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WIRE DISPATCHES

# The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS  
OVER 4000 DAILY

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 158

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## DEATH TOLL IS 100 PROPERTY LOSS ABOUT \$2,000,000

### These Are Estimates This Morning Mob's Work at East St. Louis

## BRUTALITY SHOWN IS DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

### Girls, Most Bloodthirsty of Mob, Assist in Wanton Murders

East St. Louis, Ill., July 3.—The death toll of the war of races was still estimated at 100 this noon, all but three of whom are negroes.

Officials, however, admitted their figures are based on reports from different districts, many of which may be conflicting. The exact number of dead may never be known, as many bodies were thrown in streams and others were buried.

Soldiers and volunteer citizens were searching for bodies in the ruins of negro tenements and store buildings covering over 16 blocks—the result of a number of incendiary fires.

The city has been practically under martial law since the arrival of the first militia last night, but responsible citizens today asked that the governor formally take charge of the city.

### A Scene of Rats.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 3.—The sun rose today on a city fire swept and running with blood. One hundred negroes were believed dead and more than 500 seriously injured as the result of one of the worst race riots in the history of the country, which followed the murder of Detective Sergeant Coppedge yesterday.

The city was under martial law today and the soldiers were believed to have the situation in hand.

Property loss from fires, which were started simultaneously in a dozen sections of the city shortly after 6 o'clock last night, was estimated at \$1,500,000.

"I believe the worst is over," Colonel S. O. Tripp, personal representative of Governor Lawden, in command of eight companies of the Illinois national guard, patrolling the city, told the United Press at an early hour today. "The mob seems to have spent itself. Fighting has dwindled to desultory firing in different parts of the city and most of the fires have burned out."

Only two white men, Detective Sergeant Coppedge, who was killed by a negro at 1 o'clock Monday morning, and William Keyser, a hardware merchant, are known dead, although a score are badly wounded in hospitals.

"I believe there are more than 100 negroes dead," Night Chief of Police Con Hickey told the United Press this morning. "We have 105 names on an incomplete list, but have not found all the bodies. I estimate the injured, whites and blacks, at 750, but any statement at this time can be no more than an estimate."

The fire loss probably will reach \$2,000,000, Hickey said.

Fifteen square blocks are burned over.

Troops have been ordered to shoot to kill in case rioting is resumed.

The rioting was at its height between 8 o'clock and midnight. A United Press correspondent counted the bodies of seven negroes lying in the streets within a block of the intersection of the town's main business thoroughfare.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## ABE MARTIN



You're never successful till you're happy. There's one thing we all ought to let people find out for themselves, and that is how honest we are.

## Mrs. Lilly Mariette's Body in River

Eugene, Or., July 3.—The divorce courts will not end the domestic troubles of Mrs. Lilly May Mariette. Today her body was found in the oak fork of the Willamette river two miles from the spot where Sunday searchers found her sweater, glasses and a revolver. The coroner left here at noon to investigate. It is considered a plain case of suicide.

Mrs. Mariette, who came here with her husband a few months ago, from Dayton, Ohio, had a suit for divorce pending in the local courts. Saturday night she is said to have fired three shots at her husband.

## TO BEGIN OFFENSIVE ON ALL THE FRONTS

### Now That Russia Is Ready Plans of Concerted Action To Be Carried Out

London, July 3.—Simultaneous resumption of allied offensives, now that Russia has at last started in to "do her bit" was expected here today. Petrograd dispatches detailed no abatement in the Galician section today with General Brusiloff's troops, fired with their initial successes, continuing to gain ground.

Back in the winter, the allied plans had called for a simultaneous offensive campaign in the spring to be waged on the western, northern, Italian and Macedonian fronts. The Hindenburg "strategic retreat" on the western front hastened the British and French attack. Then came the Russian revolution and total inaction of the Russian troops. Italy started her offensive on time and in Macedonia General Serrail began a diversion in powerful force; Germany was busy defending her lines on every front except Russia. And because she waged a clever campaign of fraternization and of separate on the Russian front, Germany was able to weather the offensives. If Russia had done her part then Germany might have been compelled to relinquish great tracts for sheer lack of men and munitions to fight simultaneously all her attackers.

Now on military experts pointed out today, Germany cannot weaken her Russian lines to stiffen up yielding sections on other fronts, as she has done in the past. But what was of vastly greater satisfaction here than the mere fact that Russia has started an offensive was the realization that this time it is an army imbued with full knowledge of the principles of democracy for which the allies are fighting that is participating for Russia. It is no longer an army to be disposed of according to the whims of an imperial autocrat. Every man in the ranks now knows exactly what he is fighting for, realizes Russia must win to hold her freedom and can be counted on, for this reason, as trebly effective in fighting.

## CANNOT MAKE WINE FOR USE OF FAMILY

### Supreme Court So Rules— Portland Officials Not Liable —Other Opinions

The decision of Judge Gantenbein's court, Multnomah county, that it is a violation of the liquor law to manufacture intoxicating liquor for family use alone was upheld by the Oregon supreme court in the case of the state of Oregon, respondent, against Joe Marston, appellant, who was convicted in the municipal court of Portland of violating the liquor law, which decision was handed down this morning. The decision of the lower court was affirmed by Chief Justice McBride, and Justices Moore, Bean and McCann concurred.

On September 21, 1916, Marston had one third of a ton of grapes in possession, which he squeezed into a container and made fifty gallons of wine. This he let ferment until September 27, 1916, when the juice had more than one half of one per cent alcohol in it. He made the wine for the use of his family and allowed part of it to become vinegar.

He was convicted in the municipal court, appealed to the circuit court, and was tried, by stipulation, without a jury, and found guilty and fined \$50. He appealed to the supreme court.

In his opinion Judge McBride says it was admitted Marston pressed the grapes and made the wine and was therefore guilty of violating the statute. "The question is not as to the policy of the law but as to the power to enact it, and this being found to exist the judgment will be affirmed." This statement is made because the people made the law which forbade the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the state.

### Is a New Trial

Contending that the circuit court to

(Continued on page six.)

## 6,300 PRISONERS RESULT OF DRIVE MADE YESTERDAY

### In Unchecked Advance Rus- sians Penetrate Three Lines of Trenches

## KERENSKY LED ATTACK AND INSPIRED TROOPS

### Germans Attack Fiercely at Two Points to Relieve British Pressure

Petrograd, July 3.—Russia's offensive today forced the enemy back across the Little Stryva river (in Galicia) penetrated three lines of enemy trenches and took 63,000 additional prisoners. The war office announcement indicated sweeping gains everywhere, including the town of Prasovce and the village and heights southwest of Zborow and Kordshilov.

"The enemy retired across the Little Stryva," the official statement concluded.

The 6,300 prisoners were all taken yesterday and are in addition to the 10,000 captured in the first 24 hours of General Brusiloff's drive. In addition, today's statement reported 2,300 Austrians taken southeast of Brzezany on Sunday. A number of mine throwers were in the booty captured around Zolochiv.

The two cities mentioned, Brzezany and Zolochiv, are in the same sector in which Brusiloff made his initial drive. A continuance of the offensive here was taken to mean that the enemy lines have been prepared and the enemy flanked in several places.

Official dispatches declared that the count of prisoners is still incomplete and will undoubtedly go higher than the 19,000 so far accounted for.

## Is Russia's Hero.

Petrograd, July 3.—A slender, delicate looking man, racked with illness, was the greatest of all heroes in Russia today. He was A. F. Kerensky, minister of war. It was he who personally led first Russia's troops in the start of the first offensive in which the red flag of democracy has been borne against Germany's autocratic hosts. It was he who planned the offensives, who finally, when the supreme test came, went to the front trenches himself, that he might inspire the men.

With such an example, Russia's soldiers were performing prodigies of valor today. Semi-official details detailed steady gains everywhere along the 25 mile front in which General Brusiloff not only that but war office reports is pressing onward toward Lemberg showed resumption of a general offensive on every other Russian front. No major infantry actions were reported anywhere than in Lemberg sector—but artillery all along the line was pouring shells into the Teutonic trenches blunting at mass attacks everywhere.

Minister of War Kerensky obtained permission from Premier Lvoff to name all the units who participated in the first advance, "regiments of July 1."

## German Attacks Fierce.

Paris, July 3.—Germany launched another tremendous offensive blow at the French lines today, centering two simultaneous thrusts on the Chemin Des Dames, south of Laon and again around Verdun. In both instances the enemy failed to gain ground, according to the war office report today.

"At 6 p. m. Monday along the line from Alliez to Paisy the enemy resumed his bombardment and violently and forcefully attacked the trenches which French forces retook yesterday," the statement said. "A heavy desperate struggle throughout the night ensued, but all positions were maintained."

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was intense artillery firing at midnight in the sector embraced by Hill 304 and Avoeuot wood. At 2:30 a. m. on a front of 500 yards in the southeast corner of the wood, enemy waves started out of the trenches but in our artillery fire did not reach our lines."

"In the Champagne, the French forces blew up an enemy blockhouse. The Ailles-Paisy sector is one in which the Germans have twice before attacked in powerful drives during the past 10 days. The front here lies directly south of Laon, where the French command of dominating positions opens up the valley of the River Lette."

"Hill 304" is northwest of Verdun, where last week's German drive netted them only a scant foothold on the western slopes of the mound.

## The German Version.

Berlin, via London, July 3.—"Strong Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses," declared today's official statement. "Fronting new positions to the south, the enemy did not find strength to repeat its attacks on the height positions around Brzezany."

"Breaking forward across the

(Continued on Page Two.)

## Limit to Ship Building Is Labor and Material

Portland, Ore., July 2.—The only limit to Pacific coast ship building is the limitations of labor, materials and equipment to turn them out.

This was the message delivered this afternoon by L. J. Wentworth, representative of General Goethals, before the members' council of the chamber of commerce.

Wentworth declared that to build 1,000 ships would require all the cutting and manufacturing resources of the northwest for at least two years, that not less than eight billion feet of lumber would have to be cut to get the necessary one and one-half billion feet of ship timber, that 500 ways should be built at once and an army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men put to work on ship construction.

## STRIKE CAUSING TROUBLE AT MANY POINTS ON COAST

### 7,500 Out In Two Mining Districts In Arizona— Military Called On

## I. W. W. BUNCH AT BOT- TOM OF ALL TROUBLES

## Idaho Lumber Business Held Up—Yakima Fruit Sec- tion Hurt

Washington, July 3.—The strike of copper miners in Gila county, Arizona, has gone beyond the control of the local authorities, according to a telegram received by Senator Ashurst from Sheriff Armer, of that county, today.

More than 5,000 men are striking in the Bisbee and 2,500 in the Globe district, the message said, and troops are needed.

Ashurst today notified the war department of the situation at the request of the Gila county sheriff and asked for soldiers.

These strikes are the ones attributed to German influence among copper miners both in Arizona and Colorado.

Last week Senator Thomas, Colorado, called upon the department of justice to "get the situation in hand."

The war department at once notified the commander of the southern department to act upon his own responsibility in co-operating with the Arizona governor in the matter of sending troops if they are needed.

## Explosives Factory Is Nine Miles Long and Three Miles in Width

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Somewhere in the North of England, May 25.—(By Mail)—"Even if England could be starved, she could still keep on shooting." This statement, made by Sir Edward Pearson, is supported by evidence seen in the course of a trip from one end to the other of the largest explosive factory in the world. High-powered automobiles were necessary to make the trip possible in so short a time, for the plant stretches out three miles in length and from two to three miles in width. These young men from Australia had been in the construction work, which is practically completed. A year and a half ago nothing but flat farms were to be seen, with occasional villages and streams of a rich historical interest. Now it is a thing of brick and stone, timber and steel and strange chemical smells, all devoted to one end—ordnance.

Twenty-five thousand men, boys, women and girls keep it humming and out of these the preponderating number are girls. When the last crew of construction men has been withdrawn, seventy-five per cent of the employees will be girls.

The trip through the plant was chaperoned by several department heads. For a mile or so a scientific engineer from South Africa shot chemical formulae and the like at us. Then a young man from Australia took up the job, succeeding him was one from British Columbia. Finally a regular home-grown Englishman got my ear. It seemed he was even more bent than the others on thrilling me with the chemistry of the enterprise—all oblivious of the fact that the censor wouldn't permit publication of the greater part of his information, even if I had understood well enough to write.

Suddenly we found ourselves alone in an immense chemical room. I put my hands and cried, "Kamerad!" told him several million of our readers would find his chemistry too deep for them and asked him to tell me something about the girls—that everybody knew all about girls.

We had been passing through shop after shop crisscrossed with them; girls in check jumpers and trousers and girls in khaki Mother Hubbards and nobly had explained their part in this chemical world.

"That's your American humor," humor," said my guide, doubtfully. "Nobody knows all about girls; they're not an exact science."

"They're a different sort of explosive," he added, with his very fair English burr, as the sound of girls singing came from somewhere below, accompanied by giggles and a sound of "ah-thh."

But he told about them. He said they were wonderful workers. For the most they were more treacherous and easily managed more than the men workers. They offered few difficulties, but these usually were of a totally unexpected sort. That's where they differed from cordite. One can tell what cordite is going to do and get out of the way.

Their work is not heavy, except in some instances, where it can be compared with the heavy work in a steam laundry. Although it is altogether monotonous, lacking the joy of construction and seeing the product grow budding, for example, the girls seemed cheerful and contented.

Their wages run from 25 to 30 shillings. Divide this by four and you will get a little more than the amount they make in dollars. Out of this they pay 12 shillings for their lodging and meals, both provided by the plant.

We were taken through one of the hotels, each accommodating from thirty to fifty girls, built in village-like groups. The one inspected bore the name "Edith Cavell." A motherly looking woman was in charge. The intrusion extended to the point of peering into the little single rooms in the dormitories, which permit the girls to live somewhat to themselves and tuck up picture postcards of their soldier boy friends to their hearts content.

## Trouble in Yakima.

North Yakima, Wash., July 3.—The State Council of Defense, meeting here yesterday afternoon, unanimously adopted a special committee report declaring that labor conditions in the Yakima valley constitute a menace to food production and asking Governor Lister to call upon the federal government for protection in the Cle Elum, Ellensburg and Yakima districts.

Governor Lister attended the meeting. He expressed approval of the report and last night wired Secretary of War Baker the substance of the committee's recommendation.

A delegation from the I. W. W. represented by three spokesmen asked for the reopening of the hearing and that it be made public. They were offered opportunity to appear before the committee as other witnesses have been offered.

## Idaho Hard Hit.

Wallace, Idaho, July 3.—A meeting of the state council of defense is to be held in Coeur d'Alene Friday to make plans for fighting the I. W. W. which means every industry in north Idaho. An invasion of the Coeur d'Alene mining district is now threatened. Circulars have been distributed in Kellogg saying: "The I. W. W. is coming. We will soon have our just heritage on the earth. Join now, as every effort will be made here."

The circular says the men want a six hour day. The state council will plan ways of combating this proposed strike, as well as the lumber strike. The mines here are feeling the lumber strike as the supply of stulls is being cut short.

## Portland to Build Ships

Portland, Ore., July 3.—Portland shipbuilders soon will be awarded contracts for 16 steel vessels by the government, prominent local shipbuilders said today. J. E. Bowles, president of the Northwest Steel company, is on his way to Washington today and, it is reported, will close government contracts.

## Aeroplane Flight at Fairgrounds Will Be Thrilling Exhibition

Ralph Hanson, the aviator, will fly at Hillboro at 2 o'clock and will fly to Gladstone from there. From the latter place will fly to Salem and give an aeroplane exhibition over the fairgrounds as part of celebration program.

Mr. Hanson is one of the most celebrated aviators in the country and his daring stunts high in air are expected to provide new thrills for the spectators tomorrow afternoon.

## Court Did Not Pass On Sufficiency of Remonstrance In Twelfth Street Case, But Held Replatting Not Valid— In Fry, Lord and Carson Cases Decision Was Based On Error In Advertising

The supreme court today recalled the mandates sent down in the case of D. J. Fry against the City of Salem, John Albert against the City of Salem, George J. Watson against the City of Salem, Elizabeth Lord against the City of Salem, and Mrs. Carson against the City of Salem, for the purpose of correcting them and making them conform to the opinions of the court.

The motion to recall and correct was filed Saturday by City Attorney MacLean when it was found that campaign material was being manufactured out of the fact that the mandates of the court contained matter not passed on by the judges and were divergent and misleading. The mandates, on this account, were much broader than the opinions of the court.

In the Fry, Lord, and Carson cases against the city the mandate declared, in adopting the findings of fact and conclusions of law of Judge Galloway, that the pavement was not laid according to plans and specifications and was a fraud on the property owners. This was not passed on by the supreme court. The point passed on by that body and decision rendered by Judge Bean was based solely on the fact that the notice to the property owners published in a local newspaper was defective in that the notice used the words "Mill Creek" when it should have been "Mill street."

In the Albert and Watson cases, known as the Twelfth street cases, the mandate declared the replatting of a portion of the city was valid and the remonstrance against the paving based on this replatting was sufficient. The intent was made to replat without first vacating the previous platting, and that therefore the attempted replatting was not valid.

At the meeting at the Highland school this evening, Attorney W. H. Trindle will explain this matter more fully, and he expects to show that the opposition to the amendments have been trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the people in arguing from ground that is false.

## Salem to Celebrate Fourth of July at State Fairgrounds

The following is the program for the Fourth of July celebration that will be held at the state fair grounds next Wednesday. Events for morning, afternoon and evening have been scheduled and promise interesting things:

Opening at 8 a. m.

Selection, "America I Love You," Cherrian band.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence—Mayor Keyser.

Vocal selection to be announced later.

Oration of the day, Walter L. Toozee.

Selection, Cherrian band.

Song, "My Own United States," Dan F. Langenberg.

Sports.

100 yard dash—Boys under 13 years, 200 yard dash—Boys 13 to 16 years.

Three potato races—Boys under 13.

Eight potato races—Boys 13 to 16.

Bicycle races—Boys under 16.

Sack races—Free for all.

Fat women's race.

Climbing the greased pole.

Catching the greased pig.

Picnic dinner—(Noon).

Racing program begins at 1:30. Four races are scheduled. They are 2:15 pace; 2:25 pace; 2:12 trot; 2:25 trot. Entries are not yet concluded. The band will furnish music in the grand stand during the races, and Mrs. Charles Maxwell will render some songs.

## THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday fair.

## SENATE PLAN FOR RAISING REVENUE TO CARRY ON WAR

Incomes, Excess Profits, Drinks and Smokes to Furnish Most of It

Small Tax Placed on Nearly Everything

Theater Tickets, Postage, Medicine, and Lady's Perfume Not Overlooked

## Washington, July 3.—War wealth, incomes, drinks and "smokes" will pay the bulk of the first great war tax.

Of the \$1,670,000,000 to be raised under the revenue bill drawn by the senate finance committee and reported today, \$1,377,000,000 will be derived as follows:

From income taxes (incomes as low as \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,000 for married, are hit) \$732,700,000.

From excess profits, \$523,000,000.

From distilled and rectified spirits, \$111,000,000.

From fermented liquors and wines, \$44,500,000.

From soft drinks, \$10,000,000.

From tobacco products, excepting the poor man's stogie, \$55,500,000.

This schedule of taxes represents, authors of the bill insist, a heavier burden on the rich and a lesser weight upon the poor than the committee originally contemplated.

However, some senators insist that the rich and the big incomes are taxed too lightly and the purse of the poor man and the man of average means is hit too heavily in proportion. Three senators hold this belief on the promise that so long as the poor and the man of average means are in the great majority when it comes to fighting, the very wealthy should be more heavily responsible for the financial part of the war.

Senator La Follette, Wisconsin, has a minority report, signed by Thomas, Colorado, and Gore, Oklahoma, which would raise the entire \$1,800,000,000 asked by the administration by hitting excess profits to the extent of more than \$1,000,000,000, swollen incomes more than \$500,000,000 and the balance derived from internal revenue taxes.

Every class of people, however, will be affected under the tax bill reported by the majority—from the man who will have to pay a one cent tax for owning an automobile to those who will have to pay five cents on every telephone and telegraph message costing more than 15 cents, five per cent on amounts paid for Pullman seats costing more than 25 cents and everybody will have to pay one cent more to mail a letter.

It will cost more to buy sporting goods; more to own yachts and the girls will suffer from a tax on cosmetics and perfumes; patent medicines will cost more and cameras, too.

But the tax that will hit the average household will be that on tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar. Some of these levies are:

Coffee, 2 cents per pound.

Tea, 5 cents per pound.

Crude cocoa, 3 cents per pound.

Sugar, half cent per pound.

Saccharine, \$2.50 per pound.

Glucose, one-fourth cent per pound.

Grape sugar, molasses and case syrup from half to 2 cents a gallon.

Many Small Things to Pay.

The average man and his wife may seek respite from the woe of high prices at home by going to the theatre, but even there extra taxes amounting to one cent for each 10 cents worth of tickets pursue them, except in the case of movies, where there is no levy except on shows costing over 25 cents.

The already high cost of drinking will mount still higher owing to the complete lack of sympathy shown by the committee for the essence of "trading." In addition to taxes already imposed on these beverages, the committee decided to put a prohibitive tax on spirits distillation and prevent their importation from other countries, to say nothing of minor taxes on "red liquor" now on hand.

Beer is hit \$1.25 per 31 gallon barrel.

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