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PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

BIG LINER NEW YORK HITS MINE WHEN ALMOST IN PORT

Only One of 17 Bulkheads Broken—No Passengers Were Injured

NORWEGIAN TRAMP SHIP FOUND CARRYING MINES

Germans Have Submarine Releasing Mines So Tide Sweeps Them In

New York, April 10.—Officials of the International Mercantile Marine received reports of the sinking of the American liner New York, stating that all passengers had been landed at a British port.

"The damage," an official said, "according to our cable message, was confined to hold No. 4, which is one of the ship's 15 watertight compartments. Evidently the bulkhead system of the ship worked perfectly."

Passengers on the American liner St. Louis, just arrived, brought word of extraordinary German activity and daring in sowing mines off the entrance to Liverpool harbor.

It is to one of these that the New York must have fallen victim, since she was probably proceeding under pilot at the time she was struck as the British pilots are carefully apprised of the location of the British mine fields.

Passengers on the St. Louis told how German mines had been scattered just before the St. Louis sailed on her outbound trip by a Norwegian tramp vessel. British patrol ships finally decided the Norwegian was suspicious, overhauled her, found mines aboard and, according to reports, promptly took the captain and crew ashore for execution.

The mine sweepers under control of the British admiralty sweep the channel clean of these menaces to navigation several times daily, but the Germans have perfected a submarine mine layer and have succeeded in releasing floating jacks of explosive undetected. The favorite German trick heretofore has been to release a large number of floating mines at that time when the tide will sweep them in toward the inner harbors and into the deep channels.

Arrived Under Own Steam. Washington, April 10.—The American liner New York struck a mine last night while outside Liverpool but her passengers are safe and she is now entering the dock, according to a state department cablegram today.

The message said: "The American liner New York struck mine at 7:40 p. m. last night, five miles outside Liverpool but passengers transferred to other vessels and landed, except four still on ship. No casualties. Proceeding down stream. No entering dock."

The message came from Consul Washington at Liverpool.

The New York is a steel screw steamer of 30,785 tons, built in 1881 by J. & F. Thompson of Glasgow and owned by the International Mercantile Marine company (the American line). The vessel is 517 feet in length and 69 feet beam. She is registered at the port of New York.

The New York was the third armed passenger ship of the American line to sink. The St. Louis, the first, returned yesterday. The St. Paul is now on the other side.

The New York carried seven Americans. Her passenger list included 15 first, 32 second and 21 third class passengers.

ABE MARTIN



When Wilbur Moots' teacher asked him 'I' name three national holidays he said, 'State Fair week, Christmas and 'Th' Follies.' What's become of the time mother that used 'I' any? 'Well, I expect we'd better be puttin' long dresses on Emmy!'

WHATCHAMA COLUMN

By "G. M." Thoughts on Taking a Bath. One doesn't realize, until one gets in a bath tub, how inconveniently the middle of one's back is arranged. You can't climb up over your shoulders with a wash rag and get at it. You can't dart under your armpits and take it by surprise. You cannot in any satisfactory manner reach it. It is inaccessible. Somebody invented a brush once that you could attach to a handle and send out after the middle of your back with a load of surplus soapuds. But either the brush slips off, or the handle is there and the brush is gone.

FORMAL NOTICE OF AUSTRIA'S ACTION

Only Ground Given Is That United States Is At War With Her Ally

Washington, April 10.—Austria broke relations with the United States because of this country's announcement of war state with Germany, Charge d'Affaires of the American embassy at Vienna, called the state department today.

Grew's message was the first word of the break to come to this government direct from Vienna.

The message said: "Minister of foreign affairs has just informed me that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary are broken and he has handed me passports for myself and the members of the embassy. He states that we may leave the monarchy at our convenience and that every possible courtesy will be extended. Am telegraphing consuls to arrange their affairs and proceed to Vienna with a view to leaving for Switzerland if possible at end of week."

Following is translation of text of note handed me by minister: "Imperial and Royal Ministry of the Imperial and Royal house of foreign affairs, Vienna, April 8: "Since the United States of America have declared a state of war existing between it and the Imperial German government, Austria-Hungary, as ally of the German empire, has decided to break off the diplomatic relations with the United States and the Imperial and Royal embassy in Washington has been instructed to inform the department of state to that effect."

While regretting under these circumstances to state a termination of the personal relations which he has had the honor to hold with Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, the undersigned does not fail to place at the former's disposal herewith the passports for a departure from Austria-Hungary of himself and the other members of the embassy.

At the same time the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to renew to the charge d'affaires the expression of his most perfect consideration.

Official.

ARGENTINE WILL NOT YIELD TO PRESSURE

Will Use War Vessels In Transporting Coal—She Says As a Bluff

By Charles P. Stewart. (United Press staff correspondent.) Buenos Aires, April 10.—Argentina is determined not to yield to British and American pressure for lifting of her embargo on wheat, unless it is absolutely necessary. Today feeling against Great Britain reached a acute stage when knowledge of an ominous conference between President Irigoyen and the British minister, Sir Reginald Tower, reached the public.

President Irigoyen today despatched an Argentine transport vessel to Chile to purchase coal. He was also negotiating for a supply of this fuel from Colombia and there was official intimation that the entire Argentine navy might be assigned to carry coal in this way.

It was admitted that unless Argentina is thus able to obtain coal with-holding of such fuel by England and the United States would practically paralyze all industry.

While the United States apparently is supporting England in applying pressure it was known today that American Ambassador Stimson does not agree entirely with Sir Reginald Tower on the facts in the case. Stimson is inclined to agree—and has so reported to Washington—that Argentina may have cause, on account of the shortage of her wheat crop, for putting an embargo on the grain, to prevent the country

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MUNITIONS PLANT EXPLOSION KILLS 101 INJURES 200

Nine Buildings Worth Millions Shattered by Terrific Shocks

BODIES SO MANGLED BUT ONE IS IDENTIFIED

Ground Torn Up As Though On War Front—Supposedly Accident

Chester, Pa., April 10.—Thousands of pounds of explosives intended to man Europe's soldiers today were touched off in some unknown fashion and reaped a horrible harvest of death among young girls and women.

More than one hundred employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works' munitions plant, mainly girls employed in filling shrapnel cases, were missing late this afternoon. Bits of charred bodies scattered over an inclosure of great extent and resembling a European battlefield in the great crater torn out of the earth by the heavy explosions made it difficult to ascertain the exact death list.

An official statement late this afternoon from Colonel White of Chester said 101 were known to be dead. All the bodies had then been taken from the ruins.

Although this number of dead was officially reported, it was impossible to secure the names because the bodies were all so badly charred it was impossible to ascertain in many cases even whether they were men or women.

Coroner White stated that there was only one woman who had been taken from the wreckage that could ever possibly be identified.

Two hospitals were filled with injured. The list will reach nearly two hundred. Many cannot live. Their bodies were torn and twisted by the heavy explosions or burned by the terrific heat, their features blackened and well nigh unrecognizable.

Anguishing scenes occurred around the site of the explosion. Armed guards inspired by wild rumors of German plots and determined to search out the truth of such rumors, coldly flung back weeping relatives of those known to have been employed in the plant where the explosion occurred.

Shaken As by Earthquake. The cries of the sorrowing ones rose all afternoon above the sound of intermittent popping of shells.

Occasionally shells would bring out black bits of flesh of the dead, or terribly injured survivors.

Two hospitals, the Crozier and the Phillips, were soon filled with suffering patients.

The Red Cross societies of Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Chester, Warrenton and other nearby cities, are being mobilized by the German-American war fund, at once to the aid of the stricken city, all nurses and physicians answering at once.

The explosion was the most violent and the most horrible of any of the munitions catastrophes that have occurred in America.

Philadelphia was shaken as if by an earthquake.

Three distinct explosions occurred before the full mass of the deadly materials began popping off. A fire started at once, its flames engulfing the few that survived the stunning shock of the explosions.

So many of the victims who survived are unconscious or delirious from their injuries and so many of the dead were literally burned crisp that it may be several days before a complete list is available.

For a time the authorities forcibly

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GIVES UP ITS CLAIM

Petrograd, April 10.—The provisional government today announced relinquishment of its claim for Russia on Constantinople as part of the price of peace, as previously stated by the bureaucratic regime.

The proclamation specifically explains: "The government deems it a duty to declare that free Russia does not aim at domination of other nations, nor the occupation by force of foreign territory."

"Russia does not lust for strengthening of her power abroad at the expense of other nations."

"The government does not aim to subjugate or humiliate anyone."

"These principles constitute the basis of its foreign policy."

CONGRESSMAN DEAD

Washington, April 10.—Representative Henry R. Helgeson, of North Dakota, republican, died of appendicitis this afternoon. He was announced at the capital. He had been ill several days.

Helgeson was operated on for appendicitis two weeks ago. Blood poisoning subsequently set in and death came shortly after 2 o'clock.

TURKEY IS NEXT

Washington, April 10.—Turkey is expected to follow the course of Austria and break relations with the United States.

All preparations for meeting this new development are being made by this government. It was stated today that in event of a break, Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople would probably have to return home on the gunboat Scorpion, now lying outside Constantinople.

FROM ENDS OF EARTH

San Francisco, April 10.—Read Admiral Robert E. Peary, who discovered the North Pole, will appear on the platform with Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, R. N., when the latter lectures here today on his experiences in the Antarctic.

Shackleton announced that he would deliver a few lectures before sailing for England where he will return to duty in the British navy.

PASSED DEFENSE BILL

Madison, Wis., April 10.—With but one dissenting voice, the Wisconsin assembly today passed the state council for defense bill, providing for a commission of 12 citizens, selected from all walks of life, to mobilize Wisconsin military and naval resources. The bill was then rushed to the senate, where it was passed, 32 to 0. It now goes to the governor, who will sign it.

SENATE FOR SUFFRAGE

Madison, Wis., April 10.—Taking the opponents of woman suffrage by surprise, the Wisconsin senate today passed under a suspension of rules, 20 to 12, the Skogmo bill, providing for a state-wide vote on full suffrage for women in November, 1918. The bill now goes to the assembly.

Klamath Falls will elect five councilmen May 7, but so far no interest is taken in the election "on account of the war."

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WAR WORK GRINDS STEADILY ON IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Congressional Committee is Busy On Spy Bills and Bond Issue

CABINET MEETING HAS MANY GRAVE PROBLEMS

Chairman Kitchin Says He Will Rush All War Measures

By Robert J. Bender. (United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, April 10.—War work ground steadily along in all government departments today.

Congressional committees were busy on spy bills, the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue and preparation of the army bill.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, furnish- ed the only relief from the drab background of war preparation. With a broad smile and his usual alacrity, he bounded up the white house steps to "talk a little business" with President Wilson—and incidentally set the news- papermen and white house employes "on their ears" for a time.

The colonel laid before the president the details of his plan to send a volunteer division to the European battle front. The president doubtless "in his own due time" will render a decision, he said, when he came out.

Before meeting with his cabinet, President Wilson took a little time to exert pressure on Representative Anthony, republican opponent to the conscription bill in the house military affairs committee. Secretary Baker had already spent the morning with the committee at the capitol arguing in favor of the bill.

No Longer Opposes It

Representative Kitchin, chairman of the house ways and means committee, returned to town and announced his willingness to handle all war measures in spite of his stand against war. His opposition ended, he said, with the passage of the war resolution.

He called his committee together this afternoon to take up the bond issue bill and it was the intention to report the bill out late today, introducing it into the house tomorrow and pass it some time Thursday.

Some "vicious" developed, however, among republicans and democrats as a result of not being let in on the details of administration "work."

While the business of war occupied the government, its grim realities were brought forcibly to the front in the news of the day.

American liner New York strikes a mine.

Baldwin Locomotive munition works blown up by explosion.

Charge Grew at Vienna officially reports breaking of relations by Austria.

Cabinet Met Today

Washington, April 10.—The cabinet meeting today on the fifth day of the war, had to consider: "The Austrian break."

Opposition with congress on the administration war measures, and: The announced plans for financing the struggle.

Perhaps the most serious proposition before the cabinet today was that of congressional opposition to the selective conscription idea. Congress, instead of meeting the emergency quickly and unflinchingly, is hesitating. President Wilson himself has attempted—probably successfully—to stem the anti-draft spirit within the military committee itself.

However, the general view today was that this revolt against the administration plans would crumble.

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Will Take Stock of Wool In Northwest

Portland, Or., April 10.—A canvass of all the wool in the northwest warehouses, similar to the canvases now being undertaken in eastern wool centers, will be undertaken by the government. Local wool men declare today that government control of the wool trade, including the arbitrary regulation of prices is not far distant.

Because of the great amount of wool required for sailors' and soldiers' uniforms, blankets and various other items, the government is expected to be in the market for all or nearly all the wool produced in this country this year. It is understood here that the government proposes to commandeer all the wool it needs. All that remains will then be sold for domestic consumption but the government, it is believed, will fix the prices.

Wool growers in the northwest declare their willingness to turn over their crop to the government at a reasonable figure.

WAR SPIRIT ROUSED THROUGHOUT BRAZIL

Confirmation of Story of Sinking Brazilian Ship Stirs to Frenzy

By H. B. Robertson. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 10.—War loomed as more likely than mere diplomatic rupture between Brazil and Germany today. The city seethed with demand for instant hostilities. Foreign Minister Muller was reported to have resigned with other members of the cabinet.

It was understood passports for the German minister and the German consul had already been signed, ready for instant delivery.

President Bras' decision to take this step followed a formal report from the Brazilian minister in Paris corroborating in full the story of the captain of the Brazilian steamer Parana as to the circumstances of the sinking of that vessel by a German U-boat. Every detail of the original story, including the unwarmed attack, the firing of shells on the sinking vessel, the deaths of three Brazilians by the explosion of the torpedo and the twelve hours of suffering in open boats endured by the survivors—many of them wounded—was said to have been fully confirmed.

It is expected that Switzerland would assume charge of Brazilian interests in Berlin.

Minister of Marine Affairs today ordered a general mobilization of the Brazilian navy and the Brazilian army.

When the "sinking" occurred, one of the Brazilian minister's private secretaries, who had been in the city at the time, was reported to have been killed.

The public on this free hand, today apparently regarded the diplomatic break as purely a preliminary step to war.

ROOSEVELT CALLS ON PRESIDENT WILSON

Says He Wanted To See About Raising a Division for Service

Washington, April 10.—Expressing himself as "heart and soul" in favor of obligatory military training, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt held a "war conference" with President Wilson today.

He wanted to outline in detail his plans for sending a division of twenty thousand men to France and upon leaving the white house expressed the opinion that President Wilson would re-

(Continued on page two.)

GREAT SMASH IS MADE BY BRITISH ON 15 MILE FRONT

Haig Drives Wedge Through Four Systems of Strong Trenches

9,000 PRISONERS TAKEN AND DRIVE UNCHECKED

A Small Advance Will Place German Flank In Grave Danger

By William Philip Simms. (United Press staff correspondent.)

With the British Armies Afield, April 10.—There is every reason to believe that by tonight the Great British smash will have welded Field Marshal Haig 15,000 prisoners and between 50 and 100 guns. The driving force of the great offensive was unhampered today, even with bitter opposition from the enemy.

While these figures are unofficial they are based on careful estimates and calculations.

The British have advanced to a point four miles to the east of Arras and have stormed four systems of trenches along the north bank of the canal to Briand, which were famous for their bearded strength.

To the south of the Scarpe today the British were facing the last system of the German line, which is nearly opposite the famous "Hindenburg line." From this point the fighting front runs by Feuchy Chapelle to the east to Neuville Vitasse and southward. All along in this section the troops are now facing the Hindenburg defenses.

The fighting had not slackened in the slightest degree today. The troops are immensely pleased to be moving again after the inaction of trench warfare.

The "spring offensive" comes, oddly enough, in the coldest April weather in 50 years; to the accompaniment of a gale of blowing snow and sleet which bites singularly into the faces of men but fails to dampen their spirits.

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Strong Points Taken

London, April 10.—After fighting against the opposition of Field Marshal Haig, the British army today captured several strong points in the line.

When the "sinking" occurred, one of the British minister's private secretaries, who had been in the city at the time, was reported to have been killed.

There was severe fighting during the night at the northern end of Vimy ridge," he said. "The enemy was ejected and a counter attack by them failed. The eastern slope was cleared and counter attacks repulsed."

"In the neighborhood of St. Quentin," the report continued, "the enemy was driven from the high ground between LeVarguer and Hargicourt."

Fauconux is about three and a half miles northeast of Arras, in the direction of Vitry-En-Artois and Douai.

Hargicourt is on a line with Fresnoy-Le-Petit, Pontra and Maisemey, all about two and a half miles distant from the main line of German communications between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Flank Is in Danger

London, April 11.—England was prepared today for vast casualty lists but steered to sacrifices by knowledge that Field Marshal Haig's sledge-hammer

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THE WEATHER



THE NEW SUPERDREADNAUGHT NEW MEXICO TO BE LAUNCHED IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD ON APRIL 23. SHE IS ONE OF OUR NEWEST TYPE BATTLE SHIPS

