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The Daily Capital Journal

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR | SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916 | PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

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ALL SAFE BUT FIVE MAY SALVAGE PART OF WRECK'S CARGO

Seamen Think It May Be Possible To Float Steamer Into Harbor

MAKE TRIPS ON RAFT AND MAY SAVE ALL LUGGAGE

Pursers Check Shows Five Missing But Actual Count Impossible

San Francisco, June 16.—With 206 of the passengers and crew of the steamer Bear accounted for by the San Francisco and Portland Steamship company owners of the vessel, it was declared today that only five perished in the wreck of the coast liner on Blunts Reef, fifteen miles south of Eureka.

The corpses of the five known to have drowned have all been found. They came ashore near Cape Mendocino, where two of the lifeboats upset. The dead are:

William T. McLean, steerage passenger.

Herman Rose, ship's butcher.

Ferdinand Rossi, second cook.

Miss Aileen Green, Portland.

One unidentified woman's body.

Five of the passengers disappeared after reporting themselves safe but George L. Blair, general manager of the line, believed this due to the confusion at Eureka.

The two lifeboats which capsized were caught broadside to the surf and rolled over. All the occupants wore lifebelts and people ashore threw ropes and helped them land, but the five that perished were unable to keep their heads above water even with the aid of the lifebelts. Their corpses floated ashore almost as quickly as the survivors swam there. One of the upsets was said to have been caused by a passenger's dog jumping overboard. A woman reached after it, knocked one of the oars from its lock and allowed the boat to turn sideways to the breakers.

When they reached the strand the passengers were obliged to bury themselves in the sand for warmth. Later they were taken to the ranch houses.

Most of the passengers, who were taken to Eureka in the tug Relief and the steamer Grace Dollar, started for San Francisco this morning over the Northwestern Pacific railroad at 8:15 o'clock. Survivors who reached Capetown were taken aboard at Ferndale.

Survivors told many thrilling stories of heroism in the face of grave danger when the Bear struck the reef. Passengers rushed on deck in their night clothes, but were sent back by the captain to dress. When the lifeboats upset one woman saved her baby by holding it high above her head while she struggled in the surf.

The Bear is still hard and fast on Blunt's Reef today and it is feared she will be a total loss. Captain Nopander and part of the crew will probably remain at Eureka, intending to revisit the scene and carefully investigate to ascertain whether there is any hope of saving the liner.

Wreck Holds Together

Eureka, Cal., June 16.—Riding easily in a light sea, the coast liner Bear remained on the rocks of Blunt's Reef today in no immediate danger of breaking up. Frequent trips were made to the wreck by sailors on a raft, attached to an overhead trolley cable. The surf which upset two lifeboats and drowned five victims early Thursday was so calm that no danger was felt in visiting the stranded

(Continued on Page Five.)

Th' best way t' git along with a wife is t' put her on a salary.

GERMANS RUSHING TROOPS TO WEST BELGIAN FRONT

Preparing to Meet Great Allied Offensive Which Is Expected Daily

CZERNOWITZ REPORTED CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS

Seven Fierce Charges Made by Germans Up Slopes of Dead Man's Hill

London, June 16.—With Czernowitz semi-officially reported captured the Russian offensive is now driving westward toward Stanislau in an effort to completely cut the Austrians defenses between Lemberg and all of the southern points of the line.

If the Russians are successful, the Austrian army will either to have to hold its ground or retreat through the Carpathians and down to the plains of Hungary. For the Russians to reach and occupy the rich farming country of the plains would be a serious blow to the central powers, now practically dependent on the coming harvest for enough food to enable them to continue the war.

Reports from Berlin, Petrograd and Vienna all make patent that the Austrians in an effort to prevent the complete cut have stiffened their defense.

The Russians continued to advance in the indentation they have made in the line at Lutsk.

Germans Strengthen Lines.

London, June 16.—The Germans, apprehensive of a big allied offensive on the west front are continually reinforcing their lines there, dispatches from Holland agree. From Knocke in the Belgian territory occupied by the Germans troop laden tram cars are going toward the front in a never ending procession. These are covered with green boughs to prevent the allied airmen from seeing them readily.

On the streets here, in the clubs, in the restaurants and on the trains persons discuss with marked interest the cryptic sentence in the French semi-official report on Wednesday which reads:

"The Germans in front of Verdun are maintaining an attitude of expectation in view of the menace of events which they feel sure are becoming more and more imminent."

To most it means that the drive is soon to start at the strategic moment when the increasing momentum of the Russian drive will leave the German commanders with no choice but to have their line smashed somewhere either in France or Russia.

Fierce Fighting at Verdun.

Paris, June 16.—After a period of infantry inaction of 48 hours, the Germans launched violent infantry attacks against the Thaumont farm Caillette woods sector of the Verdun front, east bank of the Meuse, last night says the French official statement today. All of the attacks were repulsed.

At times the French atrillery fire was so heavy that the Germans were killed in their trenches before they were able to flee.

"On the west bank of the Meuse," said the statement, "the Germans launched seven counter attacks on the slope of Dead Man's hill. All of these were repulsed, the French imprisoning 185 Germans.

"On the east bank, toward 6 p. m., the Germans made a powerful offensive north of Thiaumont form from Hill 321 to 320. All the attacks were checked by the fire of our machine guns, the Germans losing heavily. Further attacks were launched at 10 p. m. on the edge of Caillette woods. These were checked by French curtain fire. The Germans were unable at some points to jump out of their trenches."

In the official statement of last night the French claimed the capture of 130 prisoners when they took a German trench south of Dead Man's hill.

French Are Repulsed.

Berlin, via London, June 16.—The French forces on the southern edge of Dead Man's hill were driven back by German forces, the official war office statement said today.

German troops took 246 prisoners and several Maxim guns.

In the region of Thiaumont minor engagements favored the Germans. At other points artillery engagements took place.

17 YEAR OLD PITCHER

Boston, Mass., June 16.—Connie Mack has signed Harold Crisp, 17 year old pitcher of the Needham, Mass., high school, to play with the Athletics.

BAD FOREST FIRE

Winnipeg, Man., June 16.—A forest fire is sweeping the timber lands near Pernie, B. C., on Crow's Nest pass today. Fanned by a high wind, it is reported to be spreading rapidly.

Democratic Platform Is Broad In Its Views and Lofty In Sentiment

By Lowell Mellett.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—Unmeasured denunciation of the hyphenated American and a lauding of democracy's achievements during the past three years promise of additional labor legislation, a fervid endorsement of Americanism and preparedness—these were the principal planks in the platform submitted to the democratic national convention today by a resolutions committee that wound up a continuous 22 hour session full of fight and pepper.

Woman suffrage, one of the principal bones of contention, was held to be a state issue and not one for decision by a constitutional amendment. It was a lengthy document. Twenty-five "planks" constituted it and democracy's "pointing to pride," promises, pledged for the future and endorsement of the past were limned in about 5,000 words.

The platform held "revolting" the thought of intervention in Mexico.

The fight on the platform started at 10 o'clock Thursday night. Three changes were made in the draft as submitted by the president. They were on the Mexican, suffrage and tariff planks. The main fight came on the declarations as to suffrage and Mexico, but with the draft completed, Senator Stone announced the president thoroughly approved the document as finally drawn.

The fight on suffrage lasted five or six hours. It was between the western and southern states. Judge King, of Oregon, Judge Baker, of California, and Senator Pittman led the fight for a thorough-going endorsement.

Governor Ferguson and Governor Stanley, of Kentucky, led the fight against it. The opposition was largely from the south. The plank is regarded as distinctly unsatisfactory by leaders of the woman's party and the Congressional Union.

The democratic party in national convention assembled adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement.

The endorsement of the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency.

Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The republican pary, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under republican administration—long the refuge of the money trust — has been supplanted by the federal reserve act, a true democracy of credit under govenment contol which already proved a financial oulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the working man the right of vountary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching two and one half million additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the postoffice system on a self-supporting basis, with an actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the people of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the worlds productions and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be closed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which directly affected the life and industry of all nations are bringing about economic changes more varied and far reaching than the world has ever before experienced.

In order to ascertain just what these changes may be, the democratic congress is providing for a non-partisan

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NOMINATIONS ARE MADE BY ACCLAIM MID RIOT OF NOISE

Great Demonstration Welcomed Mention of President Wilson's Name

NO BALLOTS TAKEN BUT VOTE WAS ONE GREAT AYE

No Opposition to Marshall—It Was All Over Four Minutes to Midnight

Coliseum, St. Louis, June 16.—The convention in last night's session, plainly showed it was weary of further delay—anxious to finish up and go home. That feeling was even more pronounced when the delegates awoke with sore throats or aching arms and legs from the over use they gave such organs and parts in last night's outburst of cheering and noise accorded President Wilson and his running mate. Democracy's convention history, with the climax four years ago at Baltimore, has recorded many a stirring night session, but seldom any more picturesque than last night's meeting. A tremendous crowd took every inch of space in the great auditorium—and remained until both Wilson and Marshall had been nominated. Outside all the city police reserves had to be called to quell a riot of disappointed spectators. There was considerable criticism of the police today for their utter refusal to recguize credentials of national committeemen delegates or newspapermen in this throng outside. Many with full credentials were even roughly handled. Doorkeepers with large circles of acquaintances had smuggled in their friends without tickets and they overflowed everywhere—in press stands, clinging to the railings, sitting in the aisles and perched on window ledges.

Fire Department Takes Charge

Before the convention was called to order the coliseum was so full that the fire department took charge of the entrances and permitted no more to come in. William J. Bryan, however, managed to get by and got his usual uproarious reception as he took his seat.

At 9:15 o'clock Chairman James rapped the convention to order. The Rev. W. J. Hardesty, chaplan of the Missouri senate, offered a prayer.

The crowd yielded to the rasping of the gavel long enough to hear the prayer and then renewed its demands for a speech from Bryan. Chairman James admonished the galleries.

Senator Thompson then moved a suspension of the rules to permit Mr. Bryan to speak. While the motion was put there were some "noes," but the chairman ruled two-thirds had voted in favor.

A committee headed by Senator Kern, of Indiana, escorted Mr. Bryan to the speaker's place, while the floor and galleries roared their approval.

Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, acted in the role of an officer of one of the entrances, aiding the police in trying to control the crowd.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking word came in from time to time of leaders marooned outside and of more than 200 delegates who could not enter. Rescuing parties of officers went out and got them inside. Norman E Mack, the natiinal committeeman from New York, and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, were among those who struggled for nearly an hour to gain recognition before getting through the lines.

Marooned Delegates Rescued

Chairman James directed the police to go to the entrances and admit all delegates, alternates and members of the press marooned outside.

Then the roll of the states was called for nominations. Alabama yielded to New Jersey, and Judge John W. Wescott began his speech nominating President Wilson.

Applause was given to Judge Wescott's remarks on the administration's policy toward Mexico. The crowd was attentive and quiet. It voiced approval of America's maintenance of international law. Some of the crowd, however, were eager for the nomination.

"ame him, name him," came cries from the galleries.

As Judge Wescott closed with a mention of the name "Woodrow Wilson," the crowd broke into a great demonstration. Moving picture flashlights blazed, and flags were paraded in front of the stand. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," while a huge banner bearing the president's likeness was unfurled from the roof of the hall. The delegates began a parade bearing state stanchions.

Women delegates were among the paraders in the aisles. Senators and representatives helped carry banners. Senator Hughes personally bore the New Jersey flag.

Crowd Joins in Singing Medley

Sergeant-at-arms Martin stirred up

(Continued on Page Three.)

RACE ENTRIES ALL MADE CONVENTION ADJOURNS TODAY

Committee Worked All Night On Platform, Disagree On Suffrage

MINORITY INSISTED ON CONGRESS ACTING ON IT

Platform Was Adopted As Reported by Committee, and Convention Adjourned

By Perry Arnold.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

St. Louis, Mo., June 16.—The complete harmony program for the democratic national convention was "busted wide open" today. Harmony reached its climax near midnight when President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were re-nominated by acclamation.

At 7 o'clock, when the resolutions committee was putting the finishing touches on its report after 22 hours continuous session, it was apparent that at least one fight of that long grind would be carried to the floor of the convention.

This was in relation to woman suffrage. The committee fought out the equal ballot pledge for hours. It defeated, 20 to 22, a plank for a straight out declaration in favor of a federal constitutional amendment to give women the vote. It adopted by a vote of 25 to 20, the following statement:

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states, upon the same terms as men."

This substitute was entirely unsatisfactory to the suffrage workers. It was regarded by them as a mere subterfuge — a "passing of the buck" to the states. The workers for a straight out suffrage endorsement were indignant and openly voiced their declaration of offering from the floor a substitute which would commit the party to open and complete accord in a constitutional amendment granting extension of the ballot.

Committee Won Out.

It was a motley crowd of politicians and statesmen who wound up their platform building early this morning. The room on the second floor of the Planters hotel in which they met was a sight to behold. Its floor was littered with dead and stale cigar stumps, with paper, matches and debris; the air hung heavy in the bright morning sunlight with the smell of sweaty bodies and putrid cigar smoke. Members of the resolutions committee themselves were frazzled—their eyes rimmed with red from the long tense debate, their faces lined with deep wrinkles of exhaustion and their voices hoarse with excitement and straining in the constant argument and debates. Nobody's temper actually broke down, but there were some near casualties. Not since 7 o'clock last night has either Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, nor Senator Walsh of Montana, left the room in which committee met.

The language of the Mexican plank and of that referring to the democratic foreign policy were also stumbling blocks with the suffrage resolution. There may be an open airing of these differences from the floor of the convention when the break comes on woman suffrage.

Old timers in democratic ranks were actually pleased with the split in the resoutions committee and the threatening airing of differences on the convention floor. They held a democratic convention wouldn't be true to life if something didn't result in a row or near row—and the 1916 convention has been entirely too tame, in their opinion, to live up to the best traditions of the party. On Wednesday if any democrat had dared to predict there would have been any difference of opinion in platform, he would probably have been laughed down in derision. The platform was the main thing on which it was thought the party was in complete accord. Its skeleton foundation had been prepared by President Wilson and it was assumed all the resolutions committee would have to do was to fill it with choice words and tack on some weatherboarding to make it weather proof.

But the carpenters had different ideas as to the sort of planking to be used and the row was on. Democracy will have at least a bit of a fight on its hands when the convention meets at 11 o'clock.

Committee Report.

After a period of waiting during which Senator Reed of Missouri, delivered an address, Senator Stone of Missouri, was recognized at 12:30 to submit a report of the committee on resolutions.

Senator Reed eloquently lauded democracy's record and prophesied victory.

He pointed to the fact that the republicans did not dare to nominate at

(Continued on Page Three.)

ALIBI LETTERS AND DEATH TRYST ARE CRUCIAL POINTS

Experts Insist Cyanide That Caused Death Was Taken In Liquid Form

SPOTS MADE BY CYANIDE ARE KEPT BEFORE JURY

Fate of Orpet May Depend On Whether Poison Was Liquid or Powder

Courtroom, Waukegan, Ill., June 16.—The "three spots" took their place in the tangled story of Marion Lambert's death today along with the "Three Oaks" the "eternal triangle", the "alibi letters" and the "tryst of death," as the crucial points in the case on which hinges the fate of Will Orpet, charged with Marion's murder.

The spots—tiny circular marks on Marion Lambert's coat, made by cyanide of potassium—were brought before the jury constantly today.

Dr. Ralph J. Webster, chemist who brought the spots in the limelight by his testimony, was cross examined by the defense today.

He was forced to an admission that the coat was not brought to him until May 5, months after Marion's death. The defense sought to infer that anything might have happened to Marion's coat in the meantime.

For a minute in his cross examination today, Dr. Webster raised the hopes of the prosecution. Then he shattered them.

A handkerchief, taken from Orpet's room at Madison, Wis., was introduced in evidence.

"I found cyanide in this handkerchief when I analyzed it," he said.

The crowded court room waited expectantly.

"But," he added, "that indicates nothing. The cyanide was a minute quantity and came from Orpet's nostrils or lungs. We all have cyanide in our bodies."

Webster said no cyanide was found in other articles of clothing taken from Orpet's room.

The defense sought vainly to force Dr. Webster into an admission that he was not certain the cyanide that killed Marion was in liquid from. The chemist said everything indicated it was a liquid.

William D. McNally, chemist in the Cook county coroner's office, corroborated Dr. Webster in nearly every detail. He aided in the analysis of Marion's viscera and of her clothing. The cyanide was in a liquid form, he said.

Frederick Wembam, an undertaker, admitted on the stand that when Marion's body was brought to his morgue it was frozen and that he placed kerosene stoves beneath it to thaw it out. The coat that bore the cyanide spots was thrown over the body at the time, Wembam admitted. The defense sought to show that this thawing out process might account in some way for the spots even if the cyanide was originally in a powder form.

The state called Wembam for redirect examination.

"When Mr. Dady examined the coat in your morgue, did he put anything on it?" Wembam was asked.

"No."

"How do you know?"

"Because Dady asked me particularly to watch his every move and I did."

BODY OF BAKER WOMAN

Portland, Or., June 16.—The body of the fifth victim of the wreck of the coast liner Bear, which struck a reef off the California coast, is believed to be that of Miss Helen Fish, a school teacher of Baker, Or.

PITCHED "NO HIT" GAME

Boston, Mass, June 16.—Hughes of the Boston Braves, shut out Pittsburg this afternoon without a hit. The twirler was invincible and the Braves won to 0.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Fair tonight and Saturday, not so warm interior west portion Saturday; winds mostly northerly.