

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* FULL LEASED \*  
 \* WIRE DISPATCHES \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

# The Daily Capital Journal

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* CIRCULATION IS \*  
 \* OVER 4000 DAILY \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## NO INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO'S AFFAIRS YET

**Administration Will Not Order Troops Across Mexican Line At This Time—Senator Stone of Foreign Relations Committee of Opinion Carranza Should Have Opportunity to Clear Country of Bandits—El Paso Is Under Martial Law While Mexican Residents Seek Cover**

Washington, Jan. 14.—No American troops will be sent across the Mexican border at this time, it was clearly indicated today following a half hour conference this forenoon between President Wilson and Chairman Stone of the senate foreign committee.

The senator called at the White house to get President Wilson's advice as to the foreign committee's course toward Mexican resolutions. He did not indicate what the chief executive desired with regard to the Senator Lewis resolution, but he asserted strongly that there will be no invasion of Mexico now.

Obviously the administration wants to give General Carranza an opportunity to gather up the loose ends of the disorder still existing in portions of Mexico, before the United States shall hamper him.

"Carranza cannot be expected to do this in a day," commented Stone.

**Carranza Says He's Busy.**  
 Washington, Jan. 14.—General Carranza today sent a message to Mexican Ambassador Arredondo that the murderers of the American party in Chihuahua are being pursued, and that they will "meet condign punishment."

From this message, the administration saw substantiation of its view that Carranza is doing all he can to meet American demands and to guard against recurrences of the Santa Ysabel massacre. In these circumstances, the government is inclined to await developments. And as indicated by Senator Stone today, the administration has no intention of now hampering Carranza's efforts by engaging in intervention.

**Great Britain Wants to Know.**  
 Washington, Jan. 14.—The British embassy is preparing to ask the state department for information as to the administration's intended action in Mexico, it was learned today.

British Ambassador Holder at Mexico City reported to the embassy that a British subject was killed recently in Chihuahua and that strikers elsewhere have been damaging British property.

The situation from a British standpoint is made more difficult because there is practically no government in Mexico City to which Holder can appeal. On the other hand, having recognized Carranza, Great Britain hesitated to appeal to the United States in the situation.

Holder reported that the Mexican foreign secretary had joined Carranza, leaving Mexico City without a responsible chief official.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 14.—While the United States regulars, with bayonets fixed, patrolled the Mexican district under martial law orders, the city early today was quiet following last night's rioting. But the hospitals were filled with wounded Mexicans, and there was fear of a fresh outbreak at an early moment.

The city's rage is expected to overrun all bounds; officials felt that even martial law had not curbed it and that it would again boil over in fresh outbreaks as a result of the bloody Monday massacre of Americans at Santa Ysabel.

### Abe Martin



A mouse made th' fur fly at a meetin' o' th' Art Embroidery club 's' day. Many a husband has gone broke bein' fer peace at any price.

## Defense Society Asks 48 Dreadnoughts and Other Ships at Once, Army of 245,000, With 2,000,000 Citizen Army



New officers American Defense Society. Left to right, top: Cleveland Moffett, Dr. Lee De Forest, David Jayne Hill (president), Paul Thompson, Henry Reuterdahl. Bottom row: C. S. Thompson, W. K. Starrett, Capt. Lawrence Angell, U. S. A., retired Cushing Stetson, Leslie J. Tompkins, R. J. Emmet, Julian Street. Right center: John F. Hubbard and Joseph H. Coit.

New York, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Here is the preparedness program of the American Defense Society, as just given out:

The United States must have a strong navy, fully manned, of forty-eight dreadnoughts, and battle cruisers in proportion. The necessary number of scouts, destroyers, and sea-going submarines should balance the capital fleet; also auxiliaries, colliers, repair ships, tenders and other necessary craft. Ships should be laid down immediately.

The United States must have a standing army of 200,000 men and 45,000 officers, backed by a national force of citizens trained in arms under a universal and obligatory system. This body should be of no less strength than 2,000,000 men, fully equipped and with a large reserve supply of artillery and ammunition.

This shall be America's insurance against war, against invasion, against foreign flag over Washington—a force of defense which makes the Monroe Doctrine a living fact. And this shall be the true meaning of preparedness. Half-measures are useless and a waste of money.

This program was formulated at a meeting of the society here, which was dominated by Theodore Roosevelt.

"No volunteer soldier is worth anything until he is properly trained," said the colonel. "I was three years in the national guard and I was no better soldier than anybody else, and if I had been in a fight I would not have made any better fight than any of the members of the national guard who fought at Santiago."

"We cannot have a national guard except if it is under federal control. A national guard must be what the name implies—a national force and not a state force. The proposed continental army is a fallacy, a makeshift and a useless rival of the national guard."

The colonel paid his respects to the order of Secretary Daniels forbidding naval officers to make speeches on preparedness.

"This society," said Col. Roosevelt, "must emphasize the service opinion on preparedness. It is a pity to put a gag on the experts of the army and navy who have received lifetime training and education and are qualified to give the public advice on this subject."

Dr. David Jayne Hill, formerly ambassador to Germany and assistant sec-

retary of state, on nomination by Col. Roosevelt, was elected president of the advisory board.

"Do not refer to our action as in-dorsing compulsory military service," Dr. Hill said. "Say 'obligatory' military service. The word 'compulsory' is harsh, and if all the people have a hand in making the law, it is obligatory rather than compulsory."

Following are new members of the advisory board in addition to Dr. Hill: Cleveland Moffett, Dr. Lee De Forest, Paul Thompson, Henry Reuterdahl, C. S. Thompson, W. K. Starrett, Capt. Lawrence Angell, U. S. A., retired, Cushing Stetson, Leslie J. Tompkins, R. J. Emmet, Julian Street, John F. Hubbard and Joseph H. Coit.

### WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

The titanic struggle called the Battle of Soissons raged undecided. A Belgian town in Courtrai was fined \$2,500,000 because citizens obeyed rules made by one German governor which his successor did not like.

## PREPARING FOR BIG INCREASE IN NAVY

**Bills Introduced In Congress For Improvement of Leading Naval Yards**

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house naval committee favorably reported today a bill appropriating \$500,000 and \$100,000 respectively, for extending the building slips and ways at the Mare Island and Brooklyn navy yards to expedite execution of contracts already given these yards.

**Increase In Artillery.**  
 Washington, Jan. 14.—An enormous increase in artillery, at a cost between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, was recommended today by the war committee in a new, confidential report to Secretary of War Garrison. The report said that experience in the European war has shown that artillery is the principal land weapon and that America is woefully deficient in this branch.

## Indian Girl Prefers To Live With Her Tribe

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—Brought up in a white man's home, highly educated and trained to think and be in sympathy with the white man, an Indian girl of Hoopa Valley reservation today faced a return to the Indian haunts of her parents.

## LIVE INCIDENT OF FORD PEACE VOYAGE IS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

**By Charles P. Stewart.**  
 (United Press staff correspondent.)  
 The Hague, Jan. 14.—A wild scene in which several leaders of the Ford peace expedition exchanged blows at Christiana took place before Henry Ford sped by auto to catch a train for Bergen in order to make his boat for America. Information from a trustworthy source today revealed the "inside story" of events aboard the Oscar II at Christiana. It was learned that Ford first investigated Mme. Schwimmer's claims that she had documents from belligerent and neutral rulers, encouraging the Ford peace move, after there had been a quarrel aboard over President Wilson's preparedness program. Ford found that the documents were politely phrased declarations of nothing, and that they were entirely worthless.

Sadly disappointed at this turn of affairs, Ford retired to his cabin, in mortification, under the pretense that he was ill. He remained practically incommunicado for the remainder of the trip. He still hoped that an enthusiastic reception from Scandinavia would give him some chance for success of the expedition. But when the Norwegians received his enterprise with ridicule and contempt, Ford determined to return to the United States and had Dean Marquis, a chauffeur and two other men arrange his flight.

## Fifty Passengers Snowbound On Railway to Tillamook

Hillsboro, Or., Jan. 14.—Stalled for three days near the summit of the coast range, fifty passengers on a train bound for Tillamook were hopeful today that a huge snow slide which blocks their path would be cleared in a few hours.

### THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Saturday unsettled, probably snow; northerly winds.

## CENTINJA FALLS ENDING STRUGGLE OF MONTENGRINS

**Capital of Little Kingdom In Hands of Victorious Austrians**

## KING CONSENTS TO TRUCE IN HOPELESS DISPAIR

**Bands of Soldiers May Continue Their Warfare From Mountains**

Vienna, Jan. 14.—The Austrians have occupied Cetinje, Montenegro capital, according to an official announcement today. "Austro-Hungarian troops, pursuing the defeated enemy, entered Cetinje which is unharmed. The populace is calm," said the announcement.

The above official statement carried no confirmation of Rome reports that the Montenegrin king and the Austrians had reached an armistice.

Rome, Jan. 14.—Montenegro's valiant fight against odds is at an end. Austrian artillery was trained on Cetinje, the ancient capital of the little kingdom, with gunners waiting only a signal to lay the city in ruins, when King Nicholas agreed to an armistice which virtually eliminated Montenegro from the war.

The sovereign wept as he agreed to a truce that probably means complete surrender. He called together his commanders and expressed a willingness to take to the mountains to fight the invaders to the very end, but they persuaded him that continuance of the struggle, unaided, meant eventually more misery than Serbia or Belgium suffered at the hands of Teuton foemen.

Formal negotiations for surrender of the half starved and poorly equipped little army are expected to begin immediately. While no definite period has been set for continuance of the armistice, it is believed that a tentative peace will be arranged before the end of the month.

Italian military officials believe that thousands of Montenegrins will reject such an outcome, and instead retire to their mountain fastnesses, there to wage a guerilla warfare.

Though the Montenegrin legation today had no confirmation of the report that General Koevess and King Nicholas had signed a truce, they inclined to believe the report. The foreign office here, too, was without confirmation.

There was no criticism of Nicholas' course. Instead, on every hand, there was commendation of his brave clan against superior forces.

Mount Lowcen commanding Cetinje, and regarded for centuries as unassailable, apparently succumbed to modern artillery. And, with Cetinje in their hands, the Austrians had what long they had coveted, a position giving them a strangle hold upon the Adriatic, and removing a menace to their naval operations out of Cattaro.

**Union Threatens Strike.**  
 London, Jan. 14.—The National Railway Men's union, one of the strongest of Great Britain's labor organizations, today defied the government to enact its conscription bill.

After introducing one of the most severe resolutions yet fostered by any union, the executive committee hinted at an immediate general strike on the transportation lines if the measure passes.

"Unless the government is prepared to confiscate the wealth of the privileged classes," said the resolution, "for a more successful prosecution of the war, railroad workers will resist to the uttermost the confiscation of men whose only wealth is their labor power."

This move, coupled with the anti-conscription resolutions adopted yesterday by representatives of 800,000 miners, gave the government considerable concern.

Premier Asquith conferred informally with cabinet members, and it was rumored that in view of the possibility of serious action from the railway and mine men, he was trying to amend the bill so as to eliminate these groups from its operation.

## WILL STAND PAT ON OLD POLICY SAYS WHITE HOUSE

**Recent Events In Mexico Will Not Change President's Course**

## PROTEST OF ENGLAND MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

**Opposition Breaks Out In Congress Today, Led By Senator Works**

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Wilson administration will "stand pat" on its watchful waiting policy in Mexico. The White House made this known officially this afternoon following a session between President Wilson and his cabinet, in which the Mexican problem was discussed in the light of the massacre of 18 Americans at Santa Ysabel.

The announcement came in the face of England's intimation of her interests in recent outrages by reason of the slaying of a British subject in Chihuahua and damage to British interests elsewhere; and despite further criticism in congress aimed at watchful waiting.

The British embassy arranged for a conference with the state department over the Mexican situation. Simultaneously, General Carranza wired his ambassador here in effect that he can and will handle the situation in his domain.

Senator Works, of California, introduced a resolution to take the Mexican situation out of President Wilson's hands and insisted to have congress intervene forcibly. The president, however, is determined to give Carranza a chance to prove himself and his ability to cope with the murderers and to guard against a repetition of this trouble.

Before the White House announced its "stand pat" attitude, President Wilson had already indicated to Chairman Stone of the senate foreign committee that he intends to send no American troops into Mexico at this time, but instead wants to allow Carranza an opportunity to show his power without American interference.

Official advice is given of the safety of all Americans at Madera, where a second massacre had been reported unofficially.

In England's intimation of interest in the situation, certain officials saw the possibility of some complications, though perhaps not serious. England has had a watchful eye on Mexico ever since the first of the revolution when William Benton, Englishman, lost his life—and without redress.

British embassy dispatches pictured a situation at Mexico City, none too reassuring for Agent Holder there said the foreign minister had joined Carranza in leaving the capital without any responsible official at its head.

On the other hand, Carranza's assurance of "condign punishment" for the Santa Ysabel assassinations gave the situation a tinge of optimism many in congress have been far from feeling in the past few days.

The opposition of congress burst forth further today when Senator Works' resolution was introduced. This proposed having congress act, forcibly and directly. In his attitude the California senator had the support of Senators Lodge and Gallinger, wheel-horses of the republican minority.

"Congress," said Works, "abandon its criticism of the president and recognize its own responsibilities. I have been exceedingly reluctant to use force, but I must confess I now see no other hope ahead."

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, charged that if the state department ceased suppression of the reports of the Brazilian minister to the state department, no senator would longer defend Carranza.

"The president's course is responsible for the death of the 18 Americans in Chihuahua. Their blood is on his hands."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, answered these statements with the declaration: "The republicans are making a partisan issue of this horrible murder. They propose armed intervention—the a. of 18,000 for the murder of 18."

**Senate Adjourns.**  
 Fear of further embarrassment to the administration in the discussion of the Mexican affairs, resulted in adjournment of the senate this afternoon to noon Monday. Among the speakers were Works, Fall, Lewis, Lodge and Gallinger.

### FLOUR IS HIGHER

Portland, Ore., Jan. 14.—Flour will be 20 cents a barrel higher tomorrow night. Portland and Puget Sound millers announced today. The new price is \$5.40.