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SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916

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GERMANS NOT TO INVAD EGYPT IS LATEST REPORT

Carl Ackerman Sends News From Berlin That Will Be Left To Turks, Assisted By German Premier of Japan States That Germany Has Separate Peace Terms to Russia and Japan Will Be Rejected By These Nations

By Carl W. Ackerman (United Press Staff Correspondent) Berlin, Jan. 7.—Germany, it is believed here, will not send an army to the Suez, but instead will rely on Turks, officered by Germans and supplied with German munitions to invade Egypt. Authorities point out that the Turks now have more than 1,000,000 men in the field, and that these will soon be thoroughly equipped for campaigning. German officers who have lived in Egypt and understand the problems of warfare there will be assigned to the invaders. It is now possible to send supplies to Constantinople and thence to Damascus faster than ever, as the result of German improvements in the Serbian railroad. The situation in Greece for the present lacks interest in view of the possibilities of the Egyptian campaign. Critics declare the Bulgarians can sweep the Salonika allies into the sea anytime they want to invade Greece, and that there are enough submarines in the Mediterranean to inflict disastrous results upon transports retreating from Salonika.

Would Make Separate Peace. London, Jan. 7.—Germany has made overtures to Japan and Russia for a separate peace, but these have been rejected, Count Okuma, Japan's premier told interviewers today, according to the Tokio correspondent of a news agency. Okuma attributed Germany's desire for peace to the acute situation of her finances.

Salonika, Jan. 7.—Two hundred thousand fully equipped troops of the central powers are massed before the Greek border ready to invade Greece in an attack on Salonika, the allies' base. Their blow probably will not be long delayed. The Bulgars are advancing in masses between Doiran and Ghegvel. Fifteen thousand of them are concentrated at Monastir. Only a single Bulgarian division is operating in Albania. Aviators reported that the Austrians are forming on the Bulgarian right near Monastir, while four German divisions are behind the Bulgarian center. At least seven Bulgarian divisions are within a few hours march of the border, and other hordes are coming up to join them. Meantime the allies are extremely confident that they can beat back the tide of Teutonic invaders. Salonika is well protected by a fortified line running like a giant steel half moon in a 37 mile line around the bay. The allies at the border expect to retire to this line if superior forces drive at them. Italy Receives Pay. Berlin, by wireless, to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 7.—Italy received \$400,000,000 from the allies for her recent agreement not to conclude a separate peace, according to the Zurich Neue Zuercher Zeitung today. One clause of the agreement was said to operate against co-operation with the vatican. French Liner Escapes. Marseilles, Jan. 7.—Just as the French liner Karnak came in yesterday after

CREW OF GREEK STEAMER MUTINOUS Vessel Arrives In New York Port After Many Days of Delay

New York, Jan. 7.—Mutiny added to the terrors of passengers on the stricken Greek liner Thessalonika on the night after Christmas as she wallowed in the seas after springing her plates, passengers said today when they arrived on the rescue ship Patris. All but three of the crew, after much muttering over their plight, led a wild assault from the steerage to the bridge where they found Captain Goulandis sleeping. Aroused by their onslaught, he faced the mutineers bravely and drove them all below. The story of the Thessalonika's first trouble when the liner Stampalia stood by; her later efforts to proceed here, and her second disabling and final abandonment were detailed by William Williams, a former American cavalryman returning from a visit to his mother. He embarked at Athens December 16. "We encountered a hurricane on the 21st," he said, "and some plates were sprung and the engine room was flooded. It was not serious, however, and the crew pumped out the water. Trouble began on the 22nd when a second storm overtook the vessel. Captain Goulandis refused to transfer the passengers to the Italian liner Stampalia then standing by in response to her calls. Those in the steerage came up and demanded that the Stampalia tow us. Goulandis refused. "Then as the Stampalia steamed off, the steerage passengers gathered on the wave-swept deck about a little altar, and prayed all night with Father Rallis Traitos. "Christmas day was pleasant and clear, but we were nearly famished, for we had no meat for 15 days, and only a half cup of water daily. "The real mutiny came on the 28th when the storm swept off a lifeboat. On the night of the 28th, the chief officer wireless for aid contrary to orders. Forty one women, and 20 children, including four infants were taken on the Paris at daybreak Sunday, while the men waited. The sea was comparatively calm. Williams said that the Patris arrived while officers were dicker with the steamship Florizel for a tow. The Patris snatched each time and the two vessels finally drifted apart under the lashing of the storm. Finally, however, the Patris took off all the 170 passengers and proceeded to port. Officers of the Patris thought that the Thessalonika was still afloat though her sea-cocks were open. The crew is due on the freighter Perugia tonight. The Thessalonika's inability to report her position was explained by the fact that the sun was hidden. Nicholas Anastasiadis, a wealthy San Francisco Greek, with his bride, mother and three nephews were among the Thessalonika passengers. The vestige of suspicion that this doctrine is in any way unfriendly to the nations south of this nation. His program, based on "the solid eternal foundations of justice and humanity" would provide in short a united front of all the Americas to maintain the political and territorial integrity of all the states. It would settle old boundary disputes amicably; it would have other disputes arranged by arbitration; and it would prevent revolutionary states from getting supplies from other states. The president held that the bonds of common ideals and interests are rapidly cementing the Americas and paving the road to realization of such an alliance in the west. Back of the alliance, administration leaders see a combination really intended to forestall any aggression from abroad—an alliance to combat any unfriendly moves by European or Oriental nations in the wake of Europe's disastrous war.

Information Lacking. Washington, Jan. 7.—The government's policy in the sinking of the liner Persia with its vast toll of human life, including Consul McNeely, American, was considered today by both the president's cabinet and congress. The cabinet meeting was the first in a month. To it, the president and secretary of state, Lansing, presented the scant evidence hand regarding the incident. At the same time, both the senate and house foreign committees took up the case informally and mapped out a program for co-operation with the White House and state department. This called for putting a quietus on incendiary speeches in both houses. Administration leaders admitted that their hands are tied as far as any action in the case is concerned, until they have received further evidence. The Vienna foreign office has replied to Ambassador Penfield's request for information by saying it has had no report concerning the Persia, the state department announced today. This may be due to the fact that the submarine command has not had time to report, or it may indicate that an Austrian submarine was not responsible. Authorities regard it as unthinkable that Austria will deny responsibility for the torpedoing and withhold information if one of her undersea boats sent the liner to the bottom. In event it was an Austrian vessel, it is expected that Austria will disavow the incident, unless the Persia fled or was subject to an unwarranted attack by reason of being armed. The latter defense might bring the question of arming merchantmen to a head. Meanwhile the government has altered its attitude toward such arming, but is waiting full information as to how effective the 47 inch aboard the Persia really was. The cabinet and the foreign committee considered policies, it was pointed out in this connection for an understanding with the central powers as to future submarine attacks; a second, was the possibility of putting forth a declaration that if an American citizen in an unarmed vessel, not attempting to flee, were injured or jeopardized the nation owing the attacking submarine must accept responsibility. Another point for discussion was issuance of a caution notice for Americans to select carefully the vessel on which they will

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.—Manager Connie Mack, of the Athletics today released Catcher Lapp to the White Sox. Owner Comiskey of the Sox takes over the contract which has a year to run. (Continued on Page Seven.)

STILL NO LIGHT ON TORPEDOING OF LINER PERSIA

Austria Answers That She Has No Information Regarding Affair

GENERAL DIPLOMATIC SITUATION CONSIDERED Agreement Reached With Berlin Over Sinking of Lusitania

Washington, Jan. 7.—Long consideration by the cabinet of the sinking of the liner Persia today left the situation as before—dependent upon Austrian information for solution. But, Austria has no information thus far, Ambassador Penfield said the foreign office had told him. The senate foreign committee facing the same absolute lack of knowledge of circumstances as the cabinet, adjourned without discussing the Persia issue. Certain members of the cabinet however, manifested impatience over the situation. One mentioned "broken promises" and said the situation called for a "complete roundup on the whole submarine question," but he was unwilling to say how.

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GERMANY PLEDGES FULL INFORMATION

All Facts Concerning Submarine Operations Will Be Fully Communicated

Washington, Jan. 7.—Germany pledged herself today to communicate to America any facts in regard to the sinking of the liner Persia "if the circumstances warrant;" to punish any commander who violates orders for conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean and to make reparation for American deaths or injuries. In effect, the statement revealing Germany's instructions to her Mediterranean commanders was an advance disavowal of the torpedoing and a promise to furnish any offenders. In this light, it aroused speculation as to whether Germany anticipates information that one of her undersea boats was the offender. The statement submitted to Secretary of State Lansing by Ambassador Von Bernstorff said commanders had been ordered to conduct the warfare in the Mediterranean with respect to international law, and to provide safety for those aboard in case the torpedoed ship did not resist attack or attempt to flee. As for measures of special reprisal, existent about the British Isles, the Mediterranean commanders were excluded. The statement declared: "German submarines in the Mediterranean, had, from the beginning of the war, orders to conduct their warfare against enemy merchantmen only in accordance with the general principles of international law. In particular measures of reprisal, as applied around the British Isles, they were excluded. "German submarines, therefore, have been permitted to destroy enemy merchantmen in the Mediterranean—that is, passenger vessels as well as freighters insofar as they do not try to escape or resist—only after passengers and crews have been accorded safety. "All cases in the Mediterranean in which German submarines are concerned, are made the subject of official investigation, besides being submitted to regular prize court proceedings. Insofar as American interests are concerned, the German government will communicate the results to America. This will also be done in the Persia case if the circumstances warrant. "If the commanders of German submarines did not obey orders, they will be punished; furthermore Germany will make reparation for damages caused by death or injuries to Americans." If the statement was intended to dispose of the Lusitania controversy, authorities held that it does not go very far unless it is merely a preliminary step, for in this case the administration insists on a specific disavowal, not one by inference. The fact that the ambassador extended assurances for safety of those aboard freighters as well as passenger ships gave some ground of possibility that the government perhaps will be willing to forego a specific Lusitania disavowal, however, for a high state department official recently said that the government is principally concerned with the future, not the past. This, in connection with the promise regarding the future also may help Germany to escape the necessity of a specific disavowal.

Washington, Jan. 7.—That Germany is beginning to feel the pinch of shortage of textiles is evidenced in the report that the authorities have prohibited "white sales" in Berlin. Apparently the intention of this move is to limit consumption of cotton, linen and woolen goods, and to discourage purchases beyond the people's needs. However, no substitute for these articles of clothing has been devised, though German scientists have succeeded in producing many laboratory substitutes for goods blocked by the allies. For instance, they have been enabled to put together the constituent elements of rubber and to make what is known as synthetic rubber, but thus far they have not been able to make synthetic clothing. Economists have predicted for some months that Germany is approaching a crisis in the matter of textiles. While it is improbable that the crisis has actually appeared, there can be no doubt as to the symptoms of such a situation. This will not only prove discomforting but the closing of textile mills for want of wool, cotton and flax, will throw hundreds of thousands out of employment. This illustrates the silent but perhaps decisive work that the British fleet has done in bottling up Germany and preventing her from getting needed supplies.

TEXTILES ARE SCARCE IN GERMANY NOW

"White Sales" Prohibited In Berlin To Conserve Supply of Cotton

DARDANELLES FIASCO MAY BE INVESTIGATED

When General Hamilton's Report of Failure To Send Reinforcements Is Published Nation Is Astonished, and Newspapers Demand Probe—Soldiers Led by Inexperienced Officers, Suffered Untold Hardships and Were Slaughtered With Little Fighting Show For Their Lives

London, Jan. 7.—The whole Dardanelles expedition failure may be investigated it was reported today, as a result of General Ian Hamilton's report. General Stopford has demanded that the war office immediately investigate the Suvla Bay failure, the Pall Mall Gazette announced. England had heard humors of the startling nature of Hamilton's report, but when the full import of the message dawned upon them today there was consternation mingled in many places with anger. Hamilton laid the failure of the expedition to the fact that he was not given reinforcements at critical times, that some of his men and officers were not sufficiently trained, and last but not least to the disorganized manner in which the water supply was arranged. His picture of men lapping the beads of water from the bags of liquid the mules carried, furnished a truly pathetic picture. General Stopford's request for investigation supposedly is based on Hamilton's report that he lacked support, and more particularly on his statement that Stopford's disinclination to make frontal attacks was the "root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of August 8.

London, Jan. 7.—The government found itself today in a most critical position. First, it faced the hostility of organized labor toward its conscription measure. Second, it was under fire because of the Dardanelles expedition failure, as revealed in the grand report of General Ian Hamilton, deposed leader of the forces on the Gallipoli peninsula. The press generally divided its space between reports of the opposition engendered in the labor congress by the conscription bill and the startling Hamilton report. Opposition newspapers seized upon the Hamilton revelations as a new basis for attack on the followers of Premier Asquith, using the Dardanelles information to bolster up Lloyd George's now famous "too late" remark. However, powerful men of all parties are aiding the government to prevent a general election in the midst of the war. On the other hand, several government supporters believe that in such a test the people would endorse the conscription move overwhelmingly, and return Asquith to power with a vote of confidence that would stifle opposition to him for the balance of the war. Another source of gratification to supporters of the conscription plan was the vote of 403 to 105 on the first reading of the measure. Resignations of Arthur Henderson, laborite leader, and two other laborites, an undersecretary and the lord commissioner of the treasury, revived rumors that would hurt, but these reports were not generally credited. One of the most serious factors in the whole situation was the hint of President Bellamy of the railway men's order that they might strike and tie up England's vital rail lines if conscription is actually attempted. The Mail and Telegraph today entertain the view that a general election must result from labor's opposition to the conscription plan. "The consensus of opinion in parliament, notwithstanding the labor vote, is that a majority of the people favor conscription," said the Mail. "The government may take advantage of labor to obtain the country's mandate and so dispose of criticism."

People of Germany Suffering For Food

Portland, Or., Jan. 7.—Thousands of people in Germany are getting barely enough food to live on, according to Mrs. Stanislaw Miller, who has just arrived here from Posen, Germany. Soldiers often go several days without bread, she says. Mrs. Miller had some difficulty getting out of Germany. She was detained at the border, and a woman accompanying her was not allowed to leave the country because she carried 1,900 marks in gold. In Copenhagen she was again searched, this time by Danish soldiers, Mrs. Miller said. The liner United States, on which she crossed the Atlantic, was buffeted by the storm which shook the peace ship Oscar II. The ship was overhauled and detained four days by a British battleship near Christiania, said Mrs. Miller.

ITALIAN STEAMER ESCAPES

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Italian steamer Giuseppe Verdi, which reached New York yesterday with two 3-inch guns mounted on her, will not be interned as a warship, nor will this government insist on removal of the guns, before she sails again, if the report of Collector of Port Dudley Field Malone is followed. He held no violation of American neutrality is involved. RAILROAD CASE ENDED. New York, Jan. 7.—Judge Hunt today began his charge to the jury in the trial of wealthy New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad directors charged with conspiracy to pyramid transportation lines of New England in a giant combine. The case went to the jury at 1:30 o'clock.

BABIES CRY FOR MILK

New York, Jan. 7.—Give us milk, is the cry of millions of German babies, under the pressure of war time scarcity, according to Dr. Mach, who is seeking to arrange for shipping condensed milk and fats to the fatherland.

RAISE IN CHARTERS

Portland, Or., Jan. 7.—It cost \$30 a ton to charter a wheat ship out of Argentina for the United Kingdom, according to information received here today. Shippers received this news with consternation. Before the war the charter rate was \$5 from Argentine and \$10 from the Pacific northwest. Experts declare the present price prohibitive and gloomily predict that Pacific coast wheat shipments this year will be less than ever before.

MRS. MOHR'S TRIAL

Providence, R. I., Jan. 7.—The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr, slated for trial for complicity in the alleged murder of her closter husband while he rode with an affinity, took a new turn when the Mohr negro chauffeur Healis turned state's evidence and pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of manslaughter.

STRIKERS ARE RIOTING

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 7.—With one third of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company's 9,000 men on strike, rioting broke out early today in which one man is known to be injured. Pickets stopped men from going to work, stones were hurled at cars, and workers were dragged therefrom.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Saturday rain or snow; southeasterly winds, fresh to strong near the coast.

FRIENDLY ALLIANCE OF ALL AMERICAS

Pan-American Nations Have Reached Basis For Harmonious Action

Washington, Jan. 7.—The "States of America," a firm, friendly alliance between all the Americas, came out of the realm of dreams today into the more substantial realm of probable accomplishment following President Wilson's official a. o. k. placed openly on the plan last night. As he announced it, it was substantially as outlined by the United Press several days since. Secretary of State Lansing's overtures for a Pan-American alliance that, in effect, would hold forth a warning hand against European aggression in the western hemisphere was heartily approved by the chief executive in addressing the Pan-American Scientific congress. "If America is come into her own, into her legitimate own," said the president, "in a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of unity so that no one will hereafter doubt them." In announcing his endorsement of the "States of America," program, the president reiterated his view that the Monroe doctrine must forever stand. But, at the same time, he told his South and Central American listeners that the United States wants to sweep away



Who remembers when their wazn' such a thing as a prominent an' hard t' do farmer? It takes a pretty good President t' handle grave international problems an' spark at th' same time.