

# The Daily Olympic Journal

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SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916

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## MEXICAN BANDITS RAID TEXAS TOWN, KILL FOUR

### Band of 150 to 300 Sneak Across Border and Attack Glenn Springs—Of the Nine Soldiers on Guard Three Were Killed—A Deaf Boy Also Murdered and Two Citizens Taken Away Prisoners—These Will No Doubt Be Murdered—Cavalry in Hot Pursuit With Orders From Funston to "Get Them"

Alpine, Texas, May 8.—American troops are rushing today through the barren and desolate Big Bend country in pursuit of the Mexicans who raided towns in that territory last Friday night, killing three United States soldiers and a boy and kidnaping two American citizens. The raiders crossed the Brewster county line and invaded American soil.

The section is white hot with rage today. Cattlemen, ranchers and others are rallying to the hunt with vengeance as their watchword. Fifteen cavalrymen dashed from Alpine at the first news of the raid to aid the small detachment which had arrived from a nearby post to aid the stricken settlement.

The Mexican raid began at 10 o'clock Friday night. A force estimated at between 150 and 300 Mexicans crept up on the settlement. They avoided the American border patrol by making a wide detour, forded rivers and crossed the intervening stretch of territory in the night.

Nine men of the Fourteenth regiment were in Glenn Springs to protect the settlement. Other men in the village were C. D. Wood, W. A. Ellis, J. A. Deemer and F. Compton, Deemer's clerk. A wax factory was the only industry there and the store the only trading post for many miles. A few Mexican families made up the remainder of the population.

When the attack began, the Americans retreated to a hut, barricaded its doors and windows and began a desperate fight against overwhelming odds. They were routed when the Mexicans, despairing of approaching the beleaguered Americans while they had any ammunition left, hurled fireballs upon the thatched roof. Three men fell as the little detachment fled from the blaze.

One was riddled with 10 bullets, the other two were struck many times. Those who survived reached the shelter of a rocky field and continued their battle until daylight when the Mexicans, with triumphant yells, rode away, carrying as captives J. A. Deemer and F. Compton and leading pack horses loaded with loot.

No hope is felt here for Deemer and Compton. Knowing the character of the raiders residents of the district are prepared for the worst. The Mexican attack was centered against the American soldiers. When the surviving troopers, most of them severely wounded, escaped to the hills in the rear of the settlement, the raiders turned their attention to the village store. At dawn, the building was set afire, Compton and Deemer were tossed into a wagon and Deemer was ordered to drive.

The first alarm was spread by W. A. Ellis and his wife who escaped on foot and ran to the hills when the invaders appeared. After the Mexicans had departed, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis rushed back and found their automobile, in which they drove to Marathon. Sheriff Walton and Dr. Perverse, with veterans of many border clashes, started to the relief.

Mrs. Ellis graphically told the story of the soldiers' hopeless fight. The troopers were asleep when a sentry dis-

covered the Mexicans stealthily approaching at a distance. He fired his revolver to awaken the settlement and the fight started.

Driven from their first stand, the soldiers retreated to the hills, but where the conflict raged for three hours with a double ring of Mexicans surrounding the little band of Americans. The troops shot at the flashes of the Mexican guns.

Survivors of the raid began arriving this afternoon. Mrs. B. V. Hart, one of the first, fled from a ranch near Big Bend on Saturday when the bandits raided the property as they were returning from the Glenn Springs attack. She fled to Glenn Springs, hoping to warn the settlements. En route she met Clyde Doster, who told her her town had been raided.

Mrs. Hart met 50 of the raiders at the passes to the southward where they crossed the border. She said there were six American cavalry horses among the Mexicans. She saw no prisoners. Friends of Deemer and Compton have abandoned hope.

They said they heard that Deemer had been shot and his ranch looted. Late Saturday when Mrs. Hart reached Glenn Springs the three slain American troops still lay where they had fallen.

Garnett Compton, seven-year-old daughter of the storekeeper, was found dead with a bullet wound in her arm and another in her side. She had been cruelly kicked and beaten. A baby brother in the same bed with her was not injured. The home was looted.

Three wounded soldiers, who had been given first aid are en route to Marathon.

### Cavalry After Them

Marathon, Texas, May 8.—Two troops of the Eighth cavalry from El Paso and Troop A of the Fourteenth cavalry from Alpine detained here today. They immediately plugged into the desert riding hard for Glenn Springs, scene of recent Mexican raid. A motor truck train carrying provisions accompanied them. Two additional troops of the Fourteenth are due later. Extensive preparations have been made here to supply the columns with food and ammunition. The soldiers are raging against the raiders and vowing to avenge the slay.

### Troops in Hot Pursuit

San Antonio, Texas, May 8.—At least one full battalion of United States troops had moved from Marathon in pursuit of the Mexican raiders who penetrated the Big Bend country of Texas, within 24 hours after the first reports of the outrage were received.

## WHAT FASHION DECREES

Los Angeles, Cal., May 8.—"Low neck" necks with powdered knees and silk knit bathing suits, of both the one piece and skirt type is the 1916 summer fashion outfit for Southern California. This was clearly established at the parade of bathing suit girls at Venice yesterday. It was estimated that 50,000 persons were attracted by the parade.

## NEUTRALITY LEAGUE IN FAVOR OF CUMMINS

### Composed Largely of Germans and Irish, It Denounces Administration

Portland, Or., May 8.—The American Neutrality league, composed largely of Germans and Irish, was on record today in favor of Senator Albert B. Cummins or president. Its support, however, was pledged to no candidate. The administration's foreign policy was denounced at yesterday's convention, held in the German home here. Resolutions were adopted favoring nationalization of the war munitions industry, freedom of the seas, and open instead of secret diplomacy. The movement for the establishment of a naval base at the mouth of the Columbia river was endorsed.

P. H. D'Arcy of Salem presided at the convention, at which there were 210 delegates from various parts of the state. Discussion broke out in the convention when socialist members attempted to secure the passage of a minority report against military preparedness. The opposition was squelched, and the convention went on record in favor of preparedness. The neutrality league plans a vigorous political campaign.

## BODIES ARE FOUND

Washington, May 8.—The bodies of J. A. Deemer and Coy, who were captured by the Mexicans who raided Glenn Springs, were found with their throats cut, after the Mexican raid on Consul Bloeker at Eagle Pass, wired the state department this afternoon.

General Funston's headquarters, however, declined to state the exact number of soldiers in the pursuit. It is known that the detachment is strong enough to cope with the bandits if they are overtaken. While hundreds of arid miles lie between the outlaws' probable place of refuge and the nearest railroad, General Funston's orders to the troops were to cross the line if necessary and catch the raiders at any cost. Officers believe the Mexicans will be overtaken.

## Tell Carranza to Get Busy

By Carl D. Groat.  
(United Press staff correspondent.)  
Washington, May 8.—Representations regarding the Mexican raid into the Big Bend country of Texas were made to Provisional President Carranza today by the United States. The state department's message suggested that he exert his utmost power to prevent a recurrence of such an outrage. It was further suggested that a readjustment of the Carranzista forces would be advisable so that scattered bandit bands could not again cross the border. The message assumed that Carranza would do all he could to guard against fresh attacks.

## TODAY'S BALL SCORES

National.			
	R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	10	0
New York	2	5	1
Regan and Gowdy; Palermo, Stroud and Batisten. Schauer replaced Stroud.			
Philadelphia.			
	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	4	1
Brooklyn	2	8	0
Alexander and Burns; Dell and McCarty.			
First game—			
	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	7	0
Chicago	2	7	1
Cooper and Wilson; McConnell and Allen. No other scheduled.			
American.			
	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	8	0
Boston	0	3	0
Mogridge and Alexander; Gregg and Agnew. McHale replaced Gregg.			
Washington.			
	R.	H.	E.
Washington	2	4	6
Philadelphia	4	12	1
Johnson and Ansmith; Meyers and Schang. Boehling replaced Johnson. Henry replaced Ansmith.			
Detroit.			
	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	7	0
Cleveland	3	7	0
Dubuc and Stungie; Hagby and O'Neill.			
No others scheduled.			

## GERMANS BEGIN THE FOURTH BIG DRIVE AT VERDUN

### Claim To Have Captured Summit of Hill 304 and Also 3,020 Prisoners

### FRENCH SAY POSITIONS GAINED WERE RETAKEN

### Frontal Attacks Made and German Losses Are Said To Be Frightful

By Henry Wood.  
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Paris, May 8.—French troops have recaptured a large part of the ground lost yesterday on both banks of the River Meuse. A successful counter attack last night drove the Germans from communicating trenches.

The Germans were ousted from trenches they had seized on Hill 304, said the official communique. A series of night combats threw the Germans from the greater part of the 500 yards of trenches occupied between Haudumont wood and Fort Donnun.

Military critics here declared today that the German attack yesterday was the prelude to a fourth great offensive against the fortress of Verdun.

The fight west of the River Meuse attained its greatest violence yesterday. Repulsed in attempts to storm Hill 304, the Germans made a flank attack on the French right, with some results. The object was apparently to force the French to evacuate Hill 304 by threatening to surround it. Almost the same form was employed east of the Meuse where for many weeks the Germans have been attacking Pepper Heights, four and one-half miles north of Verdun.

Facing frightful losses by making frontal attacks on well-entrenched positions, the Germans are attacking persistently at positions in the ravines west of Pepper Heights hoping to drive through to the Meuse and force a retreat from strong works. Yesterday the French first line trenches were penetrated on a front of 500 yards.

## The German Story

Berlin, May 8.—In a renewal of the attack on Verdun from the northwest, Germans captured the entire French defense system on the northern slope of Hill 304, it was officially announced today, with 3,020 prisoners. The Germans have reached the summit of the height.

Operations west of the Meuse were executed with moderate losses and were successful. The enemy suffered extraordinary casualties so that only 40 unwounded officers and 1,280 unwounded soldiers were taken.

## MONEY FOR ROADS

Washington, May 8.—The senate passed the Schalkhof road bill appropriating \$75,000,000 for the next five years. The house had already passed it.

## Masses In Germany Think War Should End by November

(The following story just received by mail from Carl W. Ackerman, United Press correspondent in Berlin, was written before the German reply to the American submarine demands was formulated, and in view of the peace suggestions which were made by Germany a few weeks later, it throws an interesting light on the war sentiment in Berlin.)

By Carl W. Ackerman.  
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Berlin, April 12.—(By mail)—Though there is unquestionably a strong undercurrent of peace talk in Berlin at present, officials resent the intimation carried in a recent Washington news dispatch that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg had asked Ambassador Gerard to cancel his vacation plans in order to transmit peace offers from Germany, there is a general feeling among all classes in Germany that the war ought to end by fall. Some persons declare peace should be made by November. The impression prevails here that all belligerents would like to avoid another winter campaign.

Some knowledge of this feeling it is believed here, reached Washington and inspired the latest peace story. Ambassador Gerard has denied that the chancellor mentioned peace in the conference that gave rise to the report and

## THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

Washington, May 8.—"The heart of America is much too sound to be invaded by militarism," was President Wilson's answer to members of the American Union Against Militarism, who are opposed to the proposed increase in the army and navy.

## SAY ORDERS ISSUED TO SINK LINER ORDUNA

### Has Great Cargo of Munitions and 300 Passengers, Lat- ter To Be Saved

New York, May 8.—Two German submarines accompanied by a commerce raider are believed to have escaped from Kiel and are reported at large in the Atlantic today.

The report circulated said that orders had been issued for the submarines to torpedo the Cunard liner Orduna, carrying a tremendous cargo of war munitions and 300 passengers. It is rumored that Germany would seek to prove by this act that submarine could be carried on legitimately, the plan being to unload the passengers and crew before sinking the steamer. Control line officials denied having any such information. There have been no wireless messages from the vessel since it sailed May 2.

The story that the submarines were sighted and the belief that they were headed for America was based on an account of a mid-ocean attempt of two apparent raiders to capture the French liner Venezia 100 miles from Bordeaux en route to the United States.

The pursuing boats steamed toward another meeting far astern of the Venezia, and conversed for a few moments. At the same time two pale streamers of smoke were seen rising from the side of the second pursuer. This was believed to be from submarines. At this point the larger and faster of the raiders gave up the pursuit. The smaller followed until dusk, occasionally firing a shot, but none of the projectiles fell closer than 500 yards away. The chase was abandoned at dusk.

According to a British naval reserve officer, four raiders escaped from Kiel on February 23. The Grief was sunk. The others have not been heard of since.

## Just Target Practice

New York, May 8.—The "German commerce raiders" which the French steamer Venezia escaped from 100 miles off Bordeaux were probably British or French cruisers engaged in target practice. This was the opinion today of Captain Grant, British naval attaché, after talking with Captain Bonifacio of the liner. Launches towing targets were probably mistaken for submarines.

## BIG LINER SINKING

London, May 8.—The White Star liner Cymric is reported sinking, according to authoritative information this afternoon.

The nature of the accident was not learned. The Cymric sailed from New York for Liverpool April 29. It had a general cargo and 10 passengers.

## GERMANY'S PLEDGES ARE ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT

### This However Applies Only to That Part of Reply Which Covers Orders to Submarine Commanders, Rejecting Everything Else—Position Is Taken That the United States Is Dealing With England Without Any Reference to Negotiations With Germany—Neither Can Tell It How to Act Towards Other

By Robert J. Bender  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson will not move to bring European peace at this time. The veiled suggestion that he do so in the German note was not heeded at the White House. It was learned on high authority that, acting on the advice of the American embassies in London and Paris, the administration will not make any peace proposals until the promised great offensive of the allies has been launched.

This reply may be en route to Berlin even now. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing conferred last night with regard to its contents. The fact that it will not be made public until this afternoon was believed due to a desire to allow the note time to reach Germany.

The communication will be a formal acknowledgement of the receipt of the German reply, and it will indicate, it is declared, that this government, accepting the new pledges, considers itself in no way bound to the conditions of the answer.

The president is known to take the position that the United States is dealing with Germany apart from its negotiations with Great Britain and that it will continue to deal with Great Britain without any reference to its negotiations with Germany.

It may be stated on the highest authority that the American message may be summed up briefly as acceptance of that part of the German reply which covers orders to submarine commanders and rejection of everything else.

The answer will eliminate the possibility of a break on any episode which had happened in the past. Future friendly relations depend on German adherence to the new orders issued to submarine commanders.

It was learned that the statement of Carl W. Ackerman, United Press staff correspondent in Berlin, that the time was opportune for another trip of Colonel House to Europe in the interests of peace occasioned no surprise at the White House. It is no secret that Germany is anxious to get started to the preliminaries for peace negotiations.

Reports from the American embassies in London and Paris, however, made it plain that prospects of this government's exercising the important function of starting negotiations were completely nullified by an attempt to end the war made at present. President Wilson has no intention of making a move toward peace when his advances might be rebuffed. Proposals must

## GERMANY INTIMATES PEACE IS DESIRED

Leading Paper Says "German Reply Shows How Wilson Can Help Humanity"

Berlin, May 8.—Word from Washington that President Wilson would accept the expressions made in the German reply to the American submarine demands caused the greatest satisfaction here today. The public believes that the German-American controversy is definitely closed.

Newspapers are discussing the possibility of President Wilson being acceptable to Germany as mediator when the time to consider peace terms comes. Certain papers in view, guarded phrases pointed out that the peace reference in the German note afforded Wilson an opportunity to move definitely toward peace.

"The note contains a passage of the utmost importance," said Vorwärts, referring to the statement that Germany twice recently declared its readiness for peace. Conservative publications ventured the opinion that behind the action of the American government was hidden the intention to step forward as mediator in the war.

"Perhaps that passage in the note will give President Wilson an opportunity to make public the terms of peace he believes possible," said one influential journal.

The National Liberal Gazette said: "President Wilson can perhaps do more than merely maintain German-American



## ABE MARTIN

