

\*\*\*\*\*  
5250 CIRCULATION  
(28,000 READERS DAILY)  
Only Circulation in Salem Quar-  
anteed by the Audit Bureau of  
Circulations.  
FULL LEASED WIRE  
DISPATCHES  
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE  
VALLEY NEWS SERVICE  
\*\*\*\*\*

# The Daily Astorian Journal

\*\*\*\*\*  
Weather Report.  
Oregon: Tonight and Tues-  
day fair, warmer Tuesday, gen-  
tly westerly winds.  
\*\*\*\*\*

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 131--EIGHT PAGES SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY JUNE 16, 1919 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## U. S. TROOPS CROSS BORDER, ENTER JUAREZ

### Infantry and Cavalry Are Marching Against Bandits

#### Advance Starts Late Sunday With Armored Cars in Lead Units All Recalled Today

El Paso, Texas, June 16.—(United Press.)—"Our work is finished. I will order our troops from Juarez this noon, certainly today," said General J. B. Erwin, commanding the border district.

American troops completely routed the Villistas in and around Juarez this morning, driving them "in every direction," said Erwin.

The total American casualties so far reported were only two slightly wounded.

General Erwin stated that the Americans reported counting 30 dead Villistas in and around Juarez. The total Villistas casualties is probably much larger.

Bandits Scatter Soon  
Within thirty minutes after advancing against the Villistas entrenched at the Juarez racetrack, negro troops of the 24th United States infantry had scattered the Mexicans. The fighting occurred by moonlight shortly after 2 a. m. and this apparently accounts for the comparative minor casualties.

The Villistas stood their ground for only a few minutes, the superior American infantry equipment in rifles and machine guns completing the work where the artillery from the American side left off. Rocket flares were used

\*\*\*\*\*  
**U. S. CASUALTIES LIGHT**  
\*\*\*\*\*  
El Paso, Texas, June 15.—Following a second engagement with the Villistas, in which the Mexicans were again routed, American troops crossed back to United States soil this afternoon.

At 1:30 p. m., Colonel F. W. Glover at Fort Bliss, stated to the United Press that only the cavalry brigade of the mixed expedition which entered Mexico during the night remained on the Mexican side. It was assembling and was expected to cross into El Paso within an hour.

American casualties in the attack on Juarez and the second fight which occurred at 9:30 a. m. 6 miles west of Zaraposa, as well as losses on the American side from Mexican bullets, now total two men killed, one seriously wounded and two slightly wounded.

The pursuit of the Villistas was continued for fifteen miles into Mexican territory. That distance was the limit fixed by Commanding General Erwin at the outset.

\*\*\*\*\*  
To signal the end of the barrage and the opening of the infantry advance. The Mexicans were threatened from behind by a force of United States cavalry and had to scatter to avoid surrender or capture.

**Carranzistas Withdraw**  
Satisfactory cooperation from the Carranzista garrison in Juarez marked the American entry of Mexico, the largest expedition to cross the border since the Pershing expedition of 1916.

General Francisco Gonzales while expressing the belief that the American crossing was unnecessary and that his troops had adequately defended the town, remained in Fort Hidalgo, Juarez and ordered his troops outside the city to prevent mistaken clashes with the Americans.

General Erwin, through his aide, assured Gonzales that the purpose of the expedition was merely to drive away the Villistas and that the American troops would return to their side of the border promptly after this object was achieved.

Many Villistas are reported headed for Guadalupe, across the Rio Grande from Falcon, Texas.

#### Summary Shows That Hun Counter Claims Are Defiant.

Paris, June 16.—(United Press.)—The German counter proposals contain the following assertions:  
Germany accepted Wilson's 14 points and nothing else as the basis of peace. The original treaty contains a number of contradictions of principles, particularly in regard to disposition of German territories, economic conditions and Germany's admission to the league of nations.

Germany agrees to the basic idea of military, naval and aerial regulations, especially to abolition of compulsory service, but contends she must retain sufficient forces during the "period of transition," before reducing her army to the 100,000 limit.

Cession of upper Silesia and the Saar basin should not be carried out without a plebiscite. The same principle should be applied to Posen, West Prussia, Danzig, Schleswig and Moravia.

Disamputation of Hegeloland is agreed to. Although justified in demanding restoration of her colonies, Germany is ready to accept a mandatory over them under the league of nations.

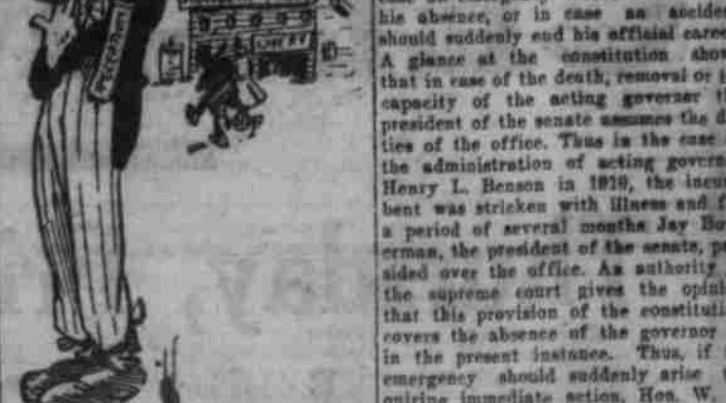
Renunciation of German rights in China is affirmed. Realization of the provision for renunciation of all of Germany's rights in Europe outside her own frontiers is impossible.

The obligation of paying for all damages sustained by the civil populations of Belgium and France is accepted. Germany is anxious to cooperate in restoration of Belgium and France and will make proposals to this end shortly.

Germany cannot make ton for ton replacement of destroyed shipping, as this is beyond her powers of production.

Germany proposes establishment of a German commission to cooperate with the allied reparations commission in working out the details of payment of indemnities.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**ABE MARTIN**  
\*\*\*\*\*



After a while I reckon we'll be having some women say, "I'd love to vote for him, but I haven't a thing to wear." Tell Binkley he decided not to buy a pair of shoes for a few days as he has put his money out at compound interest.

### Real Treaty of Paris Will Bear Slight Resemblance to Original Peace Conditions

By Lowell Mellett.  
(United Press staff correspondent.)  
(Copyright 1919, by the United Press.)  
Paris, June 16.—The real Treaty of Paris, to be handed to the Germans in Versailles this evening, differs materially from the "conditions of peace" which the enemy received May 7.

Several important changes have been made since the Germans submitted their counter proposals, though the principles of the original treaty remain the same. The view of those intimately concerned in making the alterations is that the greatest change lies in the new tone manifested in the 20,000 word document explaining the changes and replying to Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's objections. The tone is said to be more moderate and explanatory throughout, and the document is intended to show that the allies desire only to do justice and avoid inflicting unnecessary hardships on their late enemies. This is particularly true of the reparations clause, it is understood, which points out the German entailed commission expects to avoid any misunderstanding and unwarranted interference with German internal affairs. It is said this clause will tell the Germans they will be informed of the total of indemnities within a few months. (Four months instead of two years was agreed to a few days ago, but it is impossible to

state whether this period was finally written into the re-draft.)  
The change regarding Germany's admission to the league of nations is important, since the phrase "in a short time" is understood to have been employed. This is generally accepted as meaning October, when the first formal meeting will be held in Washington. Among the qualifications for Germany's admission are her demonstration of the possession of a stable, democratic government.

Modifications concerning the eastern boundaries go some distance in meeting Germany's demands. Germany is understood to have been given the opportunity to prove her claim that upper Silesia territory is truly German, by a plebiscite to be held within six months, under the direction of an allied commission.

The Saar Valley settlement, according to authoritative information is modified materially.  
The most radical change in connection with occupation of the Rhine district is the decision to place that territory under civilian instead of military control. The troops will be practically all French with a few British and still fewer Americans. The latter in fact, may remain only 10,000 or enough to support the American flag there. The occupation period of 15 years, it is said, has not been changed

### President Is To Carry Fight For League and Treaty To People In Tour of Country

By Robert J. Bendis.  
(United Press staff correspondent.)  
Washington, June 16.—President Wilson, upon his return home, immediately will carry his fight for the peace treaty and league of nations covenant directly to the people, according to plans being perfected now.

A tentative itinerary including stops at the principal cities from one end of the country to the other is now before the president in Paris.

The president's determination to fight the foes of the treaty and the league was voiced in a private message received here today in which the president said nothing must interfere with his "getting the country to understand the treaty and the league."

**Opening Date Unsettled**  
When the president's swing around the circle begins depends entirely upon how soon he is able to leave Paris. It now appears likely that he will be on the high sea on route home within seven days unless there is some hitch in the schedule signing of the treaty by the Germans June 21.

The president will leave for Brussels tomorrow night, according to a message received here today, and return to Paris Friday morning. He hopes to be home by July first or shortly afterward. He will deliver his message on the peace treaty to congress and then start out immediately to carry his case to the people.

**Albany Packing Plant Is Destroyed By Fire Early Sunday: Loss Is \$40,000**  
Albany, Or., June 16.—Fire entailing a loss of \$40,000 almost completely destroyed the packing plant of the Nobelegal Meat company, just outside of the city, early Sunday morning. Approximately half of the loss was covered by insurance.

The packing plant was one of Albany's largest industries. Roy O. Bushong, secretary of the company, said that the plant will be rebuilt at once.

### NON-STOP FLIGHT IS FINISHED

British Flyers In Vickers Biplane Land At Galway, Ireland, After Voyage Of More Than 1900 Miles.

AVERAGE SPEED OF 120 MILES PER HOUR KEPT

Machine Badly Damaged When Pilot Drops It In Bog He Thought Was Meadow; Men Suffer Little.

Galway, Ireland, June 16.—(United Press.)—The men who, battling fog and sleet, made the first direct flight across the Atlantic ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland, were in London today where they will be received as heroes.

Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant A. W. Brown, declare they felt much refreshed after a night's rest here and that they were steering themselves for the ordeal of facing cheering thousands upon their arrival in England.

The Vickers biplane, in which they flew the 1,930 miles over a stormy sea in 16 hours, 12 minutes, lay in a bog near here, where Alcock came down under the impression that he was landing in a beautiful meadow.

The machine was so badly damaged in landing that all thought of Alcock flying in it to London was given up today, it was stated. The plane will be taken apart and shipped to the Vickers plant, while Alcock and Brown continue their journey by train and boat, leaving at 4 p. m. today and arriving in London early tomorrow morning.

**People Grab Souvenirs**  
After the landing, hundreds of people from Clifden flocked to the scene, eager to obtain souvenirs. Sentries barred the way, but scores managed to run the blockade, and wading through ankle deep mud, thronged around the machine, tearing bits of fabric from the wings.

The first man to sight the Vickers machine approaching Clifden after its journey from Newfoundland, was an Australian soldier on his honeymoon, who was gazing out of a hotel window, and a farmer's boy tending hogs. The machine suddenly loomed out of the morning mist and circled over the town, whereupon the two who had seen it spread the word and crowds began to gather.

**Alcock Tells Secret**  
Alcock circled until he saw the acroft of the Clifden wireless station. Then he dropped to earth, quite near the tower. The wireless operators were nearly as astonished as the town folk and as the aviators climbed wearily from their aircraft, one radio man quickly improvised an autograph album and ran out, presenting it to Alcock for his immediate signature. He signed and remarked:

"Now if we only had a shave and a bath we'd be all right."  
"That's the way to fly the Atlantic," Brown said cheerily, with a gesture toward the machine.

In a formal statement, Alcock said: "I believe the secret of long distance flying under the conditions we encountered is to nurse the engine. I never opened the throttle once. The machine has an ordinary speed of 90 miles an hour and with the wind behind us we managed to average 120. I wore electrically heated clothing."

On their way across the sea Alcock and Brown communicated with each other by means of notes and signals, they said. Weather conditions were very bad.

A few hours after landing, Alcock, smiling told the United Press: "Yes, I'm glad we did it. We got up against hell to begin with and conditions remained like hell practically all the way over. Five hours after the start we successfully tried to climb from the clouds and reached a height of 11,000 feet."

That was the first of our troubles. (Continued on page three)

### Congressional Flashes

Washington, June 16.—United Press.—Refusing to grant the increased appropriations asked by Secretary Daniels, the house today passed the naval appropriation bill which carries \$600,000,000. The bill passed the house practically the same as it was reported by the committee.

(Continued on page three)