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The Daily Capital Journal

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916

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MEXICAN MURDERS AROUSE NATION TO PROTEST

KAISER'S ILLNESS IS NOT SERIOUS OFFICIAL REPORT

United Press Correspondent
Ackerman Gives Authorized
Statement

GERMAN EMPEROR IS ATTENDING TO HIS WORK

Report From Rome Says Italy
Will Aid Montenegrin
Troops

By Carl W. Ackerman.
Berlin, Jan. 13.—The United Press is officially authorized to deny rumors that the kaiser is seriously ill. His illness has never been serious, officials declare. It was necessary for him to remain indoors at the imperial palace only a few days. He is now improved to such an extent that he is conferring daily with members of the general staff.

The above exclusive report obtained by the United Press Berlin correspondent is the first official word regarding the kaiser's condition since the first bulletin of several weeks ago saying that the kaiser was suffering from "cellular inflammation" and unable to visit the western front.

It is the first Berlin report since then to pass the censor. Other stories, originating outside of Germany, persisted in claiming that the kaiser was dying.

Italy Will Send Troops.
Rome, Jan. 13.—Italian soldiers may be ordered to relieve the hard pressed Montenegrins within two days, in an effort to save Cetinje from almost certain capture by the Austrians.

The subject, it is believed, was considered today in a conference to which King Victor Emmanuel summoned military chiefs and cabinet officers. It is known that Montenegrin affairs were discussed.

The Montenegrin crown prince and his wife reached Rome from Cetinje just before King Emmanuel arrived from the front after an eight months' absence from Rome. The prince visited Foreign Minister Sonnino and then King Victor Emmanuel and presented the appeal to the Montenegrin king Nicholas for help.

It is rumored that Queen Helena, daughter of King Nicholas, participated in the conference and that this may cause a startling change in Balkan affairs. It was reported that she telegraphed the king alarming reports concerning the Austrian invasion of Montenegro which resulted in bringing him home from his own battle lines.

Allies Land at Salonika.
London, Jan. 13.—The allies who withdrew from the Gallipoli peninsula completely, are landing at Salonika, according to Sofia dispatches today. The Bulgarians estimate that 225,000 allied troops are now in Greece and that over 200,000 will be concentrated between Salonika and the Greek border before the end of another week. Sofia messages failed to confirm the Athens report that the Bulgars are bombarding the lines near the frontier preliminary to an attack on Salonika. Moreover, the war office does not confirm this report.

Miners Will Not Strike.
London, Jan. 13.—The South Wales National Federation of Miners voted today to postpone action on their proposed strike against conscription until the bill providing this system is passed. District reports showed overwhelming majorities against compulsory service. The bill passed to second reading last night, 431 to 24 and later passed without division upon Premier Asquith's suggestion.

Greece Files Protest.
Athens, Jan. 13.—Greece today addressed a protest to the allies against their occupation of the Grecian island Corfu.

Aeroplanes Shot Down.
Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 13.—Four English aeroplanes were shot down yesterday, according to the war office statement today announcing capture of the British northeast of Arras and the French in the Champagne. Six English airmen were killed and two wounded.

German Patrols Ejected.
German patrols ejected the Russians from advanced trenches at many points between Olshank and Beresna.

Germans Are Strong.
Berlin, Jan. 13.—Giving assurances

COLD WEATHER PREVAILING OVER VAST AREA TODAY

Mercury Below Zero Reported
Over All Middle Western
States

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA IN GRIP OF WINTER KING

West of Rockies Also Snow
and Cold Is General
Report

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Below zero weather gripped the country today from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes and beyond. From all points came reports of the lowest January temperatures in years.

Trains crept in here from six to 12 hours late, due to storms. The weather prophets held out no hope for relief before Saturday in the cold belt, and while the thermometer here was six below last night, they forecasted that it might go as low as 18 below tonight.

Kansas felt the bite of a winter storm, the worst in several years, with the mercury down below the zero point. Nebraska, too, had similar conditions, while in South Dakota, the thermometer mercury nearly got lost in registering low figures.

West of the Rockies, a cold snap in some parts made the middle west cold wave seem like summer weather. In Montana, 35 below zero was hailed as real warm (comparatively speaking).

From Canada came reports of 58 below.

The storm and cold weather played havoc with telephone and telegraph service as well as with train schedules. A score of trains were stalled in Iowa.

Damage to stock was feared in many sections, while fruit growers anticipated the extreme cold would be particularly detrimental to their trees.

Snow Blanket in Portland.
Portland, Ore., Jan. 13.—The biggest snowfall since 1893. That's what old timers exclaimed to one another as they shoveled off their walks this morning.

Twenty-four hours, almost to the minute, the snow fell without cessation, driven most of the time by a 20 to 30 mile gale. The coldest weather for seven years yesterday had moderated today, and the weatherman said the mercury would continue to crawl upwards.

Ten inches of snow covers the ground in Portland, and in places outside the city, it reached a depth of more than a foot. The wind struck the suburbs viciously, piling up drifts five feet deep in many places.

Traffic on the upper Columbia river is practically paralyzed because of floating ice.

Not Very Warm, Either.
Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 13.—Thirty-five degrees below zero stands as the record today—not the coldest but the warmest spot in northern Montana. This was at Great Falls.

Malta reported 58 below zero and Glasgow 59 below.

At Omaha it was 23 below this morning and at Topeka 20 below, while in northern Nebraska it was 32 below.

In Kansas, there was considerable traffic demoralization, and the roads refused, because of the blockade, to accept perishable freight.

that Germany is strong enough economically and financially to withstand allied pressure, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg today reiterated in the reichstag that the allies alone were responsible for the war and for its continuance.

He indicated that measures for constitutional and suffrage reform would be welcome.

INFURIATED STRIKERS PLAY HAVOC IN EAST YOUNGSTOWN



Looking west from bridge on Wilson street, East Youngstown, as strike riot was dying down.

This picture was taken in East Youngstown, Ohio, Saturday morning, while the steel strike riot, which laid an important part of the city in ashes, was still in progress. Crowds of rioters were seen in the streets. Ruins of business buildings are seen scattered about. This photo was taken from the north bridge at East Youngstown, where the fighting started. The strike has been virtually settled by the acceptance of the company's offer of an increase in wages.

HEART THROBS IN THE SANTA YSABEL MASSACRE

"Whiskers," an Airedale terrier, belonging to Manager Watson of the Cusi mine, was faithful to his master even unto death.

Rescuers found him prowling in a patch, white in the moonlight near the heap of American bodies, that the Mexican marauders had piled up. Out in the patch of white lay the gruesome head of "Whiskers." "I master-blown off with Mexican soft nosed bullets.

The rescue party had difficulty in identifying the head, but later when they learned that Whiskers was Watson's dog they were certain from his whining solicitude that the head was that of the murdered mine man. Several other victims' faces were partly cut off, one body was literally filled with lead; and the features of all were horribly disfigured by the shots at close range.

The father of Maurice Anderson was a member of the rescue party. Others ahead of him found the torn and shattered body of young Anderson atop the heap of dead. On a pretense, the party tried to send the older Anderson away.

"I know," said the father solemnly. "You've found my boy."

He choked back a sob, but he refused to leave, and instead helped to carry the boy's body to the funeral car.

At Chihuahua, all the bodies were placed in rough wooden boxes, each tagged with a slip of paper bearing the name of the victim inside.

Bishop Sumner, who told Chicago that Portland is "a good city but not especially a religious city," probably had in mind what the good book says: "He that doeth righteousness is righteous."

Abe Martin



Tell Binkley asked Mrs. Tilford Moats what kind of a auto her uncle bought, an' she said, "It's a Fob, made in Detroit." Marriage reforms some fellers an' others try it two or three times.

LEWIS RESOLUTION WOULD FORCE ARMED INTERVENTION AT ONCE

Washington, Jan. 13.—Congress was asked today to clothe President Wilson with authorities to intervene forcibly in Mexico.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, majority whip, introduced a resolution thus to authorize the chief executive to use a free hand with the army and navy forces, to the extent that they are now using in policing Nicaragua and Haiti. He proposed, too, that this power be given so that, in case of necessity America might punish violation of United States rights and protect United States property.

This move, the direct outgrowth of the bloody slaughter of 18 Americans at Santa Ysabel, it was followed by a speech, however, in which the Illinois legislator defended the administration's policy of patient watchful waiting. On the other side of the capital, there were fiery words from Representative Slayden, Texas, against the Mexican situation.

President Wilson, however, refused to be swayed for the present from his Mexican policy. He upheld his premier in the latter's announcement that the Santa Ysabel victims went into Mexico of their own free will, and that they would do so at their own peril.

From Mexican Ambassador Eliseo Arredondo came word to Secretary Lansing deploring the assassinations, pledging action to revenge them, and to protect Americans in the future.

The Lewis resolution read: "Resolved, by the senate, the house concurring, that the president be and hereby is authorized and empowered to order the army and navy or any necessary part thereof to Mexico, and there cooperate with any force existing, which to the president shall seem appropriate, for the object of protecting American citizens, the property of the United States, and to punish those violating the securities of its citizens; and to authorize the president to use the military and naval forces of the United States in Mexico to the same extent as is now by law permitted to the navy in Nicaragua and Haiti for the protection of American rights."

Under the resolution, intervention in Mexico could be complete. The senator did not indicate whether President Wilson had requested him to introduce this measure, but, at any rate it caused the widest speculation of any move since the massacre occurred.

Administration officials, in sympathy with the Wilson Mexican policy held that, in the following message from Arredondo, there was the prospect of a satisfactory solution of the Mexican problems without the drastic step of intervention.

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's note regarding the murder of 16 American gentlemen near Chihuahua and of the situation in the state of Durango. Your excellency may feel assured that my government and myself deeply deplore the distasteful action of the Villa forces, that efficient action will be taken to bring the murderers to justice and that my government will also take the necessary steps to remedy the situation in Durango. This latter has already been brought to the attention of Mr. Carranza, and while I feel certain that he will omit no effort to bring the murderers to justice of his own initiative, I have communicated with him on the subject."

That the temper of the house is sympathetic with those who attack the massacre and suggest forceful action to safeguard American rights was evidenced from heavy applause with which Representative Slayden's speech was greeted.

In fiery fashion, he announced that his patience is exhausted in the Mexican situation, and that he felt constrained now to discuss it from the floor.

"I have been silent even when I thought that a serious mistake was being made in leaving the whole matter in the hands of the president and the secretary of state," he shouted. "Americans have been murdered singly and in squads, and Mexicans have even invaded our territory under military command and have killed and stolen."

"The border people do not want war with Mexico, but they do want security for their lives and property."

In response to the senate resolution passed last week, asking the president to give congress full facts in the Mexican situation, particularly the circumstances surrounding recognition of Carranza, the state department has decided to present its information at any early date. The department has practically decided upon the form that the messages will take. The first draft thereof is very long, but it may be completed within a week, and then President Wilson is expected to have the last say as to its final form.

Pigeon holding will probably be the fate of the resolution. Representative Dyer of Missouri, introduced yesterday, asking President Wilson whether wretched waiting ought not to be replaced by armed intervention. Dyer himself does not intend to press the subject.

In the matter of the Lewis resolution, the senator himself requested that it lie on the table temporarily. Whether later he will seek committee action and subsequent congressional action was not indicated.

Representative Moss of Indiana, introduced a resolution authorizing the president to send troops to punish the murderers and to use the navy in obtaining assurances of protection for Americans.

Steps Are Satisfactory.
Washington, Jan. 13.—Steps so far taken by General Carranza for punishment of murderers in the Santa Ysabel raid on Americans, and for protection

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE WEATHER

I GOT A FLUVER TOO!

Oregon: Tonight and Friday unsettled, probably snow west; snow east portion; winds mostly northerly.

Story of a Eyewitness.

Jose Maria Sanchez, a Mexican miner employed by the murdered American, was an eye witness of the massacre. Returning with the funeral special, he told a graphic story of the slaying.

"We were in two coaches," he said. "One was occupied by the Americans, and the other by 20 of us Mexican em-

SILENT CROWD GREET FUNERAL TRAIN TODAY

At Early Dawn Eighteen American Victims of Mexican
Murderers Are Brought to El Paso, Where Feeling
Runs High—Mexican Employee of Mining Company Tells
Story of Brutal, Cold-Blooded Killing by Villista Troops
--Unarmed Men Given No Chance For Life—American
Consul Mobbed by Angry Crowds

Revised List of Mexico Massacre Victims

Official claims today were that all the 18 victims of the massacre at Santa Ysabel Monday were Americans.

The revised, correct list follows:
C. R. Watson, E. L. Robinson, R. P. McHatton, George Newman, Thomas Anderson, Tom Johnson, all of El Paso; R. H. Simmons, Danville, Iowa; Alex Hall, Douglas, Ariz.; Charles A. Pringle, San Francisco; William Wallace, Tombstone, Ariz.; H. C. Hase of Rolla, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo.; J. P. Coy, Los Angeles; J. W. Woon, Houston; W. D. Pearce, San Francisco (worked for Union Iron Works, but family resides in Los Angeles); Maurice Anderson, El Paso; Avery Couch, Texas; M. B. Romero, Las Vegas, N. M.; Charles Wadleigh, Bisbee, Ariz.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 13.—Carrying its death cargo of 18 plain black Mexican caskets, the funeral special on the Mexican Northwestern railroad, arrived here today with the eighteen American victims of Monday's Santa Ysabel massacre. It had pulled into Juarez under the cover of early morning darkness, and then at dawn puffed across the river into the old Santa Fe station here.

A silent crowd of several hundred friends and relatives of the victims of the gruesome bandit holdup were gathered in the station. Sorrowfully they watched the transfer of the corpses to auto trucks—piled two and three high they were covered with a tarpaulin and dragged away to the morgue.

With the arrival of the bodies, there came the full shock of the tragedy. Gruesome stories of the massacre were told by a Mexican witness of it, and by American members of the rescue party who accompanied the bodies to the border.

These said that American friends of the murdered men risked their own lives when they boldly rode into the view of the marauders, and recovered the bodies. The bandits still lurked in the vicinity of their ghastly executions, as the half dozen bold American rescuers, armed, tenderly picked up the blood soaked nude bodies and placed them aboard the rescue special.

Soft nosed bullets had been used when the Mexicans gave the Americans the "mercy shot." These tore great, ragged holes in the men's heads, and shot away the skulls of three of the party, leaving their brains oozing on the ground.

Each body had been riddled with from two to five shots and American blood soaked the dirt and cinders along the railroad tracks.

Americans in the rescue party were escorted by a small detachment of Carranzistas, who insisted on stopping the special every few miles and reconnoitering for the bandits. When the scene of the massacre was reached, mounted Villista forces stood guard less than a half mile away, but the unmounted Carranzistas made no attempt to pursue the suspected men.

As soon as the bodies were loaded into a box car aboard the train, it was backed into Chihuahua City, where the whole populace turned out to stare at the bloody remains of the Villista executions.

When the death train pulled into Juarez, across the border it was met by a committee of El Paso officials, citizens and General Gabriel Gavira, Carranzista commandant. A troop of Mexican cavalry standing at attention, dipped their guidons in salute.

"No sooner had the train been brought to a standstill by the wreck of a troop train ahead, caused by the bandits, than they began to board the coaches. They swarmed into our car, and poked Mausers into our sides, and told us to throw up our hands or they'd kill us."

"Then they rifled our pockets, took our blankets and baggage, and even our lunches."

"Then Colonel Pablo Lopez, in charge of the looting in our car, said: 'If you want to see some fun, just watch us kill these gringos.' Afterward he shouted to his followers, 'come on, boys.'"

"They ran out of our coach crying 'viva Villa' and 'death to the gringos.' Then I heard a volley of rifle shots and looked out of the window."

"Manager Watson was running toward the Santa Ysabel river a short distance away. Four other Americans were running in other directions, with the Villistas shooting at them. Some of the soldiers dropped to their knees to get a better aim."

"Watson fell after running about a hundred yards. He got up limping but

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