

FULL LEASED
WIRE DISPATCHES

The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS
OVER 4000 DAILY

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

BELIEVE STRONG NEUTRAL NATION CAN BRING PEACE

Ackerman Says This Is the
Feeling in Berlin Among
Leading Germans

UNITED STATES SHOULD OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

Holland Says It Is Duty of This
Country's To Act Now
—It Will Aid

By Carl-W. Ackerman

(United Press staff correspondent)

Berlin, May 19.—There is a feeling here that if a strong neutral nation such as the United States, undertook to negotiate peace, it might succeed.

Diplomats regard the recent statements of President Poincaré, of France and Foreign Minister Grey, of England, as the opening guns in informal peace discussions, although the expressions of the allied leaders, when ranged alongside the German chancellor's recent reichstag speech, do not appear altogether conciliatory.

There was no decision as to whether the reply to these statements would be made public by the government, but possibly this will be done. One official told me that making peace at this stage would be no more difficult than adjusting the recent submarine issue.

It was pointed out that no belligerent can publicly state definite peace terms while informal discussions continue with each side making drastic statements of what it intends to accomplish.

I have just returned from Holland. The Dutchmen believe that the French, English and German people all desire peace. The impression in Holland is that the time for a decisive victory for either side has passed, although a summer offensive by each side is expected.

The Dutch think that it is America's duty to act now. The time is ripe for bringing the belligerents together by peace talks continues for a few months, each side will learn enough of what the other wants to bring peace next October.

In Holland the impression is that Premier Asquith and Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg might make peace, but that President Poincaré and the Earl of Rothermere-Lord Northcliffe group is most anxious to continue the war. It is said that the war group in England expects America to become involved with Germany over the submarine issue. As long as there is a chance of the United States becoming involved, this group thinks that England should continue the war.

The Dutch are most friendly to the United States, desiring America to lead the way to peace. I was surprised when the Dutch asked me when the German revolt over food would start.

Although food is short and the shortage may increase, the new government regulations prevent food demonstrations and provide livable rations. Nothing like the Irish rebellion is likely here.

Note.—The above dispatch is probably the frankest discussion of peace rumors circulating in European capitals that has yet passed the German censors.

Allies Against Peace

By William Philip Stimm

(United Press staff correspondent)

Petrograd, May 19.—"The allies

(Continued on Page Three.)

ABE MARTIN



The frost never hurts the fruit of folly. A Mexican kin keeps an awful lot under his hat.

SUNDRY BILL ALS \$127,237,221

Portland Gets \$425,000
Worth of "Pork"—Rose-
burg Also Remembered

Washington, May 19.—Carrying a total appropriation of \$127,237,221, the sundry bill was reported to the house today. It authorized the expenditure of \$4,535,000 for the Panama canal, as follows:

Secoast batteries, \$400,000; 12-inch mortars, \$120,000; ammunition, \$100,000; installation of secoast cannon, \$68,000; submarine mines, \$240,000; and barracks and other buildings, \$2,000,000.

For armories and arsenals a total of \$4,470,825 is appropriated. Half a million dollars is allowed for increased facilities at the Rock Island arsenal and the war department is authorized to contract for an additional outlay of three-quarters of a million dollars for the manufacture of field artillery there.

For construction of military barracks in Hawaii \$1,127,000 is allowed. The government railroad now building in Alaska gets \$6,247,000 and the federal trade commission receives \$140,080.

Sundry appropriations are made for postoffice sites and the commencement and continuation of federal buildings and the purchase of equipment.

Portland, Ore., gets \$425,000; Roseburg, Ore., \$40,000; Tacoma, Wash., \$22,000; Vancouver, Wash., \$50,000; Los Angeles, Cal., \$4,000; Stockton, Cal., \$1,000; and Willows, Cal., \$35,000.

The reclamation service receives \$8,854,000. For continuing construction and operation of the Panama canal, \$16,800,000 is appropriated.

The interstate commerce commission gets \$5,440,000, the bureau of mines \$900,000, public buildings commission \$9,000,000 and the California debris commission \$15,000.

PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO PROMOTE PEACE

He Will Not Offer to Mediate
Now As Conditions Are
Not Favorable

By Robert J. Bender

(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson is expected to notify the world next week that America is ready and waiting to extend a helping hand to the warring nations, opening channels of communication as soon as the belligerents feel there is the slightest chance of starting an exchange of peace ideas. His offer is expected to come at a speech to be delivered at a meeting of the "League to Enforce Peace."

The president will not offer to mediate, neither will he make any attempt to force a negotiation which he considered inopportune to either group of belligerents. The feeling in official and diplomatic circles is that peace is further away today than it has been for some time. A feeling has spread through the world's capitals that Germany is most anxious for peace. The allies countries regard this anxiety as based on necessity.

This is likely to make the allies go to the limit in the hope of crushing Germany, making their terms so harsh that they cannot be accepted.

The best information here is that Germany does not face the necessity for an immediate peace. The president is said to believe there is no hope for peace until after the allies launch their expected major offensive.

TODAY'S BALL SCORES

American.

Cleveland R. H. E.

Washington 7 8 0

Morton and O'Neill; Boehling and Henry. Shaw replaced Boehling.

R. H. E.

Chicago 0 3 1

Philadelphia 1 8 3

Cleto and Schalk; Bush and Meyer. Schang replaced Meyer. 11 innings.

R. H. E.

St. Louis 5 11 3

Boston 1 4 2

Groom and Hartley; Leonard and Carrigan. Thomas replaced Carrigan. Shore replaced Leonard.

National.

R. H. E.

Philadelphia 2 0 0

Pittsburg 4 9 1

McQuinn and Killifer; Mammox and Gibson.

Boston 2 7 0

Cincinnati 3 8 1

Ragan and Gandy; Schulz and Wingo.

P. H. E.

Brooklyn 4 8 0

Chicago 2 10 2

Smith and Meyers; Hendrix and Vaughn, Archer.

ROOSEVELT GIVES FORD SUPPORTERS "THE ONCE OVER"

Says Germans Want To Keep
This Country Weak and
Make Germany Strong

SAYS NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE—IN CRISES

But Adds "In Ordinary Political
Matters Compromise
Is Essential"

Detroit, Mich., May 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt carried a message of warning to Henry Ford's bailiwick today. He denounced Ford's pacifism, raked the Wilson administration for "make believe preparedness" and announced that only a policy of staunch readiness would keep America in the forefront of the world's affairs.

The colonel accused influential Germans who reflect the views of the German government, of approving the plans of German-American pacifists in the United States with the idea of keeping America unprepared while maintaining Germany's readiness.

Colonel Roosevelt said that, for Ford personally he has "not merely friendliness but in many respects genuine admiration," but he went on to classify the automobile manufacturer with the Tories of the war of the revolution and the "copperheads of the sixties."

"Ford's supporters in the primaries," he said, "seemingly come from three classes—workmen, who believe that he represents a desire to do justice to them; pacifists who think that a policy of helplessness in the face of other nations will inspire our national safety; and German-Americans, some of them in an honest and sincere mood of protest and others under the influence of that portion of the professional German-Americans who have permitted their devotion to Germany finally to make them antagonistic to the welfare of the United States."

"The ultra-pacifists have made their great showing," continued Roosevelt, "principally because there has been no real and resolute opposition to them. The administration backed by a majority of congress has taken no steps for preparedness and has done nothing efficient to sustain our national rights. It has stood for applied pacifism so far as our needs are concerned."

Although our governmental representatives have been 90 per cent feeble, the ultra-pacifists have demanded a clear 100 per cent of fealty and feebleness.

Has Eye on Chicago.

"In any serious crisis there are always men who try to carry water on both shoulders. * * * It is true that in ordinary political matters, compromise is essential. But there come great crises when compromise is impossible or fatal. This is one of these crises."

"There is no use saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves a little—but not much. Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary we shall hit but shall not hit softly."

The only right principle is to avoid hitting, if it is possible to do so but never, under any circumstances, to hit soft."

"There are two great issues before us which are inseparably bound together. These are the issues of Americanism and preparedness. As a people, we have to decide whether we are to be, in good faith, a people able and ready to take care of ourselves; or whether we doubt our national unity and fear to prepare, and instead, to trust partly to a merciful providence and partly to eloquent ability in high places. Those in power in Washington have taken the latter position."

The colonel outlined his views on preparedness and the administration's course in the German-American submarine controversy and urged the necessity for "competent men at the head of the navy, a regular army of 250,000 men, with universal military training, industrial preparedness and the abolition of the hyphen." He deplored the establishment of a government armor plate plant as "a thoroughly mischievous step of endeavoring to cripple a great industry." He advocated the strictest regulation instead.

Criticizes Wilson.

The colonel severely criticized the president for appointing, he said, the heads of the war, state and navy departments "for political reasons."

"We, through our representatives at Washington," declared the colonel, "have absolutely refused in the smallest degree to prepare during these 22 months of world cataclysm. We have refused to learn the smallest part of the lesson being written in Europe. We have endeavored to deceive ourselves by announcing that in this policy of supine inaction and of failure to perform duty we are actuated by the loftiest motives. I doubt whether we have really deceived ourselves, and most certainly we have not deceived others."

* * * We must make this nation as

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Industrials Advance While War Stocks Sag

New York, May 19.—The New York Evening Sun's financial review today said:

The division of war and peace stocks into two camps was perhaps more clean cut today than at any recent time. Railroads again furnished the feature with a vigorous bull movement under the leadership of Reading. The volume of business done in Reading was large, carrying with it pronounced gains, not only in railroads but in industrials not directly affected by war orders.

Attention was attracted by the strength of rayon coppers, consolidated gas and others. With the exception of American locomotive, war issues were soft and neglected.

There was an early fractional advance in Baldwin locomotive, United Fruit and other marine issues, but others of that character lost later and business in them was restricted. The plunging activity in railroads made up for dullness in specialties. The turnover before the end of the fourth hour exceeded a million shares. In later trading an irregular tone developed as the result of a profit taking.

WILSON IS WORRIED OVER FATE OF LYNCH

Demand England Stay Execution
Until United States Is
Better Informed

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson is most anxious today as to the fate of Jeremiah Lynch, American, tried by court-martial in England on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion. News of Lynch's plight reached the president as he sat in a theatre box. He instructed Acting Secretary of State Polk to cable a virtual demand to England to stay the execution until the United States was better informed.

Lynch's execution was set for 4 a. m. Dublin time today. The president is worried, not knowing whether his demand reached England in time to save the American.

The message from the American embassy in London transmitting the Dublin council's report makes the fate of Lynch doubtful. The state department made public the following:

"The consul at Dublin reports that Jeremiah Lynch was tried by a field court-martial yesterday for participation in the Irish rebellion. (Word last transmission) will happen Friday morning. Will advise further when sentence known."

No News of Lynch.

New York, May 19.—Eight hours after the time fixed for the execution of Jeremiah Lynch, American, court-martialed on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion, no information as to his fate had reached this city from Dublin. It was not known here whether President Wilson appealed to the British authorities in behalf of Lynch.

Lynch's Case Held Up.

London, May 19.—The case of Jeremiah Lynch, American, court-martialed for participation in the Irish riots, was held up by the British government today for further investigation.

General Sir John Maxwell was requested not to dispose of the Lynch case until an inquiry could be made, it was officially announced.

Cutting the Coat
To Roosevelt Measure

Chicago, May 19.—Nominating speeches at the republican national convention here next month will be limited to ten minutes and seconding speeches to five minutes, it was announced today.

O. K. Davis refused to comment on the possibility of any other than Theodore Roosevelt being an acceptable candidate for the presidency.

The republican and progressive conventions will be in constant communication by telephone, it is reported. The progressives are expected to wait until they hear what is transpiring in the G. O. P. hall before taking any decisive steps.

ELECTION RETURNS

The Capital Journal will gather election returns as quickly as possible and hopes to be able to bulletin some figures at the office tonight. Telephone calls will also be answered.

The polls do not close until 8 o'clock, and it is safe to say that nothing definite as to results will be known before tomorrow.

There is only one real contest on the republican state ticket, that for secretary of state. There are no contests on the democratic state or county tickets.

The main contest in the returns will center on the republican county ticket and as there are so many candidates for each of the contested places, nothing definite as to results may be expected before the returns are in tomorrow.

(Continued on Page Three.)

SIXTEEN BANDITS KILLED IN CLASH WITH 25 COWBOYS

After Raiding Hearst Ranch
Were Pursued by the
Employees

ENTIRE GANG EITHER KILLED OR CAPTURED

Bandits General Outside Im-
mediate Neighborhood
of Troops

By H. D. Jacobs.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Advanced Base, San Antonio, Chihuahua, May 6.—(By courier to Columbus, N. M., May 19).—Chasing Villistas bandits is like fighting a stubborn fire; squelch them in one place and they break out in another.

The American troops have clashed with the main body of Villistas in four "major engagements." In each case the enemy has lost heavily and his force has been scattered and broken up. Three times the bandits have reorganized and recruited almost to their original strength. And there is every possibility that they will be able to do so again.

Colonel Dodd and his column of the Seventh cavalry struck the Villistas at Guerrero on March 28, defeating them in a running fight and sending them scurrying into the hills in small groups.

Four days later Colonel Brown of the Tenth surprised a force composed of these scattered remnants at Aguas Calientes. Again the bandits were broken up. Then came the only real stand the Villistas have made, the battle with Dodd at Tomache, April 22. Although badly whipped at least a hundred of the Villistas who participated in the engagement were able to get together and give Major Home's Eleventh cavalry a battle at Ojo Azules.

Nearly half of the Mexican force was left dead on the field. Many badly wounded are reported to have gotten away.

Despite this overwhelming defeat, it is still an open question whether this band will be able to reform again.

The American expedition has been in Mexico nearly two months. Pancho Villa, whose capture or death were the main objects, has been driven into retirement. Reported from various sources to be badly wounded, he may be either dead or disabled. At least he has been eliminated as a political and military factor in Mexico for the time being.

About 150 of his men, including those lost at Columbus, have been killed. Several of his chiefs are among the dead.

Yet banditry is still prevalent in those parts of Chihuahua not actually policed by American troops. Reports are being received almost daily of various sized bands operating in districts removed from the American lines. Some of these are identified as Villistas. The identity of the others is doubtful. Individuals of known Villista sympathies are constantly being brought into camp by patrols. Even now several detachments are in pursuit of Candelario Cervantes, reported at large with a considerable force.

Where is it going to end? Kill a Villista and two hob up in his place. Decimate an entire band and they are recruited to full strength a few days later. It really will be quite a job to eliminate every "malo hombre" in northern Mexico, but it appears as though the expedition will have to do just that if it is going to make the country habitable. Given time, they promise to do it.

Cowboys Got Them All.

Columbus, N. M., May 19.—Sixteen Villistas bandits were killed and many captured when a band of 25 cowboys from the Hearst ranch attacked the Mexicans 40 miles south of Madera, according to an unsigned wireless message from the front today. The bandits had been raiding the Hearst ranch, said the radio. They were pursued by the cowboys for three days and finally surprised, the entire gang being practically wiped out, all dead or captured. One leader, Pedro Castillo, was taken.

American soldiers at the front have been selected in a number of cases recently, it was learned today, and officers suspect that Mexicans have been selling them poisoned food. Several Mexicans were arrested on suspicion.

Ninety Mexican prisoners, arrested after the Jalisco battle, have been released. They told what they knew about the activities of bandits, and were given their freedom.

Roads to the front are rapidly becoming impassable. Army trucks have been shaken to pieces and drivers disabled.

Tried to Hang Foreman.

El Paso, Texas, May 19.—Seven Mexican bandits raided the ranch of Fuller Brothers at Los Angeles, 60 miles from the border, in Mexico, and tried to hang William McCabe, foreman, according to a story brought here today by

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HEAVY VOTE WILL BE CAST IN PORTLAND

Contest Over Presidential
Nomination Will Make Vote
Unusually Large

Portland, Or., May 19.—Oregon voters today are expressing their preferences of candidates for national, state and county offices.

Principal interest centers in the race between Hughes, Cummins and Burton in the presidential preference primary. This contest is of particular national interest because Oregon is the only state in which Hughes' name thus far has appeared on a primary ballot.

Cummins and Burton both have stumped the state. Hughes became a candidate against his own wishes, the supreme court deciding that his name must go on the ballot if enough voters wanted it, despite the fact that Hughes himself objected.

A heavy vote was indicated early today.

Woodrow Wilson is the only democratic presidential candidate whose name appears on the ballot today. The democratic vice-presidential nomination is sought by Governor Major of Missouri, William Grant Webster of Illinois, and Vice-President Marshall.

Only in the Third congressional district (Portland) is there a contest for congress. Representative C. N. McArthur is opposed by E. V. Littlefield and A. W. Lafferty. The campaign for this republican nomination has been particularly bitter, and national prohibition was made the chief issue.

The position of secretary of state has brought forth a hot contest between Ben W. Olcott (incumbent) and C. B. Moore on the republican ticket. Olcott is a brother-in-law of ex-Governor West, a democrat. Republicans questioned Olcott's orthodoxy and Moore, heretofore secretary of the republican state central committee, was put up to defeat him for the nomination.

German Make Slight Gains.

Paris, May 19.—By an infantry attack in which two new divisions took the lead, the Germans during the night occupied a small French work south of Hill 287, it was officially admitted today. Otherwise, the Germans were repulsed in attempting to throw the French from Avocourt wood, northwest of Verdun.

The infantry fighting was preceded by terrific artillery battling. When the German charge started both the Teton wings were abruptly halted and the attackers gained only in the center where French works were occupied, the statement said.

The French retained the German fort in the Verdun region which was captured by them yesterday.

In the Argonne forest, a German assault near St. Hubert was stopped. Two German aeroplanes were shot down. French defenses in the Vosges district, at Gerardmer were shelled heavily.

French Attack Repulsed.

Berlin, May 19.—A French attack against Hill 304 was broken down by German fire, it was announced officially today.

German also captured enemy trenches on both sides of Hauscourt extending as far as the Remea road, seizing nine officers and 180 men. East of the river Meuse, a brisk artillery engagement occurred.

The sustained fire of both armies was very heavy, said the announcement. Aviators were active. Lieutenant Beekle shot down his sixteenth aeroplane in a thrilling duel over the battle lines.

In the Balkans, a German air squad dropped bombs on the allied camps at Salonika and elsewhere.

PIONEER COMMITS SUICIDE

Medford, Ore., May 19.—Jeremiah Numan, 77 years old, a pioneer of southern Oregon and for 45 years a merchant of Jacksonville, widely known throughout the state, committed suicide at the home of his son near Jacksonville last night. Supposedly mentally deranged by ill health, he hung a mirror upon a tree and shot himself through the head.

DEBT \$11,000,000,000.

London, May 19.—Premier Asquith will ask parliament for a war appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 on Tuesday, bringing the total war budgets to \$11,000,000,000 the Telegraph stated today.

THE WEATHER

AUSTRIAN TROOPS CONTINUE DRIVE IN SOUTH TYROL

Capture Eighteen Cannon and
Machine Guns, and 900
Prisoners

FRENCH ATTACK AGAINST
HILL 304 BREAKS DOWN

See-Saw Game Still Being
Played at Verdun, with
Results a Draw

Berlin, May 19.—Austrian troops, continuing their drive in southern Tyrol conquered several additional important Italian positions, it was officially announced today. They took more than 900 prisoners, according to the war office announcement in Vienna, wired here.

The Austrians seized 18 cannon and machine guns. Italian reports of enormous Austrian losses were officially denied. The war office stated they were circulated to diminish the effects of the Italian retreat.

Vienna claimed the Austrians conquered the frontier ridge of Maggio, between Astico and Lanzo valleys, and that they crossed Lanza valley, capturing Costabellia and repulsing attacks south of Rovereto.

On the Corinthian front, it was stated, the action was hampered by dense fog.

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