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SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916

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GERMANY DECLARES WAR AGAINST PORTUGAL

Declaration Immediate—Allows Portugal's Refusal to Restore German Ships Seized On the Tagus and Seized by the Former—Portugal's Fourteenth Country to Become Involved in the Great War—Has Army of 30,000 and 260,000 On War Footing

Berlin, March 9.—Germany declared war on Portugal today, following the Portuguese refusal to restore interned German vessels seized in the Tagus river.

Germany issued a statement pointing out that seizure of Teuton ships violated German-Portuguese treaties providing that, in the event of such seizure, arrangements for adequate compensation must first be made.

The German minister at Lisbon, handing the war declaration to the foreign minister, said: "The German government therefore now considers herself from this date at war with Portugal."

Portuguese and German troops clashed some time ago in Africa, Portugal alleging its territory there had been invaded. Portugal later sent troops to co-operate with the British in their operations against German African colonies. The British-Portuguese treaty bound Portugal to send 10,000 men to Great Britain's assistance if needed.

The war declaration, according to an official statement, was made necessary by "the illegal seizures, which constituted a most grave breach of neutrality and special treaties."

The statement added: "Germany has been obliged to surrender her former forbearing attitude, maintained on account of Portugal's awkward position with regard to England."

It is believed Austria will also declare war, as the Portuguese have seized Austrian ships.

Many hinted that one result of the breach would be the entrance of Spain into the war on Germany's side.

"The ship seizures," asserted the German statement, "were not justified on grounds of necessity, because the tonnage of the confiscated vessels far exceeded Portugal's needs. They were seized in a fashion that must be considered an international provocation to Germany. The German flag was hoisted down, and the Portuguese emblem was run up while Portuguese warships sailed."

It was pointed out the German minister protested, yet Portugal semi-officially declared there had been no German protest.

A long series of Portuguese neutrality violations were listed, including the giving of permission to two British warships to use Portuguese ports longer than they were privileged to under international law. It was charged the British was permitted to use Madeira island, a Portuguese possession, as a naval base.

Thirty-five interned German merchantmen, lying at anchor in the Tagus river, were recently seized by Portuguese military authorities on the plea that they were needed for transports. Germany immediately demanded that they be surrendered.

At the outbreak of the war Portugal announced a benevolent neutrality toward the allies, and Portuguese troops were said to have even aided soldiers of the entente allies in their African operations.

The Portuguese naval strength consisted of one second class and four third class cruisers, 15 gunboats, five destroyers, four torpedo boats and one submarine. Its personnel is 6,000 men.

Its total war strength on land is 200,000, but its standing army numbers only 30,000 men, with a colonial guard of 8,000.

AMERICA AND JAPAN WILL FIGHT NEXT WAR

Germans Are Speculating As To Next War Before Rid of This One

By Carl W. Ackerman.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Berlin, Mar. 9.—Germans believe the next great war will be between the United States and Japan, with Holland possibly on America's side.

Nowhere in America, except perhaps on the Pacific coast, is there such lively discussion of a Japanese-American conflict as there is in Germany. The Germans believe war between the two is inevitable because Japan wants the Philippines and is restless under American immigration and anti-alien laws.

Recently when the Lusitania case was reported critical, Berlin newspapers printed a dispatch that Japan had sent the United States an ultimatum demanding that Japan be allowed to own land in America without restriction immediately after that it was reported America would "back down" on its Lusitania stand.

A German officer said today: "Germany is going to sell Japan all the munitions it wants if Japan and America go to war."

Holland's interest in the situation is said to be based on a fear that Japan may seize Java and other Dutch East Indian possessions.

Friendlier Conditions Causes Rise In Stocks

New York, Mar. 9.—Apparently under the same influence that caused yesterday's later recovery—the friendly tone of Count Von Bernstorff's latest memorandum—prices advanced on the stock market today. The irregularity was evenly distributed.

Speculation in industrials led to activity. It was evident that professionals were still in the ascendancy. No attention seemed to be made to Mexican news.

MEXICAN WHO LED MURDER OF AMERICANS FACES FIRING SQUAD



The execution of Sergeant Leonardo Anzse.

Sergeant Leonardo Anzse, one of the leaders of the band of Villistas who murdered over a score of Americans in cold blood, had only a short time to live after he was captured by the Carranza forces. This picture was taken a fraction of a second after the bullet sped to the Mexican's heart. He refused to have his eyes bandaged. The convulsive movement of his arms after the bullet struck him is plainly shown.

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND VERDUN RESULTS IN DRAW

German Attack Concentrated On Goose and Dead Man's Hills

TERRIFIC CROSS FIRE REPELS ALL ASSAULTS

Artillery Battle Continues All Night—French Recapture Many Positions

London, Mar. 9.—Artillery fire smothered the French on the entire crescent shaped Verdun front last night according to the latest advices from Paris today.

It was most violent on both banks of the Meuse. At times, Paris declared, the bombardment almost equalled that at Douaumont, earlier in the battle.

Driven from the Corbeaux woods by a French counter attack, the crown prince's men hurled thousands of shells to the eastward of Goose Hill and then charged. Five thousand Germans were estimated last in the 12 hour fight for the Corbeaux district, seven miles northwest of Verdun.

After suffering severely, the Germans drove a wedge deep into the French lines there, but a terrific cross fire from Goose Hill and Dead Man's Hill forced them to evacuate all but the forest's extreme eastern part.

Despite this reverse, Germans in Forges advanced from it to the accomplishment of a renewed bombardment until French positions on hills north-west of Verdun were endangered.

Berlin's dispatches minimized the importance of these operations, saying they were solely to strengthen the front. Paris, however, views them more seriously. A renewal of Germany's offensive against Verdun from the northwest is expected.

Round Won By French

Paris, Mar. 9.—Repeated, heavy German attacks against Methincourt were repulsed by the French, the war office officially announced today. Methincourt is eight miles northeast of Verdun. The attacks, said the communique, lasted all night. Artillery fire lasting hours preceded the two heaviest assaults. A French curtain of fire from Goose Hill and Dead Man's Hill, to the eastward shattered all German attempts.

After the Germans had vainly attempted to dislodge the French from Corbeaux woods, the French began consolidating reconquered positions there. These operations were carried out in the face of a steady artillery fire and occasional bayonet attacks.

"Around Vanx Des Pite," said the communique, "there was intense artillery fighting throughout the night, accompanied by violent assaults, but the enemy was unable to weaken the efficiency of our artillery, and was completely repulsed."

"In the Woerze district, an intermittent bombardment lasted all night. West of the LePretre woods we captured 20. In the eastern Argonne we

GERMANS RAN A BLUFF

Amsterdam, Mar. 9.—Several fast German scout cruisers, accompanied by speedy auxiliary vessels disguised with false funnels, conducted a successful reconnaissance in the North sea and returned without encountering British warships, Berlin dispatches asserted today.

It is believed travelers which saw these cruisers mistook them for dreadnaughts and reported the main German battle fleet at sea. One Dutch skipper reported the main German battle fleet at sea. One Dutch skipper reported Zeppelins and submarines accompanied the squadron.

This explains stories about a great German fleet leaving Kiel seeking the British.

continued to bombard enemy communications.

German Attack's Repulsed

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French Losses Heavy

Berlin, Mar. 9.—Continuing their advance on Verdun the Germans have captured Fort De Vaux, the village of Vaux and adjoining positions, it was officially claimed today. French losses in the Verdun fighting are now between 70,000 and 80,000, according to the estimate of Major Morhart, noted critic.

Use of Dope Increasing In the United States

San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 9.—"The use of drugs in the United States is on the increase. Ninety per cent of the users of morphine and cocaine in the world are Americans and English. Less than 10 per cent of drug users are Germans, French, Italians and Russians."

This was the statement of Louis Zeh, secretary of the state board of pharmacy today. Zeh is in possession of statistics showing the use of drug among races throughout the world.

"The yellow races won't touch morphine and cocaine," said Secretary Zeh. "Americans and English monopolize its use. This is because they are pleasure loving races indulging in late hours and take it for their nerves to allow them to sleep during the day."

OIL TANKER BURNING

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Fire of unknown cause broke out in the big oil tank of the Yosemite Oil company here this afternoon, covering the east-end residence district in a pall of black smoke. Three fire brigades are fighting the fire.

RURAL CREDITS CONVENTION IS READY FOR WORK

Interest Is Shown by Fact That Practically Every Delegate Is Present

GOVERNOR OUTLINES WORK BEFORE BODY

A. L. Mills Elected President, and Work Is Apportioned to Committees

ORATORY FLOOD-GATES STOPPED

The committee on organization and permanent order of business evidently intended to provide a method for curbing the flow of language which prevails to some extent at the Irrigation, Drainage and Rural Credits conference. The report of the committee, which was read at this afternoon's session of the conference provided that all resolutions which are introduced be immediately referred to the committee on resolutions without discussion and also that debate upon the reports of the resolutions committee be limited to 15 minutes with five minutes for reply.

The report of the committee recommended that a committee of seven be appointed as a resolution committee to sit during the conference and to report Friday morning.

To Be Considered by the Congress

Shall the three subjects be considered together or shall rural credits be considered independently of irrigation and drainage bonds? Shall the state issue state bonds or guarantee bonds issued by irrigation and drainage districts, or guarantee only the interest on such bonds? Shall non-interest bearing bonds be issued by the state to be deposited as collateral security with the federal government treasury as a basis for the issuance of currency to be used for the construction of irrigation and drainage projects and for farm loans?

Shall state bonds be issued and the proceeds loaned to the farmer in the same manner as funds are now loaned from the state school fund; or shall the school fund securities be used as collateral securities for additional funds to be used in the same manner that the school funds are used; or shall the land wealth plan of Germany be followed and the farmer be required to produce his own preferred security by joining with his neighbors in a community group?

These are questions that the conference will consider apart from the main question of whether or not the state

First Story of Raid

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 9.—In a battle between Villista bandits and United States soldiers at Columbus, N. M., following an attack on the city by Mexicans at four a. m. today, three American soldiers were killed and four wounded. Four citizens of Columbus were killed, and a number wounded. An unknown number of bandits was slain, according to information Brigadier General Pershing gave to the United Press today.

General Pershing's statement was based on a report from Colonel Slocum, commanding officers at Columbus.

Dead Mexican Slocum declares strew the streets of Columbus. During the fighting four principal buildings in the city were set on fire and destroyed by the raiders.

Women are said to be among the dead or wounded civilians. After beating off the bandits, the troops pursued them southward toward the border, Slocum reported.

Colonel Slocum's conventional report conveyed no hint of the dramatic scenes which must have accompanied the attack during the night.

Claim Villa Led Them. A special message to officers of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad here declared Mexicans, with General Villa

FOUR HUNDRED MEXICAN BANDITS CROSS BORDER

Report Says They Were Under Leadership of Villa—Attack Town of Columbus, New Mexico, Firing Buildings and Killing Citizens—300 American Soldiers Aided by Citizens Routed Them—Four Soldiers and Seven Civilians Dead—Mexicans Lose About 40

Columbus, N. M., March 9.—Four hundred Villistas who attacked Columbus from two sides under cover of darkness about 4 a. m. today, were driven off after nearly two hours fighting with 300 American soldiers and civilians after 30 or 40 Mexicans had been killed or wounded and four American soldiers and seven civilians had been slain. Five civilians were wounded.

The Americans were aroused from sleep by Mexicans firing in the streets and into houses. Several were shot as they ran from their doorways. Others fell in the sharp fight before the raiders were driven back across the border.

Rumors that several guests perished in the Commercial hotel when Mexicans set it afire were discredited. However, the ruins are being searched.

Mrs. Gean, wife of James Gean, was shot down beside her husband, who was also killed in the defense of their home.

T. C. Miller was slain by the bandits before they set fire to his drug store.

W. T. Ritchey, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, attempted to defend his property against the squad of Villistas that attacked it. Their first volley killed him. Three other civilians gave up their lives aiding the American troops.

J. L. Greenwood, president of the Columbus bank, an eye witness of the fighting, said: "The town was aroused at the first volleys. Armed citizens tried to help the troops. But the Mexicans first rush carried them through our patrol lines into the heart of the town. Three dead Mexicans were found in front of the bank. They probably intended to loot it."

"Villa himself led the raiders, according to citizens who know him by sight. It was certainly a hot fight. The Mexicans were not driven out until there had been nearly two hours of fighting. I understand Colonel Slocum has not asked for reinforcements, but I wish you would say we need more troops here to protect our people."

The town settled down after the battle, and all was quiet before noon. The Villistas in their retreat carried off a number of United States cavalry horses.

Columbus, N. M., Mar. 9.—City authorities this afternoon estimated from seven to nine American soldiers and 11 civilians had been killed by Villistas who raided the town before dawn. Three unidentified traveling men are believed to have perished when the Mexicans burned the Commercial hotel.

Nearly thirty dead Mexicans have been found. More bodies are reported to mark the path of the Villista retreat. It is feared American troops may have suffered further casualties during the pursuit.

All stories agree that the raiders attacked Columbus simultaneously from two sides about four a. m. Americans were killed as they ran into the streets from their houses. Civilians fought shoulder to shoulder with soldiers of the Thirteenth cavalry for two hours until the invaders were ejected from the city and forced southward. Machine guns enabled the Americans to turn the tide against the Mexicans, whose numbers are variously estimated.

Several hundred Villistas, possibly led by the bandit chief himself, are reported to have participated. In their flight they carried away a number of cavalry horses.

The Thirteenth cavalry, a force of 900 men with four machine guns, is stationed in and around Columbus, which is three miles from Palomas, on the border. Villa has encamped near Palomas for two days.

No Official Report. Washington, Mar. 9.—No official word of the reported fighting between Americans and Mexicans at Columbus, (Continued on Page Seven.)

THE WEATHER

Nothing like pre-arranges. Oregon: Tonight and Friday occasional rain in north, fair south; portion; southerly winds strong near the coast.

Abe Martin
NO FREE LIST
LAST DAY BUT FOUR
5 MATHEMATICS THIS AFTERNOON
LOOK!! EXTRA!! DIVING VENUS 10 CENTS