Full Leased Wire Dispatches

The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News Printed Today

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR | SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915 | PRICE TWO CENTS | ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS — FIVE CENTS

INDICATIONS ARE THAT OREGON WILL HAVE BIG HOP CROP

Hop Roots Wintered Exceptionally Well and Are Now in Good Shape

MARKET FOR NEW HOPS IS REPORTED STRONG

Hal. B. Bolam, Leading Salem Dealer, Pleased With Outlook

According to reports received by Hal. V. Bolam, the well known hop merchant of this city, as well as those received at headquarters of the hop growers' association, the hop roots of the Willamette valley have wintered in excellent condition and the indications are at the present time for an increased and normally fine crop of hops for the coming season. Market conditions are also reported strong at 15 cents for choice 1914s, and little or no contracting is being done for futures, although 15 cents is being offered on a one-year contract and 12½ cents for three years. There is nothing doing absolutely on contracts of any description over one year, however.

Owing to the sadly confused records regarding acreage in Oregon it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of hops in this state at the present time but Mr. Bolam places it at about 25,000 acres, with a possible variation of 1,000 more or less. At present there are not to exceed 2200 bales of 1914 hops in growers hands in Oregon, the dealers having been sold out for a long time, and there are not more than 900 bales of olds, of 1913s, in first or dealers' hands in this state.

The unsettled conditions in Europe indicate that there will be short crop on the other side of the Atlantic this year, principally due to the inability to cultivate the crop under war conditions, and the quality of the foreign crop will consequently not be up to the usual standard. This will be a strong item in favor of the American product and serves to bear out the indications of an increase rather than a decrease in the Pacific coast acreage, which was predicted and strongly indicated under the market conditions which prevailed during the fall and winter.

There were some hops plowed up last fall but none were plowed up this spring of any consequence, and, owing to the increased demand and consequent increased strength in the market, it is believed that many of the yards which were not cultivated last year will be taken care of this year which will account for a considerable increase in the yield for this state. It is conceded that the brewers have some hops put away in cold storage, which will necessarily enter as a strong factor in the regulation of prices this fall and probably produce panicky conditions in the market, as is usual, but the exact extent of brewers' holdings is not definitely known at this time.

HOPE OF RESCUING ANY OF ONE HUNDRED MINERS ENTOMBED ABANDONED

Seventeen Corpses Have Been Brought to Surface---Nine Rescued Alive

Hinton, W. Va., March 3.—Hope of rescuing alive any of the more than 100 miners entombed in the Layland No. 3 coal mine by a gas explosion was practically abandoned today when rescuers reported to mine officials regarding their work in the tunnels of the mine. At 11 o'clock 17 corpses had been brought to the surface and nine miners had been rescued alive.

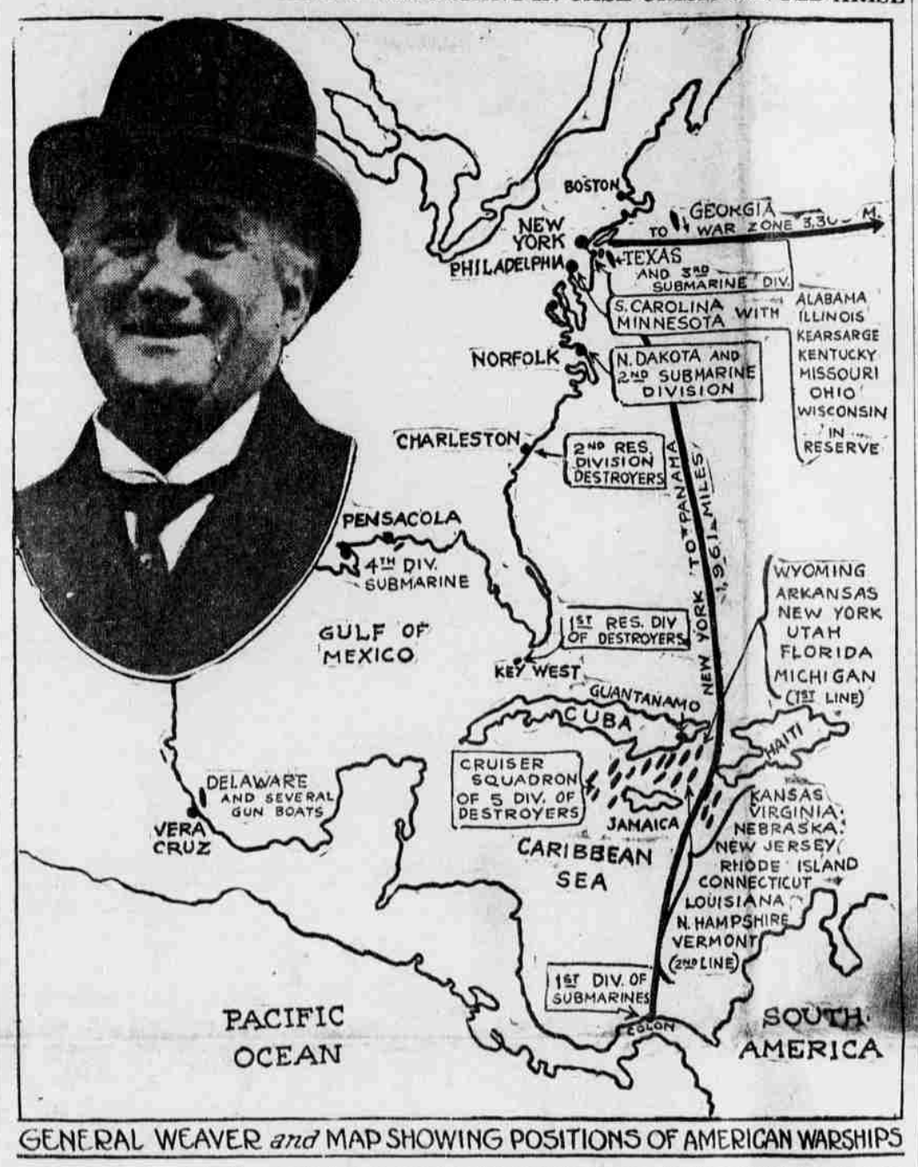
A carload of coffins reached Layland today and a temporary morgue was established in one of the mine buildings.

The rescuers are working in shifts, changing forces frequently. Owing to the debris which clutters the passages, their work has been slow, but they report that there is now no fire and they have found no signs of afterdamp.

The searching parties have penetrated every part of the mine except the one entry where a majority of the miners were working at the time of the explosion.

And the more some people are worth the more worthless they are.

ENEMY WARSHIPS COULD OUTSHOOT AMERICAN GUNS, OFFICIAL BOARD REPORTS; POSITION OF ATLANTIC FLEET IMPORTANT IN CASE CRISIS SHOULD ARISE



GENERAL WEAVER *and* MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS

Washington, March 3.—The report of the Breckenridge board which was appointed by Secretary Garrison to investigate and report whether changes should be made in the coast defenses of the United States was made public by the house committee on appropriations recently. The report shows that guns at present mounted on American seacoast defenses, including those at Sandy Hook, have a shorter range than the guns carried on the modern super-dreadnoughts of Great Britain, Germany and other navies. In discussing this report Brigadier Gen. Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, who was a member of the board, made the statement that in case of war an enemy would undoubtedly make an attempt to bombard big cities on the Atlantic coast. The board's recommendations in part follow: That the old type 12-inch guns and mortars are not equal in range and power to major caliber guns afloat. That by such minor changes in the carriage of the old type 12-inch guns at present emplaced as will permit an elevation of fifteen degrees and by the provision of a certain proportion of lighter projectiles of approximately 700 pounds weight an effective range of about 20,000 yards can be given these guns; that these changes should be made. That the great majority of our fourteen inch guns with certain slight changes which have already been ordered and by the supply of a portion of the projectiles of lighter weight than the heaviest now furnished are suitable in power and range to meet any that may now be brought against them. That the present emplacements are as a whole satisfactory, with the possible exception of some of the older magazines, which should be more thoroughly protected against plunging fire; that this protection should be furnished. That wherever it may be necessary to construct new works, especially at important points, such as the entrances of our principal harbors, naval bases, etc., the major caliber gun should be at least a sixteen inch 45 cabiler gun mounted so as to have the greatest possible protection and an all round fire where it may be necessary to have such fire. That the mortars to be installed in future should be of not less than twelve inch cabiler with a range of at least 21,000 yards. In view of a possible grave international crisis in case American neutral ships not carrying contraband are sunk the position of American warships at this time is interesting. The accompanying map is approximately correct.

AEROPLANE USED TO TRANSPORT PRISONER

Russian Aircraft Fights Off Austrians With Machine Gun Attack

Petrograd, March 3.—For the first time in history, an aeroplane has been used to transport a prisoner of war. Terenti Paschaloff, a Russian aviator, has been recommended for a medal for performing the feat.

While reconnoitering over the Austrian lines in an aeroplane, Paschaloff was forced to descend when something went wrong with his craft. The aviator and his mechanician, while working on their aeroplane, were surprised by a patrol of six Austrian soldiers. Their rush upon the two Slavs was checked abruptly by the fire of a machine gun mounted on the air craft. With this gun Paschaloff killed five of the patrol, while the mechanician captured the sixth.

With the aeroplane repaired, the Russian airmen seated their prisoner on the frame, tied his hands to an upright and started back toward their own lines.

When 3,000 feet in the air the Austrian managed to loosen his bonds. Paschaloff grappled with him while the mechanician operated the plane. Paschaloff ended the aerial struggle by a blow with a wrench on the prisoner's head. The Austrian soldier was then re-strapped to the machine and successfully brought into camp.

It takes a smart man to dispose of his property in a way that will shut out his lawyers as well as his relatives.

GOVERNOR WITHYCOMBE PARDONS FIVE CONVICTS

State's Executive Complies With All Recommendations of Parol Board

Five convicts were paroled and one restored to citizenship by Governor Withycombe yesterday afternoon, upon the recommendation of the parole board. He also granted a conditional pardon to another convict, and, it is understood, refused to grant a pardon to Edward Martin, who is serving a 15-year sentence for manslaughter. The list follows: David Golden, committed for arson, paroled May 19, 1913, granted restoration to citizenship; C. Roys, larceny, from Wasco county, conditional pardon; Charles McCarthy, assault with intent to rape, from Multnomah county, paroled; N. W. Gardner, obtaining money under false pretences, from Multnomah county, paroled; Leandro Cortavitorte, assault with intent to rape, from Malheur county, paroled; Jack Miller, larceny, from Jackson county, paroled, and Benjamin F. Atherton, obtaining money under false pretences, from Multnomah county, paroled.

STOP WATCH SYSTEM EXCLUDED.

Washington, March 3.—Agreeing to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, the senate this afternoon excluded the Taylor stop watch efficiency system from any navy department work.

The senate also agreed to the conference reports on the diplomatic, legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bills.

ANARCHISTS INDICATED IN NEW YORK TODAY

All Public Buildings Are Being Closely Watched Today

New York, March 3.—Frank Abarno and Charles Carbonne, anarchists arrested following the frustration of a plot to dynamite St. Patricks cathedral and the homes of many multi-millionaires, were indicted this afternoon. Abarno was charged with setting off a bomb and Carbonne with manufacturing one.

The maximum penalty for the offense of which they are accused is 25 years in the penitentiary. District Attorney Perkins declared he would prosecute the cases with vigor as soon as indictments have been returned.

Meanwhile extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent any anarchist from carrying out the plot which yesterday's arrests frustrated. The homes of John D. Rockefeller, his son, Andrew Carnegie and Cornelius Vanderbilt were heavily guarded, and many public buildings were also being watched by private detectives.

BILL IS OPPOSED.

St. Paul, Minn., March 3.—Legislators today freely expressed the opinion that a bill intended to combine the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis will fail. Jealousy between the two is thought to be the cause.

HEAR TAP LINE CASES.

Washington, March 3—The interstate commerce commission today re-opened hearings on the "tap line cases." These involve charges allowed to short railroad lines, connecting industrial plants with main line railroads.

RUSSIANS SUFFER SERIOUS REVERSE ON WEST OF LIPSK

Berlin Office Admits That Large Russian Force Moves Toward Frontier

PETROGRAD EXPECTS BIG VICTORY IN BUKOVINA

Are Shelling Capital and Expect to Recapture Land Recently Lost

Berlin, by wireless to London, March 3.—A serious Russian reverse west of Lipsk was announced in an official statement issued today by the German war office.

It declared that the Slavs were defeated when they attempted to march from Grodno, northeast of Warsaw, to Augustof. In their efforts to cross the Bobr river, west of Lipsk, they encountered a strong German column, which repulsed them with heavy losses. Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken.

The war office admits that a large Russian force is moving toward the Prussian frontier from Ostralenka. German advance guards a few miles inside the frontier of Poland have been forced to retire in the face of overwhelmingly superior numbers. Slav troops are also advancing toward Mlawa from Przasnysz, but their outposts were driven back by the Germans, it is declared. Russian attacks elsewhere in Poland have been repulsed.

In the west, a series of desperate, hand to hand battles have occurred at a number of points. The Germans are declared to have advanced through the Vosges mountains along a five mile front.

Two British companies attempted to take some German trenches south of Ypres, the war office declares, but were thrown back with heavy loss after a bloody engagement. The French attacks in the Argonne and in the Champagne region have been broken down the kaiser's troops having gained 400 yards of trenches.

Further German successes in the region of Badonvillier are claimed, French attempts to re-capture that place having been repulsed, it is declared.

New Russian Offensive Strong.

Petrograd, March 3.—The new offensive which the Russians have developed in Galicia and Bukovina revived the belief in official circles here today that the Slavs were about to sweep the Austrians and Germans out of the two provinces.

Lemberg dispatches declared the Austrian losses in the Carpathians and eastern Galicia during the past few days have totaled ten thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. Fighting continues in both of these fields.

Russians, using their heaviest artillery, are shelling Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, at long range. The field commanders are confident that they will be able to take all parts of the crown land recently evacuated to the Austrians. A strong offensive there has already begun.

The war office asserts that the combined Austrian and German forces have been routed at three different points in the Carpathians and Galicia.

Food Situation Desperate.

Berlin, March 3.—Another drastic step in the plan to give the government control of all food supplies in the empire was taken today when heads of all households were ordered to furnish the government estimates of all the flour they now have on hand.

This is in accordance with the order issued by the federal council some time ago virtually taking over the wheat, flour and corn supplies of the nation as a war measure.

IMPEACHMENT ORDERED.

Washington, March 3.—The house judiciary committee this afternoon ordered the impeachment proceedings against United States District Judge Dayton, of West Virginia, dropped. This was done at the recommendation of the house investigating committee.

The Weather

Oregon: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; variable winds.

SHIP PURCHASE KILLED.

Washington, March 3.—All hope of passing a government ship purchase bill was abandoned this afternoon, when the compromise measure was finally and formally killed by its advocates in the senate.

PRESIDENT WILL TAKE PERSONAL CHARGE OF WAR NEGOTIATIONS

Executive Is Far From Being Pessimistic Over the Present Situation

Washington, March 3.—After congress adjourns President Wilson will take personal charge of the negotiations to be conducted by the United States in the international situation resulting from the European war.

It was stated authoritatively today that he is far from pessimistic, and that he believes the outlook is good for an amicable agreement between Great Britain and Germany regarding the present food war.

President Wilson has been compelled to devote most of his nights to consideration of the issues in the controversy between Germany and the allies, his days being fully occupied with legislative matters. Frequently he has been up until midnight studying the momentous international questions and the strain is beginning to tell. He will not make any engagements with callers except when it is absolutely necessary,

(Continued on Page Five.)

THREE SUPREME COURT JUDGES TO BUILD NEW RESIDENCES THIS YEAR

Cost of Constructing Three New Residences Will Aggregate $10,000

Among the new residential improvements that are planned for Salem during the coming spring and summer will be three handsome residences for three justices of the supreme court, Justice Bean, Benson and Harris, all of which will be strictly modern in every particular and since the plans have been drawn and accepted and the contracts let for their construction, work will begin upon all of them at the earliest possible moment. The cost of the three residences will aggregate in the neighborhood of $10,000.

A. N. Moores will construct a modern two-story, 8-room, colonial dwelling upon his property, 855 Chemeketa street adjoining his own residence, for Justice H. J. Bean of the supreme court, which will cost in the neighborhood of $4,000.

Henry Vandevort will construct a handsome and strictly modern Dutch colonial dwelling upon his property, on North Summer street, near D street, in Oaks addition, to be occupied by Justice Henry L. Benson, of the supreme court, at an approximate cost of over $3,000. Plans have been drafted and approved and the contract let for construction.

M. P. Dennis, will construct a modern bungalow, handsomely finished inside and out and equipped with sleeping porch and all other up-to-date conveniences, on his property on East State street, between 15th and 16th streets, to be occupied by Justice L. T. Harris of the supreme court. This cottage will also cost in the neighborhood of $3,000.

TURKISH DISPATCH SAYS FRENCH FLEET FORCED TO RETIRE

Adds That Shelling of Land Forts Was Not Proving Successful

TURKISH AVIATORS DROP MANY BOMBS

Turkish Fortress Napoleon Reported Destroyed by Paris Office

Constantinople, March 3.—via Berlin.—That the Anglo-French fleet was forced to retire yesterday after bombarding the forts in the Dardanelles for three hours was claimed in an official statement issued here today. The shelling of all land batteries by the fleet, according to the statement, was unsuccessful. It was also claimed that fire from four French cruisers at Turkish positions in the Gulf of Saros was ineffective, and that the French were compelled to withdraw.

Turkish aviators, the statement added, dropped bombs on several of the enemy's ships near Arak, but no mention of damage was made.

Turkish Force Routed.

London, March 3.—Late dispatches from the Near East state that a landing party from the allied fleet had routed a small Turkish force on the Asiatic side and has moved northward in an attempt to attack Fort Chanak. The assault was conducted while the guns of the allied fleet poured a heavy fire into the fortress.

Reports from Sofia and Athens this afternoon emphasize the gravity of the situation at Constantinople. Demands for immediate peace which have been made during the past few days at the Turkish capital are now being heard in the cities of the interior. A revolution is said to be threatened. Evidently the Turkish people generally are coming to understand the real situation at the Dardanelles.

Fortress Napoleon Destroyed.

Paris, March 3.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the Turkish fortress Napoleon was destroyed by the French battleship Gaulois during yesterday's bombardment of the Dardanelles forts. Shells set fire to the barracks and the garrison fled.

It was also announced that the French battleship Suffern had successfully bombarded Fort Sultan, on the Asiatic side, and that the French battleship Bouvet had partially wrecked a bridge over the Cavack river. The British bombardment of Turkish forts on the European side, it was stated, continues.

Confirmation was also received of a dispatch from Athens which told of an attempt by the allies to send a landing party ashore above Bulair. Bombardment of the Bulair fortifications by a French squadron also was said to be in progress.

The Fort Sultan referred to in the French announcement undoubtedly is Fortress Kale Sultania, also known as Fortress Chanak. There is no Fort Napoleon listed among the Dardanelles defenses.

New War Rules Being Made by Developments in Great Conflict

(By J. W. T. Mason.)

New York, March 3.—The principles of international law are being revised by the necessities of the present European war. The most far-reaching precedents, such as limiting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants, are being established, and it is doubtful whether the present warring powers will consent to their disestablishment by future peace congresses.

Rules of warfare, adopted in times of peace, are not proving adequate to develop all the strength of a belligerent nation. The consequences of defeat to a great modern empire are so overwhelming that deliberate limitation of hostile strength by peace-time agreements is now seen to be a sin against a nation's vital interests.

Humanitarian considerations probably will not dominate international law in the future. Or, rather, it will be maintained that humanitarianism may best be served by making war more ruthless, and, therefore, less likely to occur and more quickly ended when it does occur. It is probable the framers of future law will take into consideration the fact that as the world becomes more democratic, civilians with votes must be held accountable for declarations of war.

This may be the last great war in which a belligerent population escapes personal risks because it doesn't wear uniforms. It seems certain that no nation hereafter will limit its power to apply economic pressure in war time by agreeing to permit food and raw materials for manufacture to pass to civilian enemies.

Neutral nations must suffer by these apparently inevitable changes of methods. But it is not improbable that statesmen will see in this a more practical move for universal peace than the adoption of academic resolutions at The Hague. If neutral nations know beforehand how seriously war will affect them, they doubtless will demand the right to be heard in times of an international crisis, although they may not have a direct interest in the immediate issues.