

FULL LEASED WIRE DISPATCHES

The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS OVER 4000 DAILY

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

WILSON ORDERS ARMY OF 8000 TO INVADE MEXICO AND GET VILLA

VERDUN BATTLE IS AT THIRD AND FINAL STAGE

Experts Say Germany Is Ready to Make Unequalled Sacrifices to Capture Great Fort--Stakes All and If Unsuccessful the Blow Will Be Irreparable--Hurricane of Shell Fire and Ferocious Infantry Charges Feature of Battle--Each 1000 Yards Gain Cost 25,000 Lives

By William Phillip Simms (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Paris, March 10.—With a blasting hurricane of shell fire and furious infantry fighting the battle of Verdun is entering its third and possible final phase. The Germans are throwing massed battalions against the French center around Fort De Vaux, and assailing the French left repeatedly. There is a continuous roar of artillery southeast of Verdun as far as Fresnes. Experts are united in their belief that Germany is prepared to make unequalled sacrifices to capture Verdun. The French commanders show no semblance of fear regarding the outcome. Colonel Rousett, a retired French officer, declared Germany had planned a mighty blow against Verdun. If it fails, he said, the check will be irreparable.

The first phase of the battle must have disappointed the Germans, it is believed. They captured only advanced positions, which were first blown to pieces by lavish shelling. Then they were checked and mowed down attacking the bunkers to which the defenders retired.

The second phase was one of preparation. Evidently the crown prince rearranged his plans as well as his artillery.

Now the third phase is developing with heavy attacks on both wings, and a battering at the center. Present operations are seemingly preliminary to a grand assault in which all will be staked on one fierce rush from three sides.

From a French viewpoint even the capture of Verdun would now be a hollow victory. Some time ago I was allowed to inspect the forts between Verdun and Paris. An almost solid mass of barbed wire entanglements and earthworks will greet the Germans if they smashed through Verdun.

General Joffre is conserving his men against just such an emergency. Despite reports to the contrary, Paris is serenely confident. A neutral expert told me Germany was paying 25,000 men for each advance of 1,000 yards. Experts declare General Joffre is able to spare a few miles at that price.

Paris, Mar. 10.—It was officially announced today that last night's fighting around Verdun resulted in no change. The situation on both banks of the Meuse is the same.

The statement reiterated all Germans had been driven out of Vaux village and denied the German claim that Fort De Vaux and adjoining positions had been captured.

Violent artillery fighting continued all night on both banks of the Meuse. There were no infantry operations.

In addition to hotly denying reported German successes around Verdun.

Abe Martin



Mrs. Lem Spry has four daughters—three married and one ugly. The ugly one has a daughter who takes her development by mail.

OREGON'S MILITIA IS READY FOR WAR SAYS GOV. WITHEYCOMBE

About 1,700 Men in State Who Can Be Called Into Service If Necessary

The only subject upon which the delegates to the Irrigation, Drainage and Rural Credits conference appeared to be united was the Mexican situation and a burst of applause followed the announcement that President Wilson had ordered United States troops into Mexico to capture Villa.

In reply to inquiries as to the number of troops which Oregon could contribute at once, should intervention in Mexico occur, and the national guard be called upon, Governor Withycombe issued the following statement: "I have gone over the matter thoroughly with Adjutant General White and find that the following units can be called upon at once: "1 regiment of infantry. "8 companies of coast artillery. "1 battery of field artillery. "1 troop of cavalry. "Sanitary detachments.

"The force strength of the above embraces about 1700 men, and raised to war strength they would include approximately three thousand men. Our militia is today in a high state of efficiency and General White has assured me that it would be ready promptly in accordance with the mobilization plans outlined by the war department. "When asked if he believed the militia would be called upon in the near future, Governor Withycombe said: "I do not think so, as I am inclined to believe the regular troops should be able to bring the Mexicans under Villa to justice. However, the situation has become very acute and it is possible at any time for new developments to require the calling out of at least a part of the militia. If so, I am very glad to say that Oregon is ready and anxious to do its share, and so far as I am concerned, the adjutant general and his organization will have my most enthusiastic assistance and co-operation in any steps which may prove necessary."

SMALLPOX AT MOSCOW

Moscow, Idaho, Mar. 10.—Several fraternal houses are quarantined, and social functions of all kinds are prohibited today because practically the entire University of Idaho has been exposed to smallpox.

SEVENTEEN DEAD AT COLUMBUS ARE CHARGED TO VILLA

Story of Cowardly Attack of Murderous Bandit Told in Detail

100 DEAD BANDITS LEFT ALONG LINE OF FLIGHT

American Soldiers Asleep When Attack Began, But Got to Work Quickly

LEAD ADD SEVENTEEN DEAD I'VE ONLY BEGUN FIGHTING SAYS VILLA

Columbus, N. M., Mar. 10.—"Americans will suffer for Mr. Wilson's act in recognizing the bewhiskered Carranza," General Francisco Villa stated after the Columbus fighting to Julio Garcia, Mexican cowboy who arrived here today. "I have only started my campaign against 'gringos.' Wait; they will yet hear from Francisco Villa," an going to invade the United States, burn cities and kill every 'gringo' I can find—men, women and children. Garcia said he met Villa 20 miles south of the border, and camped for a while with him.

STICKS TO HER STORY

Oroville, Cal., Mar. 10.—On the witness stand today Gertrude Lamson, 15 years old, who accuses Rev. Madison Slaughter of a statutory offense swore the minister had attacked her repeatedly.

THE ONLY SOLUTION SAYS GENERAL PERSHING

El Paso, Texas, Mar. 10.—Brigadier General John J. Pershing, in command of border troops here, today praised President Wilson for his determination to punish General Carranza.

SALEM BOY ORDERED TO MEXICO WITH TROOPS

Bisbee, Ariz., Mar. 9.—The Tenth United States cavalry stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., 10 miles west of here, has been ordered to Douglas, Ariz., to reinforce the Mexican border patrol, it was stated tonight. The cavalrymen will leave here tonight on a special train.

FIGHT WITH GERMAN SAILORS

London, Mar. 10.—German and American sailors have engaged in repeated street fights before the American embassy at Constantinople, according to a censored cable received by the exchange Telegraph company today.

GERTRUDE LAMSON TELLS STORY OF FALL

Dead Silence Prevails As Girl Tells of Her Relations with Preacher

Oroville, Cal., Mar. 10.—Gertrude Lamson, fifteen-year-old school girl, faced the supreme ordeal of her young life today.

Attorneys for Rev. Madison Slaughter, whom she accused of attacking her, began cross examining her in an effort to discredit the story she told on the witness stand in the minister's trial. As she answered their sharp questions, Slaughter stared fixedly at her, and friends and neighbors whom she had known for years, listened eagerly.

The girl's direct examination was resumed when court convened today. To her first moments on the stand, she testified that she understood the nature of the charges against Slaughter and swore she had had improper relations with him. Then the district attorney demanded when these alleged relations began. Defense counsel strenuously objected. A lengthy debate known his decision during the morning.

As the little girl gave her testimony the silence was intense. Every catch in her voice, the slightest faltering, could be distinctly heard.

Mrs. Lamson, her mother, nearly fainted on the witness stand. Her testimony consisted of an admission that Slaughter from the very beginning deceived the truth of Gertrude's allegations. Other witnesses testified in support of Mrs. Thomas Whidden's assertion that Slaughter and the girl spent long periods alone together in an almond orchard. Mrs. Whidden grew hysterical under cross examination and cried excitedly that she was telling the truth, and nothing but the truth, when defense lawyers seemed to insinuate otherwise.

After the alleged attacks, Miss Lamson testified Slaughter told her he would send her to the penitentiary if she made charges against him, as he, she said, was a minister and nobody would believe her unsupported word against his.

Cross examined, Gertrude acknowledged she had always had an aversion for Slaughter. She admitted she disliked him from the first that she feared him and believed him unkind. The girl said she was afraid to resist him.

CRUSH BANDIT IS SLOGAN CHASE TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Army of 8,000 Will At Once Invade Mexican Territory and Not Leave It Until Villa Is Eliminated--and Mexicans Taught To Respect Rights of Americans and Other Foreigners--This Will Be Done In Friendly Spirit Toward Mexico, But It Will Be Thoroughly Done

Washington, March 10.—Eight thousand American soldiers will invade Mexico immediately. They will go with the single purpose of capturing General Francisco Villa and exterminating his band of followers who raided Columbus, New Mexico.

This was announced this afternoon by President Wilson in the following statement: "An adequate force will be sent into Mexico at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays. This can and will be done entirely in friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico, and with scrupulous respect for that republic's sovereignty."

The president's declaration indicated Provisional President Carranza had informed this government he was willing Americans cooperate with him in ending Villa's banditry.

Secretary of War Baker refused a statement as to the war department's plan of action. He indicated he might issue a statement later.

While it was not announced, it is probable that President Wilson will send a message to congress within a few days outlining his reasons for today's orders. He never similarly in ordering the fleet to Vera Cruz. Congress then immediately passed a resolution of approval.

2,000 Cavalry With Army. The American expedition will consist chiefly of infantry with at least 2,000 cavalry, a detachment of field artillery and several batteries of mountain guns on pack mules. The mountain guns are especially adapted to the guerrilla fighting which is anticipated south of the Rio Grande.

A "flying column" of 2,000 men, mostly cavalry, will constitute the advance force which is to do the active work of searching out Villa and making tentative plans for the campaign.

The Americans probably will concentrate at or near Columbus within 24 hours. From points east and west of Columbus the remainder of the expedition will be hurried toward Mexico until they have gone southward far enough to turn toward each other, thereby surrounding Villa if possible.

General Scott, chief of staff, is in active charge at the war department. Secretary Baker has decided to leave matters to Scott, being unfamiliar with the crisis himself. Scott was setting secretary of war after Garrison resigned.

Representations to Mexico thus far have consisted only of advising Eliseo Arrondona, Mexican representative, of the situation, and expressing a hope that Carranza will not object to the pursuit of Villa on Mexican soil.

"Get Villa Dead or Alive." When the cabinet met, several members were committed to the belief that America's first action should be to "get Villa, dead or alive." Meanwhile tension increased. Senators Stone and Fall pointed in asking the senate to suspend action until the troops had completed their present operations, and until further information of the Columbus outrage had been received.

Stone was obviously agitated clear through. He referred to the Villa invaders as "murdering whelps" and intimated he might send an organized demand for aggressive action.

Senator McCumber introduced a resolution demanding that something be done. It declared that, for two years, murders of Americans and acts of fiendish brutality had been weekly occurrences, that the government had exhausted every effort to keep from intervening, and that all efforts had been worse than fruitless. The resolution said the American attitude only emboldened the bandits to commit further atrocities. McCumber's measure was referred to the senate foreign committee.

The senate met with the air of a man whose finger is on the trigger but who is not quite ready to fire. Senator Gallinger was ready to introduce a flat declaration of war on Mexico. Senator Fall had ready a resolution calling for an invading force of 50,000 men.

Nearly all members had telegrams hotly demanding summary action. Most of them were disposed to see what the military branches of the government would do before risking a senate outbreak.

RURAL CREDITS WILL BE SUBMITTED ALONE CONFERENCE IS OVER

The Irrigation, Drainage and Rural Credits conference adjourned shortly after noon today after passing a resolution to place three avowed anti-irrigationists on the committee to draft the proposed constitutional amendment along with two irrigationists and one drainage man. This means that the rural credits amendment to the state constitution will come to the voters as an amendment separate and apart from the proposed amendment to vote bonds for irrigation purposes, also it sounds the death knell to the irrigation measure as this is a sectional controversy and is favored by only the residents of the dry land sections of eastern Oregon, while the rural credits measure is finding favor throughout the state. The dove of peace fluttered about the capital dome a few times only to be frightened away by the noise of unrestrained oratory and its present address is unknown.

The conference today was sharply divided on the question of separate amendments for a rural credit amendment and another for irrigation and drainage. The eastern Oregon irrigationists lead one faction which favored placing both amendments on the ballot as one measure and the farmers, laborers and western Oregon delegations were united in opposition to this scheme and favored a rural credit amendment as a separate measure. Chairman Mills was called away on business and L. E. Benn, of Eugene served as chairman for the remainder of the session.

A War of Language

I. N. Day, of Portland, and W. Lair Thompson, of Lakewood, were the leaders of the irrigationists and A. F. Shumway, of Milton, a member of the Farmers' union delegation, lead the other faction. The war of words started when a resolution was introduced to appoint a committee of seven to take steps to draft amendments and to conduct a campaign of education for the voters to secure the passage of the proposed amendments.

Mr. Shumway offered an amendment to this resolution to the effect that two committees of three each be appointed to serve on this committee with the attorney general to draft the measures and in his amendment was named C. E. Spence, master of the state grange; J. D. Brown, president of the Farmers' union, and T. H. Burehard, of the federation of labor.

The irrigationists hotly opposed this amendment and objected to their being drawn up by its opponents. W. L. Powers, of Corvallis, a member of the drainage delegation, offered an amendment that one of the other three members of the committee be a drainage member, and this amendment carried. After an extended discussion, a motion was made to allow the chairman of the conference to appoint the committee to represent the irrigationists and drainage men. This was put to a vote and carried 20 to 29 and the Shumway's resolution came to a vote and carried with only a few scattering "nays."

This served to convince the irrigationists that they were beaten in any attempt to hang an irrigation measure as a rider to the rural credits measure. It was talked about the conference that the irrigation bill was doomed if it came up alone before the voters of the state but that there was an excellent chance for the passage of a rural credit bill, hence the strong right to incorporate the two in one measure as the only salvation of the irrigationists.

All Kinds of Suggestions. Floods of oratory were unheeded and ideas and "my opinions" ran riot at today's session. The various members proposed all sorts of legislation though all were united on rural credits or cheaper money for the farmer. However, a great many of the delegates were opposed to bonding the credit of the state for rural credits and it was the prevailing belief that the community system of voting bonds would meet with more favor with the rank and file

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THE WEATHER

THIS IS GOOD GRIP WEATHER

Oregon: Unsettled tonight Saturday, southerly winds.

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