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# The Daily Capital Journal

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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## MANY VILLISTA LEADERS SHOT BY CARRANZISTAS

### Several Generals Have Already Faced Firing Squad, Including Rivas, Almeida, Rouriguez Valles and Cisneros—Body of Rouriguez Exhibited in Market Place at Juarez As Evidence That Bandits Will Be Summarily Punished—Prompt Action of Carranza Tends to Allay Feeling

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17.—The Mexican de facto government today gave grim evidence of its intention to punish all bandits, including the Santa Ysabel marauders who last week slew 18 Americans.

The evidence was the distorted corpse of General Rouriguez. The body of the Villista chieftain, shot down by a Carranzista firing squad, was exhibited in the yard of the Juarez customs house, across the border from here. On it was a placard announcing that the enemies of the de facto government would meet a like fate.

This fate has already been meted out to several of Villa's leaders. Generals Rivas and Almeida were slain at Madera, with Rouriguez, while at Casas Grandes General Manuel Valles, Villa's official executioner, General Enrique Cisneros and eight followers were lined up before a rifle squad and shot.

Three refugee trains are heading for the border today, heavily guarded by Carranza soldiers. British subjects are quitting northern Mexico, along with Americans, as they have been warned so to do by British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice at Washington.

Bitterness over the Sana Ysabel massacre continues here unabated. Thousands attended the funerals of Watson and McHatton, two of the victims. American soldiers stood at salute as Watson's young son, dressed in the uniform of a military school attended.

American soldiers' sympathy with the agitation for intervention was shown in rioting Saturday night at Fort Hancock. After a number of Mexicans were "cleaned out," however, the trouble subsided.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Feeling over the Sana Ysabel massacre of eighteen Americans last week was allayed today by the tone of General Carranza's assurances to Consul Silliman placing the murderers "outside the pale of the law." This decree, promising sharp action, practically authorizes anyone to shoot down the bandits at sight.

At the same time, Carranza's appeal for consideration of the difficulty confronting him in controlling the bandits, found sympathetic response in official circles. This plea is expected to gain support for the administration in its course of giving Carranza a chance to demonstrate his power to punish marauders and to prevent future massacres.

Neither the senate nor house foreign committee will take up Mexican resolutions, many of which directly propose intervention, until late this week. On Wednesday, the senate hopes to consider the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico. This may be the signal for some anti-administration speeches, but administration leaders look for speedy action nevertheless. The state department plans then to reply to Senate Falls resolutions asking for the administration's reasons for recognizing Carranza.

### Refugees At Monterey.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A special train carrying 40 Americans and foreigners connected with the Penonit Mining company at Mexical arrived at Monterey, Consul Hanna today wired the state department. A number of Americans from Toluca have reached Lerdo and Torreón. At the latter place, the Carranzista garrison has been reinforced. Doubt as to the safety of Vice Consul

### May Settle Question of Interference With Trade

Washington, Jan. 17.—England and the United States are prepared to join issue over British interference with American trade. Agitation in London for an actual "air tight" blockade instead of the "paper blockade" created by the order in council promises to bring the dispute to a head. The state department said today that an actual blockade would largely remove objections given in the late note on interference, but the administration has consistently refused to accept the order in council as creating a legal blockade.

### Board to Investigate Submarine Explosion

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today he will appoint a board of the ablest naval experts to investigate the whole submarine question after the probe into the E-2 disaster at Brooklyn is completed. He declared the E-2 explosion is a "tremendous argument" in favor of the suggested naval laboratory for which he has asked congress to appropriate \$1,000,000.

Plans for general equipment of submarines with the new Edison batteries have been halted. Officials said that further experiments with them will be made before actual trials on vessels.

## BRITISH DIPLOMACY IS ROUNDLY SCORED

### Press and Public Alike Are Not Satisfied With Results Accomplished

(By United States.)  
London, Jan. 6.—(By mail.)—British press and British public are saying uncomplimentary things just now about British diplomacy. Paeonious remarks about American diplomacy, which from the earliest days of the dollar brand down to those of the W. J. Bryan grape juice variety were wont to filter through the British press, have given place to others which strike closer home. England holds English diplomacy responsible for the situation in the Balkans. English diplomacy, it is charged, should have won the support of both Turkey and Bulgaria, or at least, kept them neutral; while Greece should have been an open ally. Having failed in all this, British diplomacy is in for a bitter scolding. German diplomacy is admitted by some to have bested English, notably in the case of Turkey. For years England had wielded great influence at the Sublime Porte. Yet it permitted the Germans to gradually gain the ascendancy and at the last moment, when a proper diplomatic effort on the part of England could still have prevented, allowed Germany the victory. This is only half the charge. Then, as a result of this initial blunder, the question of a campaign against the Dardanelles was broached, it was again to the Foreign Office and its diplomatic service that the nation turned for guidance. Downing street is said to have been little informed on the subject. The Dardanelles blunder was committed. Open charges have been made that at the moment the supreme struggle was on at Constantinople to win or restrain the Turk, England had in its embassy there an ambassador and three secretaries not a one of whom knew Turkish, Turk or Turkey. It is said the embassy had had a chief interpreter, who did know Turkish and the Turk. Mr. Fitzmaurice knew so much that he acquired the sobriquet of "The Man Who Knows." When he was on vacation, the Turkish Minister at London requested the Foreign Office not to let him return. The foreign office consented.

In Bulgaria the situation has been considered even worse. October 1, the day Bulgaria mobilized, Sir Edward Grey arose in parliament to say that while so far as he knew Bulgaria had no hostile intentions, still if she did have, England would be forced to act. During the first 14 months English and German diplomats had labored at Sofia to win the support of Bulgaria. At the end of that time England's foreign office did not show that it knew Bulgaria was tied hand and foot to Germany. The English press has just pointed out that while Sir Ferdinand was prosecuting supposedly sincere negotiations with the Entente he must have been latching up his sleeve at England's languishing.

Two months before the Bulgarian mobilization England exchanged ministers at Sofia. The one recalled was Sir Max Baer. Also exasperating to English public opinion just now is the failure of its diplomacy to secure more of Greece than "benevolent neutrality."

The murder of Americans in Mexico stirs some people's ire to the point of wanting somebody else to go down there and inflict adequate punishment.

## MONTENEGRO OUT ASKS AUSTRIA TO NAME HER TERMS

### Crushed, Broken and Hopeless King Peter Surrenders Unconditionally

### LITTLE ARMY OF 50,000 FIGHTS DESPERATELY

### With No Help In Sight From the Allies Resistance Becomes Hopeless

Berlin, Jan. 17.—Making the first break in the ranks of the allies, Montenegro has asked her enemy Austria for peace.

Crushed and broken and threatened by complete destruction before the hordes of Austrians overrunning her, the country has surrendered completely. Announcement of Montenegro's request for peace came today from Count Tisza before the Hungarian parliament. "Parliament had just finished the first order of business when Count Tisza asked permission to interrupt," said the dispatch detailing the peace news. "He informed parliament that the Montenegro king and parliament had asked for inauguration of peace negotiations."

Tisza said that Austria demanded that Montenegro lay down her arms unconditionally and that King Nicholas had acceded to this proposal. Negotiations, he added, will begin immediately.

Parliament burst forth in a joyous demonstration at these tidings, and the rejoicing was reflected in Budapest and Berlin.

It is understood that King Nicholas has gone to Italy, and probably an Austrian will set on the throne that he quit when the stress of war became too serious for him longer to hold out.

The peace proposals did not come as a surprise, for several days ago it was reported unofficially that Montenegro had asked for an armistice. At that time, Austrians had swept victoriously into Cetinje, capital of the little kingdom. Subsequent engagements are believed to have been fought between Austrians and Montenegrins irregular.

Montenegro declared war on Austria August 7, 1914, and on Germany August 12. Peace terms will include both countries.

At the outset Montenegrins invaded Bosnia and Herzegovina. They co-operated, too, with the Serbians. Despite the fact that the Montenegrins were poorly equipped and unable to make much progress, they held the small portion of invaded Austrian territory until recently. All the time, their fighting was with the ferocity of fanatics.

Compared with the forces hurled against them at various times, the Montenegrins were scarcely more than a handful, and it is reported that at no time did they have an army of more than 50,000.

The crisis in Montenegro came with the culmination of the Teutonic campaigns against Serbia. Austrian forces turned their attention to an invasion of the little country, and within the past few weeks had swept victoriously over the entire state and into the capital, Cetinje, after surmounting the supposedly impregnable difficulty—Mount Lovcen, key to Cetinje.

With this occupation, Montenegro found herself facing extermination so decided not to continue the struggle. She was able to ask the peace inasmuch as she had not signed the ill-fated treaty binding England, France, Russia and Italy not to conclude a separate peace.

## FORD PEACE PLAN MAY WAIT YEAR

### Program Will Require Much Thought and Study Before Completion

The Hague, Jan. 17.—A year's study may be necessary before the Ford peace program can be submitted to the belligerents, members of the party remaining for establishment of a permanent peace tribunal admitted today. Their information leads them to believe, that the war will continue that land. It was reported that Rev. Dr. Aked, of San Francisco, will receive \$25,000 for abandoning his pulpit while he is engaged in the tribunal work.

Leaders of the exposition tried to get all delegates to sign the resolution attacking President Wilson's preparedness plan, before sailing. In the ensuing wrangle, several women were in tears.

## Stock Market Halts; Price Range Very Narrow

(Copyright 1916 by the New York Evening Post.)

New York, Jan. 17.—The stock market seemed to come to a dead halt today. Trading was reasonably active, but prices moved within the narrowest range, and the changes were mostly unimportant. From one viewpoint, this is the natural and familiar sequel to a prolonged break such as the industrial issues have sustained. In such a process of readjustment, the downward movement reaches its speculative culmination; then stocks which have fallen the most violently recovered sharply under "covering by bears;" then even those recede again and the general markets become dull.

News that Montenegro had applied for separate peace was not unexpected; did not alter the general view toward the war, and was hardly "reflected" in the market. Whether sentiment was influenced by England's new plan for a close blockade of Germany, and the possibility of consequently irritating friction with the United States, it would not be so easy to say.

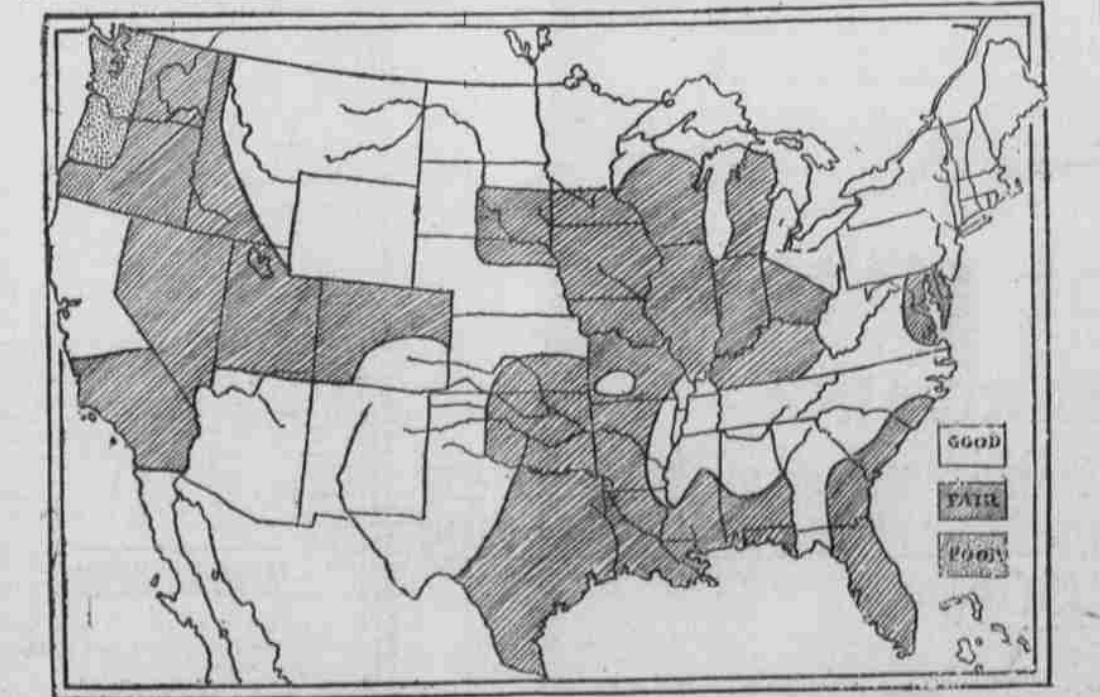
## THE JANITOR REFUSED TO INTERFERE WITH JOB

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 17.—Frank Hill, a stranger, tired of life today. So, in the privacy of his quarters in a rooming house, he swung off for eternity at the end of a rope. Death didn't come calmly. He struggled. The janitor heard him, but made no attempt to cut him down. He'd heard it was illegal for anyone but the coroner to cut down a man who had hanged himself, he told the police. Hill succeeded, with the janitor's noninterference.

the termination of the Teutonic campaigns against Serbia. Austrian forces turned their attention to an invasion of the little country, and within the past few weeks had swept victoriously over the entire state and into the capital, Cetinje, after surmounting the supposedly impregnable difficulty—Mount Lovcen, key to Cetinje.

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## U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORECASTS BUSINESS CONDITIONS; FINDS PROSPECT FOR 1916 AT LEAST FAIR THROUGHOUT NATION



U. S. Chamber of Commerce map showing prospect for United States in 1916.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has just sent out from its Washington headquarters this map, giving a forecast of business conditions in the United States during the first four months of 1916. The map was made after a mercantile conditions by the experts of the chamber.

As will be seen, the localities having "good" prospects (those unmarked) are the Atlantic and a large part of the southeastern states; those between the Mississippi and the Rockies and a part of California. Those where the prospects are "fair" are marked with diagonal lines and the only section where the outlook is declared "poor" is a part of Washington and Oregon.

This bears a striking contrast with the map showing conditions in 1915, which only showed "good" conditions in a part of Iowa, Minnesota and in a part of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota of the southeast, and part of the Rocky mountain section was "poor."

## TURKS ARE DEFEATED BY ALLIED FORCES

### London Advices Claim Successes In Important Struggles On Two of Asiatic Fronts—Constantinople Admits Retreat—Venice Reports That Italy Will Not Enter Balkan Campaign, Leaving Montenegro and Serbia to Be Completely Crushed—Snow Holds Up Operations of East Front

London, Jan. 17.—Turkish foemen have been swept back in defeat by allied forces in important struggles on two of the three Asiatic fronts.

The Constantinople war office itself admitted today that advanced posts in the Arras and Id valleys of the Caucasus region had been forced to retire several miles; at the same time Secretary for India Chamberlain announced in the house of commons that General Aylmer's relief expedition had again defeated the Turks, capturing a Turkish position in the Kut-el-amara region.

Petrograd reported that the Turkish soldiers had been hurled back on a wide front, and Constantinople admitted this. The Russians are getting closer to Kermansah where a battle with a Turko-Persian force is imminent.

Chamberlain announced that the Turks continue their retreat in the Kut-el-amara region. Rainy weather hinders the expedition in pursuit of the retreating Turks, but it is believed that the siege of this town, with the British hemmed in on all sides, will be lifted shortly, as the relief forces are within a days march of Kut-el-amara's outer defenses.

There is no news of the struggle on the third front in Persia around Hamadan.

Word of the allied successes was received joyously here, for it was taken as the beginning of the collapse of the Teutonic aims at a "place in the sun" in the east. Interest in the triple campaign overshadowed the news from other fronts, because of the vital possibilities therein, and by reason of the fact that the struggle is more bitter than any other now progressing.

London, Jan. 17.—Turks, freed for other service by the British abandonment of the Gallipoli peninsula, are being rushed to Asia to meet onslaughts on three fronts, according to Athens advices today. The operations in the East eclipse those in Europe, and speed is essential as the British are gaining the upper hand, according to reports.

In Mesopotamia, after varying fortunes, the Turks are retreating on both sides of the Tigris south of Kut-el-amara. Meantime, General Aylmer appears likely to accomplish his mission of relieving the hard-pressed British force at Kut-el-amara.

Simultaneously, Grand Duke Nicholas on the Caucasus front is trying to run his way through to Mesopotamia to join the British forces, while in Persia the Germans, it is known, have united with the Turks in a bitter struggle near Hamadan.

Turk and Russian official claims are at odds in the matter of the Caucasus engagement, but the Russians apparently are having the advantage in their offensive. Constantinople admitted today that the Turk advance posts had retreated several miles, though last night's statement claimed victories for the Turks.

The London war office announced last night that the Turks are retreating in the Kut-el-amara vicinity.

The triple struggle is destined to be of importance, for Germany long has had dreams of an empire in the east, and if the battling now progressing is successful for the allies, the Teutonic ambitions may be crushed for all time.

A subsequent official statement from the war office today said General Aylmer's forces had again defeated the Turks, capturing a Turkish position.

### Italy Changes Plans.

Vienna, Jan. 17.—Italy has abandoned plans for participating in the Balkan struggle, and to this end, is preparing to evacuate Albania, according to advices reaching here today. Moreover, the Serbs will be drawn from Albania, leaving the Montenegrins to be crushed between the Austrians on the north and the Bulgars on the south, if the Montenegrins succeed in escaping from their native land into Albania.

Meantime General Koozev is trying to cut off King Nicholas entire Montenegrin army. Before another month, Albania as well as Montenegro may be in Austrian hands.

The Austrians are approaching Antivari, the only seaport of Montenegro. Another force has occupied Podgeritz and is trying to close the ring around the Montenegrins.

The Italian decision to evacuate Albania is reported to have been reached after a lengthy conference among King Victor Emmanuel and his army chiefs. The king was said to have favored throwing a larger army into Albania in an attempt to drive out the Austrians, but the generals opposed scattering of the Italian forces, and instead favored concentration of the campaign along the Austro-Italian border. They argued that if they were victorious in this campaign, Italy could lose Austria's hold

### Austria Files Protest.

Vienna, Jan. 17.—Austria protested today to the allied seizure of the Greek island of Corfu, in a note through American Ambassador Penfield.

### Ask for Peace.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, I. L., Jan. 17.—Montenegro has asked Austria for peace, Count Tisza announced in the Hungarian parliament today, according to dispatches.

## THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday rain or snow west, unsettled, probably snow east portion and warmer; not easterly winds, reaching a gale force near to the coast.



Rev. Wiley Tanager was struck by a light car o' pop'lar brand yesterday. Nothin' but a big dinner'll get some families t'gether.