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The Daily Capital Journal

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

HUNDREDS OF CHICAGO EXCURSIONISTS DROWN

NO COMMENT MADE BY GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

In This Country Latest Note to Germany Is Regarded In Effect, If Not In Form, As Virtual Ultimatum—No Threat Is Made But Position Taken Is Firmly Reiterated—Next Step To Be Taken Will Be Dependent Upon Future Course of Germany

(By Carl W. Ackerman.)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Berlin, via The Hague, July 24.—Comment upon the new American note was refused in official circles here today. The official text appeared in the late afternoon papers.

When Ambassador Gerard was asked regarding his 30-minute conference with Foreign Minister Von Jagow yesterday following the delivery of the note, he said his stay was of no significance.

"I always like to stop and talk over the situation," was the ambassador's only comment.

Virtually An Ultimatum.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, July 24.—That in spirit the new American note to Germany is an ultimatum was the consensus of opinion here today, following the publication of the strong protest against the Kaiser's submarine warfare.

Of course it is not an ultimatum in form. No time limit is named in which Germany must give an answer to the demand that the rights of Americans upon the seas be respected. In fact, the note demands no answer at all, but it says the last word of this government as to the sinking of the Lusitania and the jeopardizing of American lives through attacks upon merchantmen without warning.

The new communication contains no threat of anything the United States will do if its wishes are disregarded, but declares that repetition by commanders of German vessels of acts in contravention of American rights will "constitute an unpardonable offense" and will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

Opinion differed today as to the thing Germany would deem to be in her own best interest to do in view of the firm stand taken by the administration. Some believed she would consider the friendship of the United States too valuable to lose; would hesitate about signing the world against her and consequently would not regard American pressure lightly.

Others thought Germany would feel she had nothing to lose by the adoption of another enemy. Defiance of the United States would leave her free to proceed with the submarine warfare as she sees fit, and those holding this view expressed the belief that German officials would keep the government from backing down.

All agreed that it is now "up to Germany." There can be no more talking back and forth. There is a possibility of mediation between Great Britain and Germany as to modification as to the methods of warfare at sea, but in the main dispute discussion is ended.

Germany need not answer the latest American note at all, so far as its pro-

visions go, but if an answer is made the imperial government must comply with President Wilson's demands.

If no answer is made then Germany must comply with the American demands in practice or face a break with the United States.

It was in this sense that the note was regarded as an ultimatum, though it was not regarded as such in a technical diplomatic sense.

At the very outset Germany is told that the last communication from Berlin was found "very unsatisfactory." It was held that Germany had recognized the validity of the claims of this government as to the rights of Americans by its plea of right of retaliation against England's blockade, but the note declared the United States was keenly disappointed to find that Germany "regards itself in large degree exempt from the obligations to observe these principles."

Germany was told that this government "must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with Germany of what is regarded as grave and unjustifiable violation of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders."

The German suggestion that certain vessels agreed upon shall be immune from submarine attack was rejected as implying that other ships were subject to illegal attack. This, it was stated, would be a curtailment and therefore abandonment of the principles for which the United States is contending.

"If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued," Germany was told.

"If persisted in, it would, in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected."

Germany and the United States are contending for the same great objective—freedom of the seas—the note declared. The co-operation of Germany toward attaining this object was invited and belief was expressed that it could be accomplished in some measure before the present war ends. In the meantime, however, the note declared, the value which the United States places upon the friendship between the people of this country and Germany "impels it to impress very solemnly upon the imperial government the necessity for scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter."

"Friendship itself," the note concluded, "prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of these rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly."

America Is Disappointed.
The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even when neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain

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WEALTHY RANCHER MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Ernest Empey Is Safe and His Abductor Is Lodged In Idaho Jail

Idaho Falls, Idaho, July 24.—After narrowly escaping lynching at the hands of infuriated cowboys, Lon Dean, a sheep herder, alleged abductor of Ernest Empey, a well known rancher, who was held prisoner in a little hut on Sheep Mountain since last Saturday awaiting the payment of a ransom of \$5,000 which had been demanded, was placed in jail here early today.

Dean is declared to have confessed that he abducted Empey and said to have stated that his reasons for doing so were that he could not use the money he expected to realize to good advantage. At the time of his escape late yesterday afternoon Empey was chained to a tree while Dean was taking a nap. Ridding himself of his bonds, Empey made his way down the mountain side where he encountered several forest rangers who escorted him to Montpelier. Empey is none the worse for his experience today.

After discovering that Empey had escaped, Dean abandoned the mountain but with the evident intention of making his escape. He had not gone far, however, until he was surrounded by a posse of cowboys and captured.

Believed of the terrible stain under which they have been for the last week, Empey's relatives were almost hysterical with joy today. The abductor had threatened to kill Empey if his father, E. S. Empey, failed to pay the \$5,000 ransom by midnight tonight.

Believing that his son's life would pay the forfeit, Empey had arranged to acquiesce to the desperado's demands and the money was all ready to be turned over to him tonight when news of the young man's escape reached here.

Seldom has this region of Idaho been so wrought up, and little groups of men were standing about the streets talking over the episode in low tones. Although most of them were agreed that Dean should be severely dealt with, no direct threats of lynching were heard after the band of cowboys who had determined summary execution, were roused into allowing the law to take its course.

In jail here today Dean talked freely of the abduction of Empey. He said he arrived in Idaho Falls July 8, purchased the chain with which he bound Empey and established a camp on Sheep Mountain where the plans for the abduction were made.

Dean denied that he intended to kill Empey if he had not received the ransom, but would probably have held him captive for several weeks.

Dean said he had been a sheep herder all of his life, having worked for Empey at one time, and desiring to go into business for himself knew of no easier way of securing the necessary funds than by seizing the young rancher for ransom.

Empey said today that Dean had treated him fairly well, feeding him on provisions stolen from sheep camps. Dean shared his bed with him, Empey said, but chained him securely at night by winding the iron links about his body and legs and locking them in the back.

A surprise would have awaited Dean when he received the ransom money for Empey's release, as it was learned today that Sheriff Adams, of Jefferson county; Police Chief Larry Hanson, of Idaho Falls, and William L. Wilkie, western superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, would have been concealed in the wagon in which the gold was to be conveyed.

Plans Are Progressing For Wisconsin Picnic
Plans are progressing annually earlier for the annual picnic to be given next Wednesday by the Wisconsin association, at the state fair grounds. The reception committee are predicting the largest attendance in the history of state picnics, and the program committee is equally optimistic. The names on the list of entertainers is most conclusive proof of the success of this all important part of the gathering. The program which will be given at about half past one o'clock will be as follows:

By All
Address of Welcome
Judge Daniel Webster,
President of the association.
Response by—Mrs. W. N. Blodgett
Vocal Solo—Mrs. A. C. Bohrer
Reading—Mrs. Myrtle Tillson
Brief Address—S. C. Keeney
Whistling Solo—Mrs. LaMorie R. Clark
Vocal Solo—Mrs. O. A. Noyes
Vocal Solo—Miss Verna Coe
Reading—Mrs. W. N. Sigmond
Poem—Mrs. I. D. Bennett
Violin Solo—Miss Mary Schultz
"My Boyhood Days in the Badger State"—O. O. McGillivray of Douglas county.
Poem—W. L. Morrison

RUSSIANS FIGHT DESPERATELY TO SAVE STRONGHOLD

Berlin Reports Steady Hammering of Russian Fortifications

Paris, July 24.—The slopes of little Reichackerkopf and smaller peaks about Metz, in the Vosges, are carpeted with dead and wounded as the result of bloody fighting during the past few days.

Attacks have been delivered by the Germans at intervals of every two hours. Machine guns in the French trenches tear great gaps in the ranks of the charging enemy. The continued one from the war office today declared all attacks have been repulsed so far, but the broken ranks of the Germans are constantly being re-filled for new dashes up the heights.

The bombardment of the French positions about Metz and the shelling of Rheims and Soissons continues, it was stated. The Germans are also preparing for another attack on Verdun.

Italians Capture Goritz.
London, July 24.—A news agency dispatch from Milan this evening says the Italians have captured Goritz.

Italians At Fever Heat.
Rome, July 24.—Public sentiment against Turkey and Germany has been fanned to a fever heat by reports of the aggression of their troops against Italians. A portion of the Italian press today agreed that war has declared against Germany and Turkey.

Reading—Mrs. Tillson
Short Talk—Judge Bingham
Mrs. C. E. Cummings will play the piano accompaniments.
All who attend are requested to bring well-filled baskets and be on the grounds at eleven o'clock, registration to take place at twelve. The annual membership fee is twenty-five cents. All who pay this sum to be presented an official badge.

THE WEATHER
Oregon: Fair to night and Sunday; winds mostly northerly.

Editorial Comment of American and English Newspapers

New York, July 24.—Editorial comments of New York papers on the American note follow:

World: "The United States is no longer concerned with what Germany says. It is concerned only with what Germany does."

Star: "The future lies with the Germans. The German answer may come in words. It may be expressed in deeds. Whatever its tenor, the United States has done neither more nor less than its obligations demanded and confronts the future with confidence and with conscience clear."

Times: "With courage and firmness, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have responded to the hopes and deep conviction of the American people."

Herald: "Probably no diplomatic note that did not precede was ever so brutally hammered in facts. It is impossible for the German foreign office to misunderstand."

PRACTICAL PROGRAM FOR NATION'S DEFENCE

President Wilson Will Give Subject His Attention On Return to Capital

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson will map out a "fair, reasonable and practicable" program of national defense upon his return from Cornish, it was announced at the White House today.

Coming so soon after the forwarding of the strong note to Berlin, leaving no choice to Germany but recognition of American rights upon the seas, the announcement was regarded as of great significance. President Wilson will devote a great deal of his time to considering the question of national defense while in Cornish and the program decided on will be based upon the results of conferences between the president, Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The statement from the White House said: "The president has been considering every phase of the important matter, and intends, while away, to give much of his time to full consideration of it. Upon his return from Cornish there will doubtless be conferences between him and the secretaries of war and the navy. The purpose of these conferences will be to procure information upon which he can base a fair, reasonable and practical program of national defense."

President Is Exhausted.
On board, President Wilson's train, Hartford, Conn., July 24.—Exhausted by his labors during the past week including the work on the note to Germany, President Wilson slept nearly eleven hours last night and today still appeared careworn.

The president expressed gratitude to the press for the unanimity of editorial approval of the note to Germany and support of the administration's stand.

He has a mass of official documents on which he has been working during his vacation.

During the entire trip to Hartford, President Wilson has remained in his state room. He is accompanied by six secretaries. Extra local police are employed at all stops.

GERMANS CROSS RIVER.
Berlin, via wireless to London, July 24.—The forces of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg have stormed Putznik and Rozan to the north of Warsaw.

and crossed the Narw river, and the war office announced today.

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LOADED STEAMER KEELS ON LEAVING CITY PIER

Indescribable Panic Results and Water Is Covered With Floating Bodies For An Hour—Hundreds Were Imprisoned In State Rooms and Drowned Like Rats In Trap—Steamer Eastland Was Old and Unseaworthy—Was Condemned Years Ago

Chicago, July 24.—Estimates of the number of dead in the Eastland disaster were raised by the police this afternoon to 1,500 and possibly 1,800.

After a tour of the morgues Deputy Police Chief Schuetzler said: "There is no doubt in my mind that the number of dead will reach 1,500 and possibly 1,800."

Schuetzler had expressed the belief only a short time before that there were at least 700 bodies still in the bulk of the Eastland or in the river.

W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company, was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury this afternoon. Two engineers of the Eastland were also held by the authorities as witnesses.

Captain Pedersen and First Mate Fisher, arrested soon after the disaster, are held as witnesses. No charge has been placed against them.

Dr. Thomas Carter, of the board of health, said he believed at least 1,800 had perished.

Greenbaum estimated that the Eastland had 2,500 passengers aboard, carrying full legal capacity. He said the federal inspectors turned people away after this limit had been reached.

Chicago, July 24.—At least 500 perished and indications are that more than 1,000 men, women and children lost their lives when the steamer Eastland turned over and sank in the Chicago river early today, according to estimates of the police and coroner at noon.

The steamer had been chartered by the Western Electric company for an excursion of its employees to Michigan city. There were 2,500 aboard when the steamer suddenly keeled as hundreds lined the rails waving to friends and relatives lining the Clark street bridge and the docks. In addition to the hundreds who were thrown into the water, others were trapped in state rooms or in the lower decks. Blast drills were ransomed to rip away the steel plates of the Eastland's side in an effort to reach the victims. At noon several plates had been cut from the side. Scores who had been trapped inside were found dead.

Bodies Are Carried Out.
A score of men were kept busy carrying out bodies as fast as they could enter and leave the steamer which rested on its side in the middle of the river in about 20 feet of water.

An official of the Western Electric company said several departments of the concern, employing only girls, had been completely wiped out by the disaster.

Riot Follows Arrests.
Captain Pedersen and First Mate Fisher, of the Eastland, were arrested. Tens of thousands jammed the streets for blocks about the dock. When the ship's officers were recognized the crowds endeavored to attack them. Two men succeeded in reaching Pedersen and Fisher and struck them in the face. The jam upon bridges and in the streets became so great that police feared other disasters from overcrowding, and reserves were called out to preserve order and keep the crowds distributed as much as possible.

Business in Chicago was all but suspended. Department stores and business houses of all kinds turned their automobiles and wagons over to the city authorities to be used in removing the

(Continued on Page Five.)

Germany Is Told Firmly To Respect American Rights

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The full text of the American note to Germany, submitted to the imperial government yesterday, follows:

The Secretary of State, to Ambassador Gerard, Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.—You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs: