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CAPITAL JOURNAL, SALEM, OREGON

Market Sluggish and Prices Unchanged

New York, June 20.—The New York Evening Sun financial review today says:

Following a rather indifferent opening of the stock market today, in which the general list moved uncertainly within narrow limits, a disposition was manifested on the part of the professional element to launch a bull movement in the hope of arresting the declining tendency of Monday. The attempt of the traders was only partially successful and it soon became evident there was enough stock to be had from outside sources, particularly from western points, to keep prices quite within bounds.

The reply of the secretary of state to the recent Carranza ultimatum, amounting to a severe indictment of the first chief of the de facto government, shared interest with the mobilization of the state militia. As a market influencer, however, the reply was negligible at this time.

The railroad list showed, perhaps, the most consistent strength and activity with especial buoyancy in Reading and Rock Island, the latter advancing one point. Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western and others made gains of from one to two points.

The Mexican issues, such as American Smelting and Refining, Southern Pacific, Green Cananea and the like,

rallied from their losses of yesterday and made further gains of one to three points. In the later trading there was a general reactionary decline from the high level of the day and the trading almost came to a standstill at times.

A New, Harmless Way
to Banish Hairy Growth

(Beauty Topics)

By following this suggestion any woman can, in the privacy of her own home, remove every trace of hair or fuzz from her face. With powdered delatone and water mix enough paste to cover the not wanted hairs; apply in 2 or 3 minutes rub off and wash the skin. This method is unailing, harmless and quick in results, but care should be employed to get the genuine delatone.

As a Rule our Want Ads Bring just the results you want Try one to-morrow and see if you don't get just what you want

The Nation's Favorite

Butter Nut

There Is No Better

NOTE RECITES OUR LONG SUFFERING

(Continued from Page One.)

ruthless brutality, but unprovoked acts of mutilation were perpetrated. Notwithstanding representations to General Carranza and the promise of General Nefarret to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October a passenger train was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed seven miles north of Brownsville, and an attack was made upon United States troops at the same place several days later.

"Since these attacks leaders of the bandits, well known to both the American civil and military authorities as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that government, but encouragement and aid as well."

Points Out Depredations.

Secretary Lansing then takes up, in considerable detail, the more notorious "depredations" against Americans in Mexico and on American border towns. Among these instances all of which heretofore have been told in detailed press accounts, being largely verified, are the Santa Ysabel massacre of 18 Americans and the Columbus, N. M., raid which the note declares, were carried out by Villa.

Following the Cusi minnik property raid in January, the note states, Carranza authorities were appealed to for protection which was not given.

Lansing emphasizes the point that Ambassador Arredondo "repeatedly gave assurances" that American lives would be protected, but, it is said, no move was made that appeared to be following on these assurances. It is pointed out "that so far as is known only a single man personally connected with this (the Santa Ysabel) massacre has been brought to justice by the Mexican authorities."

"Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans, it was notorious that Villa was operating within 30 miles of Cushing, Chihuahua, and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished to Americans, Villa openly carried on his operations, constantly approaching closer and closer to the border."

"His movements were not impeded by troops of the de facto government and no effectual attempt was made to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans."

Villa Unhindered. "Yet the Mexican authorities were fully cognizant of his movements. * * * Villa's unhindered activities culminated in the unprovoked and cold blooded attacks upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of March 9, the details of which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the heinousness of the crime. After murdering, burning and plundering, Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranza military post at Casas Grandes and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto government stationed there."

"In the face of these depredations, the perpetrators of which General Carranza was unable or possibly considered it inadvisable to apprehend and punish, the United States had no recourse other than employ force to disperse the hands of Mexican outlaws. The marauders engaged in the attack on Columbus were driven back across the border by American cavalry, and subsequently * * * were pursued into Mexico in an effort to capture or destroy them. Without cooperation or assistance * * * despite repeated requests by the United States and without apparent recognition on its (the Carranza forces) part of the desirability of putting an end to these systematic raids, * * * American forces pursued the lawless bands as far as Parral, where the pursuit was halted by the hostility of the Mexicans, presumed to be loyal to the de facto government, who arrayed themselves on the side of outlawry and became, in effect, the protectors of Villa and his band."

Carranza Intimidated. "In this manner, and for these reasons, have the American forces entered Mexican territory, knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto government cannot be blind to the necessity which compelled this government to act and yet it has seen fit to reward groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to this government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It was charged these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto government. Obviously, as immediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement * * * if the expedition was to be effective. Subsequent events and correspondence have demonstrated to the satisfaction of this government that General Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of Villa's band."

Secretary Lansing next takes up in detail Carranza's last demands. Charges that this government had not fully answered a previous communication are flatly denied. Several misstatements, noticeably a quotation carried in the

STOMACH SUFFERERS! READ THIS

So many stomach sufferers have been benefited by a simple prescription of vegetable oils which cured Chicago druggist of chronic stomach, liver and intestinal trouble of years' standing that we want you surely to try this remedy. It is known as Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. One dose will convince you. It usually gives complete and permanent results—even in the most stubborn cases. One dose will convince you. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is sold by leading druggists everywhere with the positive understanding that your money will be refunded without question or quibble if ONE bottle fails to give you absolute satisfaction.

For sale by J. C. Perry, druggist.

Carranza communication and purporting to show this government had formally admitted that the dispersion of the Villa band had been accomplished, are cited.

Unable and Unwilling.

Mention is made of the Mexican government's suggestion that American troops be withdrawn on the ground that Carranza forces are now so disposed as to prevent outlawry and border raiding.

"It was because of these suggestions and General Scott's confidence they would be carried out," says the note, "that he stated in his memorandum, following the conference with General Obregon, that American forces would be gradually withdrawn. It is to be noted that while the American government was willing to agree to this plan, the Carranza government refused to do so."

General Carranza is reminded that even while the border conference was on at El Paso and after American conferees had been assured Carranza troops were able to protect the border, the attack at Glenn Springs occurred. The note continues:

"During the continuance of the El Paso conference, General Scott, you asserted, did not take into consideration the plan proposed by the Mexican government for the protection of the frontier by the reciprocal distribution of troops along the boundary. This proposition was made by General Obregon a number of times, but each time conditioned upon the immediate withdrawal of American troops and the Mexican conferees were invariably informed that immediate withdrawal could not take place, and that therefore it was impossible to discuss the project on that basis."

Carranza Dodges Issue.

"I have noted the fact that your communication is not limited to a discussion of the deplorable conditions existing along the border and their important bearing on peaceful relations of our governments, but that an effort is made to connect it with other circumstances in order to support, if possible, a mistaken interpretation of the attitude of the government of the United States toward Mexico. You state in effect that the American government has placed every obstacle in the way of attaining the pacification of Mexico and that this, as shown by the volume of diplomatic protests in behalf of Americans and by the constant impediment to recognition of the political, economical, and social conditions of the country, by the decided aid lent at one time to Villa by American officers and by the department of state, by the aid extended by the American Catholic clergy to that of Mexico, by the constant activity of the American press in favor of intervention and the interests of American business men, by the shelter and supply of rebels and conspirators on American territory, by the detention of shipments of arms and munitions purchased by the Mexican government and by the detention of machinery intended for their manufacture. In reply to this sweeping charge, I can truthfully affirm that the American government has given every possible encouragement to the de facto government in the pacification of Mexico and the rehabilitation of Mexico. From the moment of its recognition it has had the undivided support of this government."

Carranza Responsible.

Charges in Carranza's note to this government regarding influences in America that have sought to bring about intervention are answered by citation of inflammatory articles that have appeared in Mexican newspapers, despite power of censor held by Carranza. "With the power of censorship," says the note, "so rigorously exercised by the de facto government, the responsibility for this activity cannot, it would seem, be avoided by that government and the issue of the appeal of General Carranza himself in the press of March 12 calling upon the Mexican people to be prepared for an emergency which might arise, and intimating that war with the United States was imminent, evidences the attitude of the de facto government toward these publications."

It should not be a matter of surprise that after such manifestations of hostile feeling the United States was doubtful of the purpose for which the large amount of ammunition was to be used which the de facto government appeared eager to import from this country. However, the policy of the de facto government in refusing to cooperate and in failing to act independently in destroying the Villa bandits, or in otherwise suppressing outlawry in the vicinity of border so as to remove the danger of war materials, while passing southward through this zone, falling into the hands of the enemies of law and order, is, in the opinion of this government, a sufficient ground, even if there were no other, for the refusal to allow such material to be transported into the bandit-infested region."

Unconcealed Hostility.

"Candor compels me to add that the unconcealed hostility of the subordinate military commanders of the de facto government toward the American troops engaged in pursuing the Villa bands and the efforts of the de facto government to compel their withdrawal from Mexican territory by threats and show of military force instead of by aiding in the capture of outlaws constitute a menace to the safety of the American troops and to the peace of the border. As long as this menace continues and there is any evidence of an intention on the part of the de facto government or its military commanders to use force against the American troops instead of co-operating with them, the government of the United States will not permit munitions of war or machinery for their manufacture to be exported from this country to Mexico."

"Having corrected the erroneous statements of fact to which I have adverted the real situation stands forth in its true light. It is admitted that American troops have crossed the international boundary in hot pursuit of the Columbus raiders and without notice or the consent of your government, but the several protestations on the part of this government by the president, by this department and by other American authorities that the object of the expedition was to capture, destroy or completely disperse the Villa bands of outlaws or to turn this duty over to the Mexican authorities when assured that it would be effectively fulfilled, have been carried out in perfect good faith by the United States."

"Its efforts, however, have been obstructed at every point, first, by insistence on a palpably useless agreement which you admit was either not to apply to the present expedition or was to contain impracticable restrictions on its organization and operation; then by actual opposition, encouraged and fostered by the de facto government, to the further advance of the expedition into Villa territory which was followed by the sudden suspension of all negotiations for an agreement for the pursuit of Villa and his followers, and the protection of the frontier; and finally by a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops."

Anarchy Steadily Increases.

"Meantime, conditions of anarchy in the border states of Mexico were continually growing worse. * * * In view of the actual state of affairs as I have outlined it above, I am now in a position to consider the conclusions which you have drawn under your acknowledgment from the erroneous statements of fact which you have set forth. "Your government intimates, if it does not openly charge, that the attitude of the United States is one of insincerity, distrust and suspicion toward the de facto government of Mexico and that the intention of the United States in sending its troops to Mexico is to extend its sovereignty over Mexican territory and not merely for the purpose of pursuing marauders and preventing future raids across the border. The de facto government charges by implication which admits of but one interpretation, that this government has as its object territorial aggrandizement ever at the expense of a war of aggression against a neighbor weakened by years of civil strife. The government of the United States, if it has designs upon the territory of Mexico would have had difficulty in finding during this period of revolution and disorder many plausible arguments for intervention in Mexican affairs. Hoping, however, that the people of Mexico, would through their own efforts restore peace and establish an orderly government, the United States has awaited with patience the consummation of the revolution."

"When the superiority of the revolution led by General Carranza became undoubted, the United States, after conferring with six other of the American republics, recognized unconditionally the present de facto government. I hoped and expected that that government would speedily restore order. "We have Endured Much. "This government has waited month after month for the consummation of its hope and expectation. In spite of increasing discouragements, in spite of repeated provocations to exercise force, * * * the government of the United States has refrained from aggressive action and sought by appeals and moderate, though explicit, demands, to impress upon the de facto government, the seriousness of its situation. "In the face of constantly renewed evidence of the patience and restraint which only a government imbued with usefulness and a sincere respect for the full sovereign rights and national dignity of the Mexican people, would have endured, doubts and suspicions as to the motives of the government of the United States are expressed in your communication of May 22, for which I can imagine no purpose but to impugn the good faith of this government for I find it hard to believe that such imputations are not universally known to be without the least shadow of justification in fact. "Can the de facto government doubt that, if the United States had turned covetous eyes on Mexican territory, it could have found many pretexts in the past for the gratification of its desire? Can that government doubt that months ago, when the war between the revolutionary factions was in progress, a much better opportunity than the present was afforded for American intervention, if such had been the purpose of the United States, as the de facto government now intimates? What motive could this government have had in refraining from taking advantage of such opportunities other than selfish friendship for the Mexican people? "Shipping and Evacuate. "You state that even the American forces along the border 'find themselves physically unable to protect effectively the frontier on the American side.' Obviously, if there is no means of reaching bands roving on Mexican territory and making sudden dashes at night into American territory it is impossible to prevent such invasions unless the frontier is protected by a cordon of troops. No government could be expected to maintain a force of this strength along the boundary of a nation with which it is at peace for the purpose of resisting the onslaughts of a few bands of lawless men, especially when the neighboring states makes no effort to arrest the attacks. The most effective method of preventing raids of this nature, as past experience has fully demonstrated, is to visit punishment or destruction upon the raiders. "It is precisely this plan which the United States desires to follow along the border, without any intention of infringing upon the sovereign rights of her neighbor, but which, although obviously advantageous to the de facto government, it refuses to allow or even countenance. "The Mexican government further protests that it has 'made every effort on its part to protect the frontier' and that it is doing 'all possible to avoid a recurrence of such acts.' Attention is again invited to the well known and unrestricted activity of De La Rosa, Aniceto Piscoano, Pedro Vinos and others in connection with border raids and to the fact that, as I am advised, up to June 4, De La Rosa was still collecting troops at Monterey for the openly avowed attack on Texas border towns, and that Pedro Vinos was recruiting at other places for the same avowed purpose. "No Attempt to Stop Raids. "This does not indicate that the Mexican government is doing 'all possible' to avoid further raids. "It is suggested that the injuries suffered on account of bandit raids are a matter of 'pecuniary reparation' but never the cause for American forces to invade Mexican soil. * * * It has grown to be almost a custom not to settle depredations by money alone, but to quell such disorders and to prevent such crimes by swift and sure punishment. "The de facto government finally

PEERLESS PACIFIC CO. WINS AND LIEN HOLDS

Suit Arose Over Construction of the Ryan Building-- Other Court Decisions

The Peerless Pacific Company was today awarded the victory in its case in the supreme court against W. H. Rogers, the contractor who constructed the Ryan building on South Commercial street in this city. R. R. Ryan and Lizzie P. Ryan, the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Co., the Falls City-Salem Lumber Co. and the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California.

The action, as originally brought in the circuit court, was to establish the validity of a mechanic's lien against the Ryan property. Judge William Galoway ruled that as the material used by Rogers in the building was sold him as a retail dealer and not to be used in the structure, the plaintiff had no valid claim.

In today's opinion, rendered by Justice Beady, Judge Galoway is reversed. The creditor man of the Peerless company testified that Rogers bought the material with the understanding that it was to be used on the Ryan building as the company otherwise would refuse to grant credit.

The laws provide that a person furnishing material for a building shall have a lien on the building if the material is furnished at the instance of an owner or agent. It is further provided that every contractor is held to be an agent of the owner. On these grounds, then, the plaintiff is awarded the final decision and attorneys' fees of \$50.

Other opinions handed down by the court were:

Service and Wright Lumber Co. respondent, versus Stauffer Valley Railway Co., appellant, from Baker county. Reversed and remanded, Justice Beady.

James E. Bradshaw, respondent, versus Provident Trust Co., et al, from Multnomah county, reversed by the court sitting en banc. The action concerned real estate holdings.

Deilah Beem et al, appellants, versus R. C. Mays, guardian of David Troy, respondent. Motion to recall previous mandate denied. This case originated through a misunderstanding as to the accounting of the guardian of the Troy estate. Justice Harris wrote the opinion.

urges that 'if the frontier were duly protected from incursions from Mexico there would be no reason for the existing difficulty.' Thus the de facto government attempts to absolve itself from the first duty of any government, namely the protection of life and property. This is the paramount obligation for which governments are instituted and governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name. This is the duty for which General Carranza, it must be assured, initiated his revolution in Mexico and organized the present government and for which the United States government recognized his government as the de facto government of Mexico.

The government of the United States does not wish to believe that the de facto government approves these marauding attacks; yet, as they continue to be made, they show the Mexican government is unable to suppress them. "Any Attack Means War. "In conclusion, the Mexican government invites the United States to support its 'assurances of friendship with real and effective acts,' which 'can be no other than the immediate withdrawal of the American troops.' For the reasons I have herein fully set forth, this request of the de facto government cannot now be entertained. "Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise this responsibility, the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be glad to have this obligation fulfilled by the de facto government of Mexico. If, on the other hand, the de facto government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that, in case of a refusal to retire these troops, 'there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms,' the government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences. While this government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its national duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

And PEARL WHITE in THE IRON CLAW

BLIGN THEATRE

motored to Salem Sunday to attend the ball game. They were in Salem when the fire broke out at the mill. Mrs. Lloyd A. Reed and children, with Mrs. Reed's little niece Pauline, Richard of Portland will visit here during the summer, returned home from Portland Monday evening. Mrs. Reed went to Canas, Wn., to attend the wedding of her sister Miss Dora Munroe to Mr. Fred R. Copeland of Canas. While at Portland Mrs. Reed attended the show.—Record.

Aumsville News

Emile F. Hunslett of Independence and Miss Rosaline Hogan were married Monday at the bride's home. Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Speer of West Stayton visited Sunday evening at the A. P. Speer home.

Mrs. E. Buff, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson and daughter Sylvia of Silverton visited here Sunday. Claire Donker is exhibiting an agate he found in one of the fields. It is voted a beauty by everyone who sees it.

Mrs. M. E. Porter and children of Turner visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McNeal Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Abner Lewis of Salem and son Clifford Lewis and wife and children, also of Salem, visited at the J. E. Lewis home Sunday.

Dr. A. Bursell and family returned home the first of the week from Portland where they attended the medical and Adventist conventions held there. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. M. Chaine, Miss Myrtle Buff, Miss Edith Brotherton of Salem visited Wednesday evening at the A. P. Speer home.

A. P. Speer, D. W. Lamb, Bland Speer, Sherman Swan and Donald Speer

SMALL AILMENTS

of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels should not be neglected. Nature is thus warning you against some weakness. Under such circumstances, try

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

OREGON Today, Wed., Thurs. OWEN MOORE (Mary Pickford's Husband) AND DOROTHY GISH IN LITTLE MEENA'S ROMANCE 5 Acts 5 HIS LAST LAUGH 3 Reels Royastoma with All Star Comedians Coming Friday and Saturday WM. S. HART in "THE ARYAN"

MARIE DORO Laskie Paramount 1249 IN The Heart of Nora Flynn Verna Cooder in Song TODAY Tomorrow - Thursday YE LIBERTY

TODAY and TOMORROW THE GIRL AND THE GAME And PEARL WHITE in THE IRON CLAW BLIGN THEATRE

YOUTHFUL, BEAUTIFUL SKIN EASY TO HAVE You may be healthy as a bird in the air and still have a poor complexion. Changing seasons and temperature, winds, dust and dirt, are apt to injure any skin, even though the general health be good. When these external influences spoil the complexion, the natural thing is to remove the spoil by external means. Ordinary mercurized wax will do this. It will actually absorb the weather-soiled film-skin, a little each day. In a week or two you'll have a brand new complexion, a new skin. The exquisitely beautiful and youthful complexion thus acquired, comes so easily, without harm or discomfort, there's no reason why any woman should not adopt this simple treatment. Get an ounce of mercurized wax at any drug store, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off mornings. This will not fail in any case. To quickly remove wrinkles, signs of care and age, bathe the face occasionally in a solution of powdered saxolite, 1 oz., dissolved in 1-2 pt. with hazel. The results will surprise you.