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FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 237

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917

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MARVELOUS RECORDS OF FIRST SIX MONTHS MADE BY THIS NATION

Over One Million Men Under Arms—Naval and Aircraft Camps Numerous and Busy—Ocean and Railroad Shipping Organized—Vast Sums Voted and Expenditures Two Million An Hour—Legislation for War Purposes

(By Robert J. Bender)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 5.—America, rounding out its first six months in the world war today, has made marvelous records. From a nation of peace and unpreparedness, the country in six months has developed into a powerful fighting machine—the greatest factor in the war. Congress, on the eve of adjournment of its war session, has completed a program which for magnitude and money, has no equal in the history of the world's parliaments.

On April 6—the day President Wilson signed the declaration of war—the American army was small and unprepared. The navy was not fully manned. The railroads, under-equipped, were unable to move their vast freight shipments, much less to handle gigantic troop movements. America's merchant marine was a joke among nations. The army had less than a dozen aeroplanes. No laws existed for the development of an army and navy such as the emergency required, no money was at hand for the unprecedented expenditures necessitated and no authority vested for carrying out the war task.

Million Men Under Arms.

Today after six months, more than a million men are under arms. Millions more are registered for service subject to call. Sixteen cantonment camps—cities each capable of housing 40,000 men—have been built at a cost of \$150,000,000. Billions have been loaned to the allies. Billions have been appropriated for equipping and supplying the soldiers and sailors. There are now three times as many vessels in the navy as six months ago. The enlisted strength of the navy has increased from 64,680 to over 143,000 and other branches have increased from 300 to 500 per cent in personnel.

Naval and Aircraft Camps.

Twenty naval training camps have been established and aircraft and projectile factories are being built. The airplane construction program assures the presence of thousands of American aviators on European fronts soon.

Shipping and Railroads.

The shipping board has contracted for 433 ships already. Seized vessels are

rapidly being put into service. Plans have been completed for three steel fabricating plants, to cost \$300,000,000. An operating department has been created sufficient to run 1,200 to 1,500 ships. Responding to international appeals for speedy ship construction on American ways it is planned to build approximately six million tons within the next eighteen months and thereafter at least six million tons a year.

The railroads are operating as one great system. With ships and troops moving steadily from this side to France, the United States in the last six months also has saved the finances. Life of her allies in tremendous loans. Since April 6, she has advanced \$2,518,400,000. Great Britain received \$1,240,000,000; France \$690,000,000; Russia \$275,000,000; Italy \$255,000,000; Belgium \$65,400,000, and Serbia \$3,000,000—a total which amounts to loans at the rate of nearly \$14,000,000 a day.

Spending Vast Sums.

This country today is spending approximately \$2,000,000 an hour in all war expenditures. To meet these vast expenditures, congress has authorized by tax and bond measures the raising of \$20,000,000,000. The treasury department successfully floated a first liberty loan of \$2,000,000,000 and has just launched the second for \$3,000,000,000.

While these great movements were going on, congress placed in the president's hands authority such as it not possessed by any king or potentate. April 23, eighteen days after the war was declared, congress had passed and the president signed the \$7,000,000,000 bond bill. Simultaneously \$100,000,000 was placed in the president's power for emergency use. Early in May congress passed a bill permitting the allies to recruit their citizens in this country. May 13, the president signed a bill authorizing seizure of Teuton ships. The first big appropriation for the army—\$273,946,325—was promptly passed by congress and signed by the president.

(Continued on page three)

PREPARE ROADS FOR CARRYING VAST ARMY AND WAR MUNITIONS

(By George Martin)
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 5.—Perceiving possibility of a desperate conflict before the war is ended, the war department today is preparing the railroads for transportation of millions more men and billions of dollars worth more of munitions and supplies.

In a pinch the normal freight and passenger traffic of the nation would be reduced to a minimum and practically nothing would move but men and materials for war.

Public travel would be vastly curtailed and instead of making trips, business men would manage their affairs by mail, telephone or wire.

It was learned today that complete plans are in the hands of the war department for the turning of all freight, flat and cattle cars into troop trains and all day coaches and Pullmans into hospital trains. The plan even includes making hospital trains out of box cars in emergency.

ABE MARTIN

Youngstown, O., Oct. 5.—William Howard Taft arrived here this morning speak at the dedication of the half million dollar McKinley memorial at Niles, McKinley's birthplace. Miss Helen McKinley, a sister, will unveil the McKinley statue.

George B. Cortelyou, member of McKinley's second cabinet; former Ambassador Herrick; and Joseph Mitchell, Chapelle, editor of the National Magazine, will also speak.

HE APOLOGIZED

London, Sept. 7.—(By mail)—"I apologize to the lady," was all William Muller, charged with attempting to murder a young stenographer, had to say when arraigned in court.

Germans Stir Trouble In Tampico Oil Fields

Mexico City, Oct. 5.—The hand of German agents was seen today in labor troubles in the Tampico oil fields, which furnish fuel for British war vessels. Six hundred employees of the Agulla Oil company are out demanding a 50 per cent wage increase. The government today instructed Governor-General Ricaut to take precautions to avoid disorders, and will send a committee to adjust the strike.

What Gerard Thinks.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Germany's attempts to embroil Mexico and Japan against the United States is but one phase of Berlin's plans for waging commercial war after the sword has been sheathed, according to James Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, in San Francisco today.

He declared German interests have acquired vast properties in Mexico and now are building a fleet of merchant ships in preparation for commercial war.

SECRETARY OF WAR SAYS UNITED STATES IS MAKING PROGRESS

(By William Phillip Stimms)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the British Armies in the Field, Oct. 5.—The most important British victory of the war was how Field Marshal Haig's great stroke of yesterday morning appeared today.

Latest reports at headquarters as this is filed give every indication pointing to complete disorganization of the enemy.

Unprecedented Curtain of Fire Made Early Progress Less Difficult

Special praise was given all the units engaged. They were representatives of all sections of the British empire. The AEs, English, Scottish, Irish and Newfoundlanders all participated. They can claim their share of achieving a victory which as its magnitude appeared more clearly today, seem destined to be one of the greatest marks of the whole great war.

The British bulldog held fast today to the great bite on which his vice-like jaws closed yesterday morning—close to the vital center of Germany's positions in Belgium. German counter-attacks failed. Hot fighting was still in progress today as the Tommies consolidated their victories on the main Passchendaele ridge.

Every man in the unending stream of German prisoners which flowed back to cages today vouched for the tremendous losses suffered by the enemy in Haig's latest and masterful stroke. No such barrage as that which British guns wove in front of the attacking Tommies has ever been seen in the war. It was a veritable cloudburst of steel rain. It melted enemy trench lines away, it cleft whole lines of German troops.

It was this unprecedented curtain of fire which made the work of the troops in reaching first objectives comparatively easy. One position thus carried contained a dismal remnant of a company which had lost practically its whole bayonet strength. All over the eight mile front of the attack commanders reported today that groups of Germans and Bavarians came in, hands aloft and shouting "kamerad," the first minute

(Continued on page three)

BRITISH VICTORY MOST IMPORTANT OF ENTIRE WAR

All Gains Held Fast and German Attacks Repulsed With Heavy Loss

ENEMY DEMORALIZED AND MANY SURRENDER

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Employment Agency for Women Farmers

Chicago, Oct. 5.—A free employment agency for women farmers is the latest war development.

Bureaus to educate women farmers, which will be a clearing house for unemployed women interested in farm labor, will be fostered by the Women's National Farm and Garden association.

Mrs. J. F. Munson, of Kankakee, Ill., instructress of 1200 women farmers, made an address to the association conference today on what the move can accomplish, following which the association advocated the plan. Mrs. M. L. Jennings, a member of the party which accompanied Ambassador Gerard from Germany, addressed the women today on the land in Belgium and Germany.

Chicken canning was advocated by Mrs. Anthony Stocker, who claimed "Chicken is one of the few things, along with pineapple, better canned than fresh."

TWO GERMAN SHIPS ARE RAIDING IN THE SOUTH SEA WATERS

Raiders Are Manned by Former Crew of Seeadler, Noted Commerce Pirate

Washington, Oct. 5.—Watchful ships of the American and Japanese Pacific patrols are hunting today the two German raider ships known to be cruising the south seas.

The raiders are manned by ruthless Teutons, who piloted the raider Seeadler out of Germany under disguises as a Norwegian sailing ship, and then around Cape Horn to Mopha island, where she stranded and pounded to pieces after she had rounded up twelve allied ships in her earlier raiding and three American schooners, Slade, Manila and A. B. Johnson, in the Pacific.

Some of the stranded Germans after reaching Mopha fitted out a motor sloop on August 21, others seized the French schooner Luteca when she put into Mopha and using the Seeadler's guns started out afresh.

Captain Smith of the Slade reports that he and other prisoners were dumped on a desolate island. They made their way to Tutuila, Samoa.

Meanwhile, there is reason to believe that the two raiders have continued their operations.

Some Possible Victims.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Nine vessels plying in the Pacific which have been long overdue may have fallen victim to the German raiders, reported to be operating in the south Pacific, shipping men here believe.

In addition to the schooners Manila, A. B. Johnson and R. C. Slade, officially reported in Washington to have been sunk by the raider, the following vessels

(Continued on Page Two.)

SALEM LEADING IN FRUIT EVAPORATING CANNING AND PACKING

Most Important Center for Fruit and Vegetables In Northwest

Salem is the biggest fruit and vegetable products city in the northwest. With the number of packing and evaporating plants here, the farmer is assured of a market for everything he can raise, whether it be a wagon load or a carload. The day of the ten and twenty acre farmer is coming back to stay.

This sizing up of the situation for the small farmer is by Robert S. Paulus, manager of the Salem Fruit Union, who is home from a business trip to southern and central California, where he went to study the general vegetable and fruit methods of the most expert fruit and vegetable associations in the country.

In southern California, Mr. Paulus visited the famous bean country about 100 miles north of Los Angeles. The big bean growers do not pull beans by hand, but use a bean sled, which cuts two rows at the roots at the same time, stacking them in rows. This method of handling beans is much more economical than hand pulling. The patented bean sled costs about \$32.

In the California bean section in Ventura county, growers do not fertilize the land as they claim bean growing keeps the land in first class condition. Only lima beans are grown in that section of the state, Mr. Paulus says, and bean land is valued from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre. The average production runs from 800 to 2500 pounds.

Lima bean straw is baled and sold for \$8 an acre. The straw of the white bean is sold in wagon load lots as fertilizer. Near Oxnard, beans are threshed somewhat on the plan of wheat threshing and the chaff is from 35 to 50 cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Paulus thinks in time bean threshers could be used to advantage in this valley.

At Watsonville, Cal., he visited the apple drying section and noted several improvements that can be made at the Salem Fruit Union next year that will make a material saving in expense.

"The prime business in California is well in the hands of the California association," said Mr. Paulus. "Notwithstanding the fierce competition, the existence of this association has enabled the farmers to secure fair prices, even with the crop of 200,000,000 pounds."

In California, prunes dry out one and three quarters to two and one quarter pounds green to one pound dry. They are dried in the sun on trays and the cost is \$5 a ton green or about \$10 a ton dry. Prune land he says is valued at \$1000 an acre and apricot land \$1,500. The average yield is two tons dried prunes to the acre and in some sections almost three times this amount.

In investigating many packing plants, Mr. Paulus got several labor saving plans by which he will be able to save money the coming year in the operating of the Salem Fruit Union plant. During his travels he met the managers of the raisin associations, the prominent berry men and also managers of egg associations. It seems that in California every industry is organized.

"In fact," Mr. Paulus said, "California is the best organized state in the union from the stand point of the farmer and producer."

RUSSIA IS ON VERGE OF A CIVIL WAR IS POSITIVE STATEMENT

Chief Lieutenant of Nicholas Lenin, Speaks Before Congress

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—Russia is definitely on the verge of civil war, Leo Trotsky, chief lieutenant of Nicholas Lenin, leader of the Bolsheviks, declared in a speech today before the democratic congress following its rejection of the plan for a new coalition cabinet.

Trotsky is a bitter opponent of Kerensky and his appearance before the congress after the government threatened to arrest Lenin if he should appear in Petrograd created a big sensation.

"Civil war now appears inevitable," Trotsky asserted. "The proletariat is definitely arrayed against the bourgeoisie. I doubt only whether the assumption of full power by the council of workers and soldiers will go beyond organized forms or take the form of sanguinary street fighting. I promise on the name of my party that it will never attempt to seize the powers of government forcibly but I warn those who stand in the way of the complete triumph of the proletariat that the masses will brook no interference with their representatives, that they will occupy the streets and arrest the government, if their demands are rejected."

LAFOLLETTE IS TO BE INVESTIGATED BY A COMMITTEE

Senator Pomerene of Ohio Will Head Probe Committee

REPORT WILL BE READY BY NEXT DECEMBER

Senator Stone, of Missouri, Makes Emphatic Defense Against Charges

Washington, Oct. 5.—Charges of seditious utterances lodged against Senator La Follette are to be investigated by the senate. A sub-committee of five will be named by Senator Pomerene, Ohio, chairman of the election committee, to first investigate the correctness of reports of La Follette's speech on September 20 at St. Paul, Minn., and second, to inquire into the correctness of his statements. It will then report to full committee the first day of the December session. Senator Pomerene will head the sub-committee.

La Follette said that his speech was "garbled" as it appeared in the newspapers. The committee will ask La Follette whether he stated in his speech that the sinking of the Lusitania and other acts committed by Germany did not provide sufficient cause for the United States entering the war. It will inquire as to whether he said the Lusitania sailed in defiance of American laws by carrying ammunition and if he said it, where he got his information. The truth or falsity of this statement, then will be ascertained if possible.

La Follette refused to comment on the action of the committee. Privately, however, he told friends he wants a full investigation.

When Vice President Marshall learned that Stone had criticized him for laying before the senate the accusing letter written by Stokes, he made a brief statement to the senate, urging a method be devised before the next session for handling such communications.

Despite a request of Senator Stone for an inquiry into his record, the committee will not comply, it was announced.

The senate will be asked to pass a resolution conferring general authority on the sub-committee to investigate La Follette's utterances. This resolution is to be presented today with a request for immediate action.

The sub-committee probably will hold hearings, either calling witnesses to Washington, or going to St. Paul and other Minnesota cities, as well as to Wisconsin, to take testimony.

Stone Makes Defense

The committee received a letter from Senator Stone, who also was named in hundreds of the petitions presented to it. After considering this letter the committee issued the following statement:

"Action having been requested by Senator Stone on certain communications in which he was assailed, it being charged therein that he had obstructed the enactment of measures for the prosecution of the war, the committee finds that the charges make mention of no facts warranting action by

FIVE PER CENT MONEY FOR FARMERS PLENTY

Government Has Enough For All—Good Title the Main Pre-requisite

There is plenty of government five per cent money to be had, according to Ray L. Smith, secretary of the Marion. All that is necessary for the farmer to do who thinks he should have a fair allowance of this government money is to see Mr. Smith in the Salem Bank of Commerce building and secure blanks for an application for a loan. The local committee passes on the application and this with the abstract is sent to the Federal board at Spokane.

The government land title examiner is rather technical in his examinations of titles and to secure his approval, it must be a full legal title. It often happens that where a quit claim deed is given, a warranty deed is required.

In general the farmers who have applied for loans have held the amount asked for down to the 50 per cent of appraised valuation. The greatest delays have been in securing title.

However, the government is still loaning and from what has been done the farmer who can show a legal title, and who holds his application down to a 50 per cent of real value has a fair chance of getting the five per cent money. And it only costs about \$10 in the way of expenses.



TURN TO THE LIGHT