever seen.

PIONEERS MEET AT CHAMPOEG TO HONOR STATE'S BIRTHDAY

Judge D'Arcy Urges That Historic Ground Be Fitted Up For Park

The seventy-second anniversary of the founding of a provisional government at Champeog was fittingly celebrated last Saturday when more than 500 pioneers and their descendants gathered to commemorate the event. Judge P. H. D'Arcy acted as president of the meeting, and introduced the speakers of the day. Governor Withycombe, in his address, suggested that a building be erected on the site, following the style of the Oregon state building at the Panama-Pacific exposition and that the state should appropriate money for the proper care of the grounds.

Judge P. H. D'Arcy, who has been president of the meetings for several years past, and who has been to a great extent responsible for the success of these gatherings also urged that a building resembling the pioneer's cabin should be erected on the grounds, to properly commemorate the historic event, and to be used as a gathering place and proper shelter for the pioneers during the meetings. The judge regretted that there was so little known of the early historic events in Oregon's history, especially among school teachers and pupils, and suggested that the early history of the northwest and especially of Oregon, be taught in the public schools, following the example of Texas and other states.

Judge D'Arcy prepared the bill and was active in securing its passage by the legislature two years ago, by which the state purchased 12 acres, making the total acreage of the park 14.59. He not only urged that a suitable building should mark the site, but that the grounds should be fenced and properly taken care of, just as the Lincoln home in Kentucky and the Boston Commons in Boston are protected and made historical.

He called special attention to the progress that had been made since the provisional government was formed at Champeog. At that time the only mode of travel was by slow ox team or by boat and the only trading was at the posts of the Hudson Bay company. He contrasted those days with the present, with its rapid means of travel and the hundreds of automobiles which surrounded the park.

It was on May 2, 1843 when the ownership of this country was an open question between the United States and Great Britain, that the pioneers, feeling the need of a stronger governing hand than the Hudson Bay company called the meeting at Champeog, and Joe Meeks, in effect told all those who favored the United States to follow him. Out of the 100 present, 52 stepped to his side. The temporary government was then formed, Meeks was elected sheriff and on that day, the state of Oregon was born.

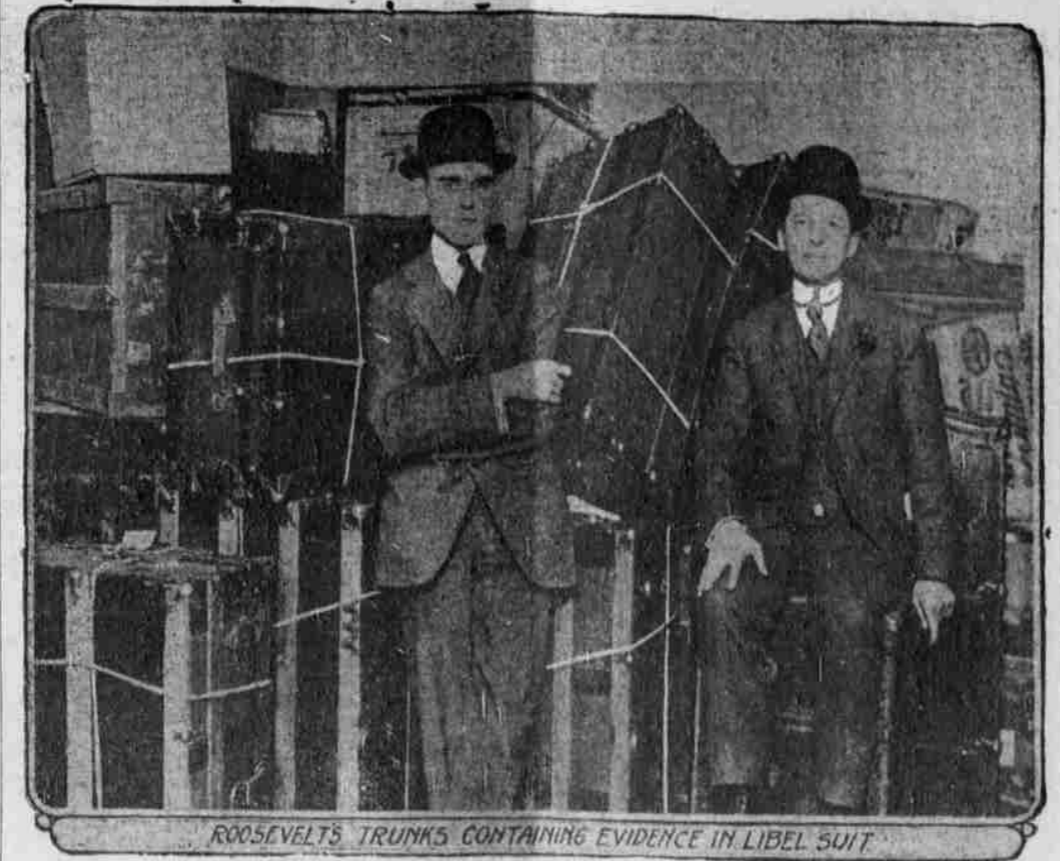
boss' who was summoned as a witness. It was reported that, after the introduction of this correspondence in evidence, revelation of more political deals will be made. Justice Andrews ordered that the letters having a direct bearing on the case be sorted out and read to the jury.

These surprises were sprung by Roosevelt's attorneys after two dreary hours of floundering through the technical mazes of state printing contracts during the probe of alleged state printing graft.

Attorneys for both sides, when they began introducing the new batch of Platt letters in evidence today, said that they doubted if they could conclude before tomorrow. It was reported that a new file of correspondence between Platt and Roosevelt had been found.

The easy going taxi lands a lot more money than the average race horse.

SEVERAL LARGE TRUNKS CONTAINING HEAVY ARTILLERY AT SYACUSE IN THE BARNES-ROOSEVELT LIBEL SUIT



Syracuse, N. Y., May 3.—When a New York Central train pulled into the depot here one day last week the baggage car was heavily guarded. In the car were a dozen trunks, the property of former President Theodore Roosevelt. They contained books, documents

"ALIEN ENEMIES" ARE MENACE TO VANCOUVER

Second Outbreak Banishes All Attempts To Hide Cause Of Fires

Vancouver, B. C., May 3.—The police authorities here are no longer trying to mislead the public concerning the situation regarding "alien enemies"—that they are trying to destroy the city by fire.

When, last Tuesday at daybreak, fires started simultaneously at the Granville and the Connaught bridges, the former a million dollar structure and the latter costing half that much, the police made public the theory that both fires were accidental, and not incendiary, and that the fact that they were simultaneous was a "coincidence."

It was generally suspected that this police version was given in the interest of public peace, the authorities fearing that the public would take bloody reprisals on the "alien enemy" population, there being about 1200 Germans and Austrians living in Vancouver.

Two more outbreaks of fire occurred at Granville bridge, yesterday, one in the afternoon and the second late last night, and three men were seen on the second occasion to rush from beneath the structure just before the center span burst into flames.

The fire department got the flames under control on both occasions before much damage was done.

Chinese Bootlegger Is Given Fine of \$100

The city jail is occupied by one lonely Chinese today in the person of Toy Hong, who went to jail rather than pay a fine of \$100 which he was assessed for illicit liquor selling. It was brought out at the trial that Saturday afternoon Toy Hong sold a quart of Chinese brandy to two American boys aged about 18 years. Officer Nicholson was watching the rooms of the Chinese and when the boys emerged with the liquor he nabbed them and their booze.

When he entered the rooms of Toy Hong he found a large jug of the alleged brandy and brought it along as "Exhibit A." An interpreter translated Toy Hong's monologue for Judge Elgin and then translated "100 fine" into Chinese for the oriental. Toy Hong went to jail and his countrymen in this city refused to come to his rescue with the money, saying that Toy Hong is a "bad one."

He was emphatically denied today that the position of the French, British and colonial troops landed on Turkish soil is serious. Turkish and German claims as to which the allies are facing annihilation, but such statements are counted as the war office.

It has developed that the statements from Constantinople asserting that the Asiatic side of the straits had been cleared of the French were correct, but it was asserted here that the retirement was ordered. The landing of the French is declared to have been merely a feint and alter, it is understood the allied force aided the British in making a landing further south. A dispatch to the Daily Mail declares the French have landed at Gheyikli and are now entrenched under cover of the warships.

The other retirement is said to have been ordered because the Turks were found to be entrenched about Kum Kaleh in great strength. To have attempted to drive them out would have resulted in heavy losses, it was believed.

Shelling of the Dardanelles forts by the warships continues and the fire from the Turkish batteries is said to have materially reduced. Mine sweeping operations in the straits have been practically abandoned, however. The mobile batteries of the Turks have rendered such work impossible.

ALLIES LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTACK ON TURKS

Asiatic Side of Dardanelles Cleared of French Troops Is Admitted

London, May 3.—Further reports of the Dardanelles operations were anxiously awaited today as official announcements of the fighting in that region clearly indicate that the losses of the allies have been heavier than was expected.

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GERMANY NEEDS AMERICA

Amsterdam, May 3.—Suggestions that American goods be boycotted in retaliation for the shipment of munitions to the allies are not being encouraged officially in Germany, according to advices reaching here from Berlin today. It is pointed out that such a boycott would be of little force and might act as a boomerang later.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, in an editorial declares: "We must not take sudden action in dealing with America, no matter how we dislike her, as we may need her after the war though she is favoring our enemies."

YARD GAINS MEAN MUCH IN BURROWING TACTICS OF ARMIES

Soldiers Face Enemy Through Loopholes Across Narrow Village Streets

Paris, May 3.—The little village of Arras is surrounded on three sides by the Germans. The French hold one side and the city itself. Our suburb is on the east. The eastern half of it is in the hands of the Germans, the French hold the left. This is a small suburb like any American village. Some homes, a factory or two and some stores. Then, there is the "finest home in town," where the richest man lives. You enter a deep communicating trench that zig-zags across the front yard of this "finest home." The house, in this case the Chateau Rouge, is completely in ruins.

You keep on toward the east. Now and then you reach a point where you are told to run, as trees overlook it that contain German sharpshooters.

On you go through the piles of brick that used to be cottages. They were once held by Germans, but the French joined and blew them up. You start to say something, but the guide yawns for silence. You are too near the Germans and a word would mean a hand grenade.

By and by you come to a brick wall, another ruined home, but this wall is re-enforced by many bricks. Standing at loopholes are French soldiers. They pay no attention to you. You have watched a fisherman and noted a look on his face as he holds the pole just after getting a big bite. Well, that is the look on every soldier's face. Nobody makes a sound. You wonder how close the Germans are. Then your guide touches your elbow. You can have a look. The soldier steps aside. There they are, the Germans, within a short 30 feet of you. You don't see them, but you sense them, and their trenches are businesslike appearing.

The German trench is cut through the flower garden of a French workman. The back door of his cottage is seen forty feet away. A pitiful little lopsided dishrag is fluttering on the porch. A broken water pitcher, a battered old hat and some tin cans are near the flowers, while a blue and white bandana has been spread across the garden.

(Continued on Page Six.)

AMERICAN TANKER IS ATTACKED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Steamers Gulflight and Cushing Suffer From Sea and Air Raids

STATE DEPARTMENT IS FACING SERIOUS CRISIS

Captain of Gulflight Dies Of Heart Failure and Two Sailors Drowned

Washington, May 3.—The state department today faced the gravest situation since the outbreak of the European war as a result of the torpedoing of the American tank steamer Gulflight by a German submarine and the attack made upon the steamer Cushing by a German aeroplane.

This was admitted by officials of the department today. The German embassy, usually prompt to defend any seemingly overt acts, today declined to comment upon the attacks made against the two American ships.

Secretary Bryan was wholly non-committal as to action that might be taken and refused to express an opinion as to his view of the situation. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was instructed to formally call the attention of Germany to the attack made upon the Cushing, and similar instructions as to the Gulflight will probably be forwarded.

It is felt that some excuses may be offered by Germany as to the attack made upon the Gulflight off the Scilly islands, as it will probably be stated that the desire was to prevent the tanker's oil from reaching the enemy.

The department, however, is as much concerned over the aeroplane attack upon the Cushing as in the submarine attack upon the tank steamer. Minister Van Dyke at The Hague, has reported that one of three bombs dropped by the German aircraft struck the Cushing. No one was killed, but some damage was done.

The Cushing name is painted conspicuously on her side. It is expected that a vigorous protest will be forwarded to Germany. At the same time a thorough probe will be made of the circumstances surrounding the torpedoing of the Gulflight at the conclusion of which action to be taken will be decided upon.

Washington, May 3.—The state department today was officially advised of the torpedoing of the American tank steamer Gulflight. A cable from American Consul Stephen at Plymouth confirmed press reports of the attack upon the steamer by a German submarine. This was the first official word the government had received.

Germans May Abandon Their Attack on Warsaw

Careless Driving Causes Ford Auto To Turn Turtle

(By J. W. T. Mason, former European manager of the United Press.)
New York, May 3.—General Von Hindenburg's advance to Baltic is a departure from the usual German method of selecting a prime objective and continuously hammering at it. The German objective in the eastern arena is Warsaw. By moving northward, the strength of the Warsaw attack is lessened. This fact suggests that Hindenburg has concluded he cannot capture Warsaw, and that a new objective must be found.

The changed objective, however, is not necessarily of such large significance. Germany is accustomed to expecting continuous action from Hindenburg, and a deadlock in Poland does not stimulate that hero worship which is so valuable in keeping alive German hopes. Rather than for Hindenburg to acknowledge himself powerless to make further progress, any advance is advisable. Probably this is the explanation of the Baltic expedition. If Hindenburg's force is powerful, he is doubtless aiming at Libau and Riga, two Baltic ports, the capture of which would prove very advantageous to Germany when the time for discussing peace terms arrives. It is difficult to see, however, where Von Hindenburg obtained his new army. It is probable, that if he has been given large reinforcements he has not abandoned the Warsaw offensive. The Baltic army, therefore, may dwindle to a

WAR IS SERIOUS TRADE FOR BRITISH "TOMMY"

John Bull Is a Fighter and All Frills Are Absent—Gay Lilt-Ting Tune of "Tipperary" Gives Way To Singing Bullets—Volunteer Is Proud Of the Fact That He Was Not Drafted Into the Service Of His Country

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) (Copyright 1915 by the United Press; copyrighted in Great Britain.)
Headquarters of the British Army in Northern France, April 17.—(By mail to New York.)—This is not Tommy Atkins; it's John Bull.

The minute you begin to rub elbows with the English army you make this discovery.

Tommy Atkins, the professional English soldier, is here a plenty. He dotes on the English army. John Bull is the everyday English citizen and he seems to be around here in hundreds of thousands. Tommy Atkins is the soldier that Kipling sings about. John Bull has never been sung about. He's the John Bull who believes his home is his

castle; in fact, it is that belief that has brought him here. He's the John Bull who pays his taxes, who reads newspapers and talks politics, who has a garden, a wife and children, and who commutes daily, in peace times, between his home and his office.

Take any one of your younger neighbors—a lawyer, a street car conductor, a real estate man, a clerk; you fellows who stay at home on summer evenings and sport the lawn or weed the garden—and I'll go out on the streets of this headquarters town and find his counterpart for you within five minutes. He's carrying a gun and wearing khaki. Or I'll find him for you lying under a wooden cross in one of the cemeteries.

(Continued on Page Three.)

The Weather

HAPE I DROPPED THIS AGAIN THIS YEAR

Oregon: Fair to night and Tuesday; northerly winds.