

Full
Leased Wire
Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News
Printed Today

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS - FIVE CENTS

POLITICAL LEADERS UNITE TO PUSH WAR TO VICTORIOUS CLOSE

All Parties to Share in Effort to Turn Tide of Bloodiest War in History to Success for British Arms—Premier Asquith Retains Position and Sir Edward Gray Remains as Foreign Secretary—Winston Churchill to Be Removed.

By Ed L. Keen.
London, May 19.—Great Britain's ministry is to be reconstructed, bringing to the fore the leaders of all political parties who shall share equally in the responsibilities of pushing the war with Germany to a successful conclusion.

Premier Asquith today announced in the house of commons that "reconstruction of the ministry on a broader political basis is under consideration."

Before a great patriotic meeting at Guild Hall, Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the commons, tendered the support of his party to the government in a speech in which he called upon all factions to unite in the common cause.

"Let us hope," said the conservative leader, "that at the end of this greatest, bloodiest and most savage war in history, the world may see in the parliament of the empire, every party in its proper proportion sharing the duties and the honor of bringing the conflict to a successful termination."

In anticipation of important developments in the ministerial crisis, thousands attended the Guild Hall meeting held before the house of commons convened. The commons chamber was also thronged as it has been few times before in history when the premier made the announcement which was accepted as meaning that a coalition cabinet is to be formed.

A death like silence prevailed throughout the chamber when Asquith arose. Following the premier's statement there was a ripple of applause from the galleries and labor seats, while the galleries broke forth with loud cheering.

The premier said that he would remain at the head of the government and that Sir Edward Gray would retain the portfolio of secretary for foreign affairs in the reconstruction under consideration. Asquith did not state where the changes would come, but it was believed one of the principal changes would be in the admiralty where Winston Churchill would be retained as the first lord.

Prior to the opening of the commons, Premier Asquith delivered a short address from the same platform on which Bonar Law spoke at Guild Hall. In a patriotic appeal, he en-

GOVERNORS VISIT U. S. NAVY YARD

Executives Are Royally Entertained by Seattle Commercial Bodies

Seattle, Wash., May 19.—Western governors and former governors in an annual conference here are today the guests of the commandant of the Bremerton navy yard and the Bremerton commercial club, following a banquet at the Seattle commercial club last night.

Tonight the visitors will be entertained as guests of the Seattle chamber of commerce at a local theatre.

Rousing cheers greeted each speaker at last night's festivities. Governor Lister welcomed the visitors in behalf of the state of Washington, after which each state's representative spoke briefly and cheerfully of conditions in the community he represents.

The annual conference was characterized as an event of growing importance, affording a means through which the western states can bring their needs most favorably to notice. Topics being discussed are reclamation, conservation of timber and the matter of defense.

A monster cake, cut by the toastmaster at last night's banquet, gave forth a pure white dove, emblematic of the peace of the nation and state. The dove, after it was released, settled into the arms of Miss Florence Lister, daughter of Washington's governor, amid prolonged cheers.

The speakers at the banquet were: Governor Spry of Utah; Governor Stewart of Montana; Governor Withycombe of Oregon; Governor Boyle of Nevada; Governor Carlson of Colorado; Governor Lister of Washington; former Governor West of Oregon; former Governor Hawley of Idaho, and Judge Burke of the Seattle chamber of commerce.

Governor Alexander of Idaho is expected here today.

ATTACK IS ORDERED ON TRENCHES UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS

Bloody Battle Ensues When Germans Attempt to Surprise French

FIRE OF MACHINE GUNS MOWS DOWN TEUTONS

Austro-German Forces Begin Bombardment of Outer Forts at Przemyśl

By William Philip Stimms.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, May 19.—A bloody battle fought in the darkness of the night, the Germans resulted in the repulse of a strong German detachment with severe losses, the war office announced today.

Taking advantage of the thick mist which shrouded their trenches and lines of advance, the Germans endeavored to carry the French positions by surprise attack, dispatches reaching here stated. Carrying over the flooded fields, the Germans advanced under cover of the fog to within a few yards of the French positions, which they showered with bombs and hand grenades. Immediately a withering machine gun fire was turned upon the charging enemy. The foremost lines were swept away and the retreating companies retreated in disorder.

Throughout the entire section of the main battle front fog and rain has impeded operations. As a result there is a decided lull in the fighting about Ypres, Arras and Cambes, where the British have been directing their latest attacks.

ENGLISH MINISTRY IS REORGANIZED

Broader Political Basis of Membership Announced by Premier Asquith

London, May 19.—Premier Asquith, in the house of commons today, announced that "reconstruction of the ministry on a broader political basis is under consideration."

The premier's statement was regarded as an official confirmation of the report that a coalition cabinet will replace the present liberal ministry.

Any change in the cabinet will not affect the prime minister himself, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, "or England's policy for the prosecution of the war," Asquith announced.

Only a short time before the house of commons convened for the session during which Asquith made his statement, Andrew Bonar Law, leader for the opposition, appeared at a patriotic demonstration in Guild hall and urged that all parties forget their political differences and unite for a successful prosecution of the war.

Attributed by the ministerial crisis, one of the largest crowds in history thronged the commons. It was generally accepted that an announcement of some sort would be made by the premier.

The Times stated today that the new government had asked the support of the opposition in forming the new ministry which was planned. The unionists had tentatively consented, the Times declared, but insisted upon being given an equal share of the important portfolios.

The Liberal leaders held a series of conferences before the commons convened. Despite their objections the formation of a new cabinet was deemed inevitable, even before Asquith made his statement.

GERMANY'S DELAY IN ANSWERING WILSON'S NOTE DUE TO ITALY

Roman Developments Now Hold Centre of German Interest—All Other Questions Involved Remain in Statu Quo—Wave of Patriotism Sweeps Italy and Kaiser Declares He Will Fight with Austrian Ally Against Italians

By John Edwin Nevins.
Washington, May 19.—Germany's delay in answering President Wilson's note of protest regarding submarine attacks upon neutral and passenger carrying ships caused a renewal of anxiety in official circles here today.

It is realized that developments in Italy are now paramount, so far as Germany is concerned, but it had been hoped that at least an official indication of the position of Kaiser Wilhelm would be forthcoming.

Ambassador Gerard, however, has notified the state department that there is no possibility of a reply to the president's note until next week at the earliest. The ambassador assigned the Italian situation as the reason for the delay, but it was believed here that the imperial government welcomed the delay so that all sides of the question raised by the United States may be passed upon by the military and civil authorities. It was agreed that, if the delay is really due to the critical situation at Rome, it will be accepted in good faith. But if Germany simply wishes to see whether the United States will address a note to Great Britain, demanding a cessation of the blockade of Germany, the Berlin government will be disappointed.

It is understood that President Wilson's plan is to let the British blockade and questions pertinent to it remain in statu quo until after Germany's reply is received. It is necessary to avoid suspicion of bargaining, it was declared today.

Announcement from London of the torpedoing and sinking of the steamer Drumcree came as an unpleasant surprise today, as officials believed the German submarine activities had been indefinitely interrupted, pending the delivery of a reply to the American note.

It was suggested, however, that the United States had received no assurances to this effect, and even so, such an order might not have reached all submarines.

Reports that the United States was displeased because the case of the William P. Frye, sunk in the Pacific, had been sent to the German prize court, and that an explanation had been demanded of the foreign office, were denied by Secretary Bryan today. The secretary said he understood the Frye case was originally sent to the prize court. The United States asked for a settlement through Ambassador Von Bernstorff, in order to expedite the case, but if Germany believed quicker action was possible through the prize court, America can hardly object, it was pointed out.

The state department was still without confirmation today of reports that an attempt was made to torpedo the liner Transylvania. Consul Frost at Liverpool reported the statements contained in newspapers, but said there was no confirmation. Frost also reported the recovery of the bodies of M. T. Grant and Charles Lund, Louisiana victims. Both lived in Chicago.

Further evidences that the neutral powers were standing together came today when Minister Bitter of Switzerland asked the United States to take charge of Swiss affairs in China. It is known that Holland and the Scandinavian countries have endorsed President Wilson's position as to Germany's submarine activities.

Germany Will Back Up Austria
Berlin, via Amsterdam, May 19.—Germany will support Austria with all resources at her command if Italy develops.

(Continued on Page Five.)

Barnes' Motion for Directed Verdict Refused

Syracuse, N. Y., May 19.—After denying the motion of counsel for Barnes for a directed verdict against Colonel Roosevelt, Justice Andrews outlined the points the jury will pass on. These are:

"Does Barnes work through an alliance of crooked politics and crooked business?"

"Was there a corrupt alliance between William Barnes and Charles F. Murphy in the senatorial fight of 1911?"

The court refused to rule on the evidence regarding alleged printing grafts in Albany, but said he would not allow it to justify the alleged libel. It might mitigate the damages, however, he said.

Attorney John Bowers summed up for Roosevelt, and Attorney William M. Ivins for Barnes.

Persons who have been following the case closely this afternoon said they would not be surprised should the jury disagree.

FISHERMEN OF COOS COUNTY ARE PEEVED OVER BIG BLUNDER

Twenty-five Miles of Coquille River Closed to Fishing Under New Law

According to a communication received by Secretary of State Olcott from the law firm of Puffer & Pierson, of Myrtle Point, Coos county, this morning, a more or less serious blunder was committed by the last legislature when it passed a law designed to protect salmon and salmon trout in the lower stretches of the Coquille river, and the anglers of that section of the state appear to be very much exasperated over it. It appears that, from the description of the prohibited parts of the stream in which the fish are sought to be protected, about 25 miles of the river will be closed to all kinds of fishing when the new game laws go into effect upon which the sportsmen have been accustomed to angle to their hearts' content in the past, when it was only intended to close the stream for a distance of about five miles upstream from the mouth. It was thought that some error had been made in printing the laws, but Secretary Olcott says not.

Przemyśl Under Fire

Petrograd, May 19.—The outer forts of Przemyśl are being bombarded by the Austro-German army of General Von Mackensen with increasing ferocity, it was officially admitted today. Aviators report that the enemy has brought up heavy artillery in the vicinity of Babice and the outer ring of forts are under extremely heavy fire.

The Germans north of Przemyśl are making a serious attempt to surround the fortress. They delivered attacks at several points along the railroad running from Przemyśl to Jaroslaw, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians west and south of Przemyśl have not been able to advance.

There was no confirmation of reports today that the Russians in Bukovina have occupied Czernowitz. The report is credited officially, however.

Labor Party Joins

London, May 19.—The labor party has definitely decided to join in the formation of a coalition cabinet, it was announced here today. It is yet uncertain what portfolio will be offered Arthur Henderson, the leader of the party.

It was authoritatively stated that the nationalists will not participate. John Redmond, the nationalist leader, is at present in Ireland.

Must Keep Hands Off, Declares Mrs. Sewell

San Francisco, May 19.—"We must keep our hands off Europe," said Mrs. May Wright Sewell, one of the foremost peace leaders of America, in an interview today.

"It is too late even to try to win most men in this country to peace. We must begin in the nursery and kindergarten. The men have war in their systems."

Mrs. Sewell is the chairman of the international peace conference scheduled to convene on July 4 at San Francisco, she advocates the equipping of a great army and navy to serve as an international policeman under the direction of an international peace court.

"Speak the nation that insists on war—speak her just as you would speak a child," says the peace chairman.

Irrigation Land Clear Lists Are Submitted for Approval

Secretary of State Olcott is in receipt of advice from Secretary I. McFried, to United States Senator Harry Lane, to whom was transmitted a copy of Oregon joint resolution No. 7, as adopted by the last legislature, to the effect that clear lists 6 and 8, asking for patents to 11,155.21 acres of land situated within the Oregon Central Irrigation company's irrigation project, in Crook county, have been submitted to the department of the interior for investigation and action. These lists have been pending issue of patent in the United States land office for more than a year, and the state and irrigation company, as well as the settlers upon the land, desire to have them passed upon at the earliest possible date.

Only Woman Police Judge Is Removed

San Diego, Cal., May 19.—On the ground that she was overzealous in the performance of her duties, the board of trustees of El Cajon have removed from office Mrs. Marion Bains, the only woman police judge in California, if not in the United States.

Mrs. Bains was appointed police judge in May, 1914.

No specific charges were brought against her, the three out of five supervisors who voted for her removal saying that they thought a man would do better work in the position.

"I cannot understand why I should be removed," said Mrs. Bains, "unless it is because I insisted on enforcing the liquor ordinances in the valley."

stronghold fighter as a result of the steady withdrawal of the Russians.

On the eastern front, attacks of the British and French near Neuve Chapelle and Neuville have been repulsed, the state sent declared.

"Trade at Home" Can Be Strong Factor in Community Development

Throughout the length and breadth of this country, men who are studying the matter, are arriving at the conclusion that it is not the natural resources of a location, but the thought, energy and money of men which makes a city. It is the character and energy of the men in a community that makes of that community a city.

We, the citizens of Salem, are the makers of Salem. Are we proud of the job we have made of the city what we want it to be, and what we can make it if we will? Have we given of our money and of our thought and service what the city has a right to ask of us?

The time is at hand for making our Commercial Club—the instrumentality through which we render our service to the community—large enough, strong enough in men and money and well enough organized to fight the battles of our city.

There are many ways in which the organization, properly equipped in men and money, can advance the interests of the community. Take, for example, the matter of retail trade, here is a large field for constructive work. By carefully planning and intelligently following out a line of action in retail trade of Salem can be largely increased. The power of the pull-together which a strong organization possesses can materially aid in making the retail trade prosperous.

One of the factors in making the United States the strong and prosperous nation it is, is the presence all over the country, in the small towns as well as the large cities, of live retail stores, carrying the same class of goods, and at as high prices, as the large business houses and department stores of the great cities.

"Try Salem first." The man who buys a hat in Salem gets the same kind of a hat and pays the same price as his cousin in Portland gets there. The woman who shops in Salem shops as well as, and possibly more cheaply than her sister who does her trading in a big city.

What Salem needs is to have this fact driven home to the people living here. Those who live in Salem should be made to see that they can buy here, not "just a good" goods, but exactly the same goods that they will buy if they go to Portland to make their purchases, and that they will pay no more for them in this city.

"Try Salem first."

This is one of the real secrets of building up a retail trade—to prove to the people who should trade in Salem, and convince them that they can buy here just as well and as cheaply as anywhere.

Remember, too, that every time a dollar is sent away from Salem it is sent away from home to work for somebody else; while every dollar spent in Salem is kept at home working for this community and the interests of Salem and the home people.

One part of the work of the Commercial Club is to create in Salem the proper economic spirit among its people. It is a work which one man, or a single faction can't do; nor which can be done by the citizens as a whole unless they work in harmony. But it is a work which can be done and done well by all the merchants, and the manufacturers, all the property owners, and the professional class and all others having a pride in Salem, working together in the Commercial Club.

Baptists By Thousands Gather at Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Cal., May 19.—Action, not talk, was the keynote of Judge Edwin Clinch's opening address today at the first session of the Northern Baptist church convention at Temple auditorium.

Dr. James Whitcombe Brougher in a speech of welcome extended greetings to the 2000 delegates from all over the country.

Dr. E. A. Randall, of Minneapolis, acted as secretary pro-tem. His remarks were followed by the address of Judge Clinch, who is president of the convention.

After Rev. Leonard J. Regner, of Connecticut, had led the convention in prayer, the meeting broke up into divisional gatherings. Missionaries from many parts of the world reported progress for the last year.

At noon Clarence Barbour and Dr. Cortland Meyer conducted services in a downtown theatre.

PEACE ADVOCATE FOR WAR

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., May 19.—President Hilborn, of Princeton university, who was scheduled to be the principal speaker on world peace before the conference on international arbitration here, created a sensation during his address when he attacked the work of the conferees as pacifists and declared that adequate national preparedness is the only alternative to disarmament.

Steamer Drumcree Sunk

London, May 19.—The British steamer Drumcree was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine yesterday, it was announced today. A dispatch from Cardiff said the crew was saved.

The Drumcree was a vessel of 4052 tons. She was bound for Texas, but carried no cargo. The crew was landed at Cardiff.

Members of the crew said the Drumcree was twice attacked by the submarine. The first torpedo did not sink the steamer, and in response to wireless calls for aid, a Norwegian vessel appeared and began towing the Drumcree to Cardiff. The submarine reappeared, however, and launched a second torpedo against the ship, which sent her to the bottom. The crew took to the boats and were towed into port by the Norwegian.

Seven Thousand Slavs Taken

Berlin, via wireless to London, May 19.—Seven thousand Russians were captured during the two days' fighting which preceded the crossing of the San river, near Przemyśl, and which was witnessed by the Kaiser, the war office announced today. The outer forts of Przemyśl are now being bombarded while the Austro-German forces continue to draw their lines about the fortress.

The Weather

Oregon: Fair to-night and Thursday; light frost tonight south and east portions; warmer Thursday, south west portion; westerly winds.

KITCHENER BLAMED FOR ALLIES' FAILURE TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

(By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.)
New York, May 19.—The failure of Lord Kitchener's nine months' dictatorship is the basic cause of the ministerial crisis in England. The immediate reason for the formation of a coalition cabinet is the dispute between Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and Sir John Fisher, the sea lord. This would not have involved the government as a whole, however, if the experiment of assigning the government to a military organizer had not proved disastrous.

Great Britain is gradually awakening to the fact that the war is not progressing satisfactorily to the allies. With the arrival of spring, Englishmen expected a quick turn in France and Flanders that would establish an indisputable ascendancy over the Germans. For a half year Kitchener had been given a free hand. He was to be the savior of the empire. He was the superman of British imagination. He accepted the responsibility as his right. During the long months of the German successes last summer and the German steadfastness during the autumn and winter, Kitchener told the people to be patient.

"The war will begin in May," he said. England was content, believing that Kitchener was infallible. For the British armies would advance secretly to overwhelm the Germans.

ammunition was not. Kitchener had not anticipated that the war would develop into a contest of ammunition.

After the battle of Neuve Chapelle Kitchener's artillery fired more ammunition than was used in the entire Boer war. General French immediately went to London, where he faced Kitchener and the government in a memorable session. French's insistence that he must have practically an unlimited supply of ammunition was not only agreed to, but he was allowed to make public his demand.

This clash between French and Kitchener was not the first. Their temperaments are entirely different. French is a thorough democrat. Kitchener is a typical absolutist. French wanted publicity for his military movements, believing the English should be told what the citizen army was doing. Kitchener has only contempt for newspaper publicity except insofar as he is personally concerned. It was intended early in the war that Kitchener lead a second British army to France. Newspapers, said Kitchener, could not go with French's expedition, but possibly could accompany him.

Englishmen accepted press censorship because of their faith in Kitchener, believing that the censorship was for the machinery whereby the British armies would advance secretly to overwhelm the Germans.

