

The Daily Capital Journal

FULL LEASED WIRE DISPATCHES

CIRCULATION IS OVER 4000 DAILY

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GREAT GUNS BATTERING THIRD LINE OF DEFENSES

Artillery Thunders Round Up First Line of German Trenches Moved Up Prepare Way For Another Infantry Advance—800 Mile Front—Italian Advance Is Slow But Steady in Trentino Campaign

By Ed L. Keen, (United Press Staff Correspondent.) London, July 5.—The supreme offensive of the allied armies on the western front has entered its second phase with British and French guns preparing the way for another infantry rush against the German lines. The guns that broke down German defensive works and cleared the path for the attack launched last Saturday have been moved up and are directing a terrific cannonade against the German third line of defenses. The artillery spread along a wide front yesterday. Opposite the British front the German artillery is making a stronger reply than during last week's cannonading. German reserves continue to press forward to reinforce the Somme lines. Thus far the kaiser has not shifted troops at any other sector of the western front to meet the allied attack. The reinforcements, it is believed, are coming from the central reserve supply, which the German general staff in the past has shifted from one front to the other in successful offensives. On practically all fronts where the allied armies are now engaged in the great squeeze, the offensives have settled down from spectacular strokes to the systematic grinding in of the Austro-German lines. The Russians alone, now threatening to break out in an offensive along their entire 800 mile front and reported already to have invaded Hungary, are counting their progress by miles each day. The Italians are making steady but very slow progress in their offensive against the Austrians in the Trentino.

Thus far the French, operating in the allied offensive have occupied about four times as much territory, captured more prisoners and generally have appeared more successful than the British north of the Somme. The reasons for the greater French successes as explained today are as follows: The Germans assumed that the French were so busy at Verdun that they would be unable to participate in a joint offensive. They made no unusual preparations to meet a French attack, but with knowledge of the extensive British preparations, they strengthened their lines opposite the British front. North of the Somme where the British are attacking German lines of communication are far stronger than to the south, where French guns already have disorganized the German transport system to some extent by shelling the roads leading from Peronne. The ground north of the Somme is more difficult for an advance, according to British experts, than is the region where the French are operating. Lastly the English feel that the Germans desire to find their most effective blow against the British for the purpose of appeasing popular clamor in Germany, impressing neutrals and possibly creating a demand for peace in England. The English people, however, are not disturbed nor are they jealous over the French successes. They realize that clever French strategy in flanking the German north and south of the marsh lands abutting the Somme has had much to do with the striking French victories in the advance on Peronne. The Germans evidently anticipated a direct frontal attack by the French. It is felt here, however, that mere territorial gains are not a criterion of the ultimate result. The public is generally satisfied that General Haig is steadily accomplishing the real object of the offensive.



Constable Newt Plum's son-in-law lives in a flat an' ever' time he crosses his legs he kicks his wife. Ther promises t' be an unusual amount o' trouble this year for th' feller that prefers 12 loaf.

Building Permits for Month of June

The following building permits were issued from the city recorder's office during the month of June: June 2—P. H. D'Arcy, two-story brick building at 475 Court street, \$5,000. June 3—E. S. Barker, one-story frame residence, 1275 North Cottage street, \$600. June 12—Central Congregational church, 1895 Ferry street, addition to church to cost \$1,200. June 26—John Kirk, two-story frame building, 540 Mill street, \$1,300.

BODY OF WOMAN FOUND IN AUTO WITH MEN

Policemen Arresting Six Men In Auto Finds Body of Sister-in-Law

Salem, Mass., July 5.—Six men were arrested here early today when they were found with the body of a woman lying on the floor of the tonneau of their automobile. They were taken to the police station and booked on a charge of being accessories to an illegal operation. One of the men gave his name as ex-representative Charles R. O'Connell of Peabody. The woman was identified as Miss Margaret Ward. The woman was the sister-in-law of Police Sergeant Charles Duffy, who was one of the two officers to make the arrest. He identified the body. In the car with ex-representative O'Connell was his brother, James O'Connell of Lynn, George A. Bardwell of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, Daniel J. Dineen of Salem, William Conlia of Salem and Thomas Sexton of Peabody. Patrolman Healy noticed the automobile being driven back and forth on Boston street about 4 a. m. He stopped it directly in front of Sergeant Duffy's home and then discovered the body of the dead woman in a sitting position in the tonneau. Duffy came out of his home as Healy stopped the car and the two made the arrest.

TODAY'S BALL SCORES

National	
Brooklyn-New York postponed, rain.	
Philadelphia	R. H. E.
Boston	2 7 2
Rixey and Burns; Barnes, Hughes and Gowdy.	1 3 1
Cincinnati	R. H. E.
St. Louis	1 9 1
Toney and Wingo; Williams and Gonzales.	4 4 0
Chicago	R. H. E.
Pittsburg	4 6 2
Hendrix, Lavender and Fischer; Miller, Harmon and Wilson.	3 6 3
American	
New York	R. H. E.
Washington	9 16 1
Keating and Walters; Ayers, Rice and Henry.	1 4 2
Boston-Philadelphia postponed, rain.	
Only Americans scheduled.	

Peaceful Tone of Reply Is Due to Gompers and Other Labor Leaders

Washington, July 5.—The Mexican note delivered today by Mexican Ambassador Arredondo to Secretary Lansing is expected to pave the way for peaceful readjustment of strained relations between the United States and Mexico. If so it will reveal a remarkable bit of unofficial diplomacy. There was a time, it became known today, when General Carranza had framed and practically was ready to send a defiant reply to the demands of President Wilson. This was little more than a week ago. Then the unofficial diplomats got busy. They include American and Mexican labor leaders and various persons sympathetic with the cause of labor in the United States. In the last class included Lincoln Steffans, recently a guest of General Carranza for several months. Among the labor leaders is Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor. These men had easy access to the attention of General Carranza—Gompers through the fact that Carranza has worked in close touch with Mexican labor leaders and the latter have endorsed Gompers to him. The Mexican embassy here helped make the way easy for communicating. The group of intermediaries bombarded the first chief without let up. They concentrated on one idea, they now say, that of convincing Carranza that President Wilson was sincere in his wish to keep hands off Mexican internal affairs. They brought every argument at their hand to bear on the Mexican executive to prove to him the president was as anxious as himself to prevent intervention or war. Telegrams went, not only from Washington, but from various other parts of the United States, where there were men in Carranza's confidence. And the defiant note which persons in position to know said today was actually drafted, never was sent. An optimistic advance outline of Carranza's reply to American demands was given out by the embassy yesterday. While embassy attaches in interpreting the message did not indicate Carranza strictly disavowed orders to General Trevino to fire upon American troops, they felt the tone as a whole would give a basis for amicable adjustment of affairs between the two nations. Mexican observers added that President Wilson's pronouncement of policy toward Mexico made it impossible for him now to go to war with the first chief in view of the latter's desire for mediation or direct negotiations to settle troublesome problems. Pan-American countries will seize upon this opportunity to renew mediation proposals, and either these will be accepted or direct negotiations will be undertaken by this government, it is believed.

MILITIA BOYS MAY BE HOME AGAIN IN NEXT FOUR MONTHS

Expected Now That War Will Not Break and Service Will Be Brief

GENERAL PERSHING IN FAVOR OF WITHDRAWAL

If This Is Done Regulars Will Take Place of Militia Guarding Border

By Robert J. Bender (United Press staff correspondent) Washington, July 5.—Unless untoward events develop, militiamen now stationed on the border, or rushing there, probably will be back in their homes within the next four months. How to fill their places, however, is a problem to which President Wilson and army men are giving serious consideration. Men in touch with both the militia and political aspects of the Mexican situation said frankly today that when the glamor of prospective war wears off, as it now seems likely to do, militiamen will seek to avoid the drudgery and camp life and get back to their families and employment. Military men say police work along the border is strictly the regular army's job and that the administration must hasten to the inevitable protests of guardsmen against any long continued border service. Taking these elements into consideration, military men said openly today the stay of the militia will not be long unless an untoward and unexpected situation arises. Moreover, General Pershing's forces doubtless will be back on the border within a brief time, for there is not any reason for continuing them where they are now, it is privately admitted. When the militia is removed, a large or regular army force doubtless will be needed for police duty. About 20,000 men—the first increment under the army reorganization bill, will be available this year; other similar increments will be available each year for the coming four years. But President Wilson could consolidate these increments and obtain them all this year if he chose. The administration has made no decision yet as to what it will do on this point but the proposition is destined to become a vital one within a brief time. Military men say that if some such step is not taken soon the militia system will completely break down through the fact that the national guardsmen will be dissatisfied with more police duty—and no action—while their family perhaps are in want at home. Withdrawal Is Expected By Webb C. Miller (United Press staff correspondent) Columbus, N. M., July 5.—Among military men here today the feeling is growing that orders will be given in a short time for the withdrawal of the American expedition, providing Carranza makes no hostile move. However, no step which could be interpreted as preliminary to withdrawal has been taken, from appearances here. The roads along the expedition's communication lines are still being repaired and supplies are piling up in the American camps. Unofficial information reaching here is to the effect that General Pershing personally favors withdrawal if there is to be no intervention. Establishment of heavy border garrisons and patrols to guard against bandit raids would probably follow retirement from Mexico. In this connection it is said that the militia would probably be held on the border indefinitely. High authority in camp here pointed out today that the continued presence of United States troops in their present position in Mexico has little justification.

INDIA FAMINE STRICKEN

San Francisco, July 5.—Thousands of people in India are facing starvation from famine, according to the statement today of Ram Chandra, editor of a Hindoo newspaper here. He asserts his information came from reliable sources. Chandra declares no rain has fallen in some districts for months, that children fight for tiny particles of food and mothers are dying by the roadside with babies in their arms. The heat, he says, is terrific, withering all crops.

TWO BURN TO DEATH ELEVEN ARE INJURED

Painter Under Arrest Suspected of Starting Fire in Apartment House

San Francisco, July 5.—Garfield Adams, a painter, was under arrest today on suspicion in connection with the fire which swept through the Grand apartments in Golden Gate avenue last night, killing two women and injuring 11 other lodgers. Adams denied having anything to do with the blaze. Mrs. Hazel Harrison, age 23, and Miss Edna Daniels, aged 35, died in the flames. Mrs. Harrison was identified by her ring and white shoes. Miss Daniels suffocated as she sat at her dining room table, and her body was found there. The injured, six of whom were women, were hurt by burns and by severe sprains sustained when they jumped from windows and missed the life nets. Others tumbled from the fire escapes. None are fatally injured. Many firemen were cut and burned. Captain John McGowan of Truck No. 3 carried two women to safety, one under each arm, down a perilous swinging ladder. A huge crowd, blocking streets in all directions, roared its applause above the rumble of the flames as McGowan slowly crept down the rungs. Starting in a pile of papers in the basement, the fire shot through the house with its 27 apartments so rapidly that tenants were trapped in their rooms. One man, starting downstairs to see what caused a crowd to congregate outside, was badly burned around the head by a gust of flames as he opened his door. It is alleged that Adams quarreled with the landlord during the afternoon and that he was ordered to leave. This is the cause for suspicion resting upon him. ranza makes no hostile move. However, no step which could be interpreted as preliminary to withdrawal has been taken, from appearances here. The roads along the expedition's communication lines are still being repaired and supplies are piling up in the American camps. Unofficial information reaching here is to the effect that General Pershing personally favors withdrawal if there is to be no intervention. Establishment of heavy border garrisons and patrols to guard against bandit raids would probably follow retirement from Mexico. In this connection it is said that the militia would probably be held on the border indefinitely. High authority in camp here pointed out today that the continued presence of United States troops in their present position in Mexico has little justification.

CARRANZA'S NOTE OPENS WAY TO ENDING DISPUTE

Secretary Aguilar Points Out That There Are But Two Issues, One the Presence of American Troops in Mexico, the Other the Insecurity of the Border—Promises to Use All Efforts to Correct the Latter and to Meet All Friendly Suggestions of This Country

Washington, July 5.—Completely pacificatory in tone, the Carranza note answering the last two American communications to Mexico was sent to Secretary Lansing today by Ambassador Arredondo. The reply is brief. It emphasized the significance of the immediate release of the American prisoners taken in the Carrizal fight as being indicative of Carranza's sincere desire to work with the United States. Signed by Foreign Minister Aguilar, the note formally announces the de facto government's favorable attitude toward mediation as suggested by Latin-American countries but leaves it to the United States to say whether this method or direct negotiations shall be relied upon to solve the situation. The embarrassment resulting from the presence of American troops in Mexico is again emphasized, but the demand for their withdrawal is not reiterated. The text of the note from General Carranza to Secretary Lansing delivered today, follows: "Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note which I have just received from my government with instructions to present it to your excellency: "Mr. Secretary: Referring to the notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the honor to say to your excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of the desire of this government to reach a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties. The government is anxious to solve the present conflict and it would be unjust if its attitude should be misinterpreted. "It was also the Mexican government that earnestly suggested the plan of cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. This government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the conflict between the two countries to-wit: the American government believes reasonably that the insecurity of its frontiers is a source of difficulty and the Mexican government on its part believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflict. "Therefore, the withdrawal of the American troops on the one hand and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems the solution of which must be the direct object of the efforts of both governments. "The Mexican government is willing to consider in a practical way and prompted by a spirit of concord the remedies which should be applied to the present situation. "Several Latin-American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican government and latter has accepted it in principle. Therefore, the Mexican government only awaits information that the government of the United States would be disposed to accept this mediation for the purpose mentioned above or whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations by both governments. "In the meantime this government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents that may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American government, on its part, may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities of the frontier that may cause new complications. "I will avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed) "C. Aguilar. "Having thus complied with the higher instructions of my government, it affords me pleasure to reiterate to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed) "E. Arredondo." The note was dated July 4.

To Bring Bodies from Carrizal Battle Field

El Paso, Texas, July 5.—Unconfirmed rumors again report Pancho Villa found, today's report placing him in the Rosario neighborhood south of Parral. A train carrying national guard field hospital and signal corps from Pittsburg, commanded by Major General Fred G. Miller, and a field hospital company from Philadelphia under Major Keiser arrived here today. Arrangements for memorial services in honor of the American soldiers who fell at Carrizal provide for the bodies to lay in state at Fort Bliss. It has not been decided whether to inter them in Arlington cemetery or send the bodies to relatives. The special train taking undertakers to the battle field is expected to return with the remains Friday or Saturday.

Will Organize New Company Tonight

Organization of the new volunteer company is to be perfected tonight at a meeting in the armory called for 8 o'clock. At this time a committee on resolutions and nominations will probably be chosen and this committee will report immediately on candidates for captain. The captain may be named tonight, but it is not thought the other officers will be selected yet as the matter of choosing subordinates will be largely in the hands of the captain himself. A number of possibilities are in the field as candidates for captain among whom are Ben S. Via and Oscar B. Gingrich, the two men responsible for the activity which resulted in the recruiting of the company. Via has served in Cuba and was a member of the Black Horse troop of Culver Military academy. Gingrich has had a large experience in things military. The matter of choosing the company letter is up to Judge Gantenbein, of Portland, who is organizing the regiment of which the local company is to be a unit.

Spy Caught But There Is No Law Against It

Washington, July 5.—The justice department bureau of investigation today reported the capture of a Mexican spy on the border saving in his possession a copy of a communication to a Mexican commander giving details of the disposition of American forces along the border. The Mexican has been released owing to lack of proper laws under which to prosecute him.

MRS. SUSIE PIPES HURT

Portland, Ore., July 5.—Mrs. Susie Poppel Pipes, well known violinist, and wife of Attorney John M. Pipes, was seriously injured today when her automobile collided with another machine. She will recover.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Thursday, generally fair; westerly winds.

