

5250 CIRCULATION
(25,000 READERS DAILY)
Only Circulation in Salem Guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE
VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.
Oregon: Tonight fair; Wednesday fair and cooler, gentle northwesterly winds.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR NO. 170.—EIGHT PAGES. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

AIRSHIP DROPS THROUGH BANK ROOF FROM SKY; 12 ARE DEAD

200 Clerks Trapped by Flames of Machine and Gasoline Have Close Brush With Death

Chicago, July 22.—Twelve dead and 26 injured was the final count today of casualties in Chicago's most modern tragedy—the fall of an aircraft through the skylight of a metropolitan business building. Late yesterday a 160-foot dirigible fell blazing into the counting room of the Illinois Trust and Savings company.

Milton G. Norton, newspaper photographer, aboard the Goodyear company's "Wingfoot" when it fell headlong into the Illinois Trust & Savings bank here, died of injuries today. Norton descended in a parachute, landing heavily in Chicago's "Wall Street" in the Illinois Trust & Savings building. He was recovering his senses his first words were:

"Where are my planes?"

Coroner Hoffman's jury first heard eye witnesses tell of the spectacular accident. W. C. Young, the Goodyear representative with the "blimp," refused to testify, his attorney advising that he might incriminate himself.

Two members of the "Wingfoot" express and nine employees of the bank were among the dead. Most of them were burned to death when the gas bag with its heavy fuelage burst through steel and plate glass and spread burning gasoline in all directions. A score of investigations headed by the coroner and the state's attorney opened today. Seventeen men, mostly employees of the Goodyear Rubber company, owners of the "Wingfoot," were held for examination.

Two hundred clerks, bending over their ledgers yesterday in the daily rush to close their books thought of nothing but their prosaic daily labors. There was a subdued hum of high pressure work.

A shadow floated across the big skylight, two floors above. Then a crash, a blinding light and a detonation. A shapeless mass hurtled through the glass and fell fast to the marble floor. It was a man's body. Heavy machinery followed and blinding white flames began to lick the marble pillars and the twisted steel beams of the monster which had turned a quiet counting room into a burning inferno.

Screams arose immediately and as the flames leaped up or flowed along the floor in rivulets of gasoline, hysterics broke loose. A terrific rush for the two main exits followed.

It was a long jump to the street but women took it.

Some of the twenty thousand spectators attempted to catch the jumpers but succeeded only in breaking their falls. Strangely only a few were injured in those leaps.

Inside a few remained, too terror

TELEPHONE STRIKE OFFICIALLY ENDED

Central Committee Orders All Coast Workers To Return To Jobs.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—The coast-wide telephone strike, in progress for more than a month, will end at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The central committee, meeting this forenoon, adopted a resolution ordering telegrams sent to the various mass meetings to be held this afternoon, saying the strike is ended.

The decision to return to work came as a result of desire to conform to regulations of organized labor. With the line men and operators returned to work in the southwest, Los Angeles and a few other California cities, the central committee opponents of the order—mainly San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Martinez workers—decided it would be folly to continue opposition.

Official announcement of the committee's decision will be made at the mass meetings this afternoon. Workers will probably return to their old jobs tomorrow.

The old city stockade in Seattle, former home of many drunks, is to be torn down. Mayor Hanson has decided the city needs a new one.

HOUSE OPENS PROBE OF MEXICAN POLICY

Stand Taken By U. S. In Regard To Outrages To Be Investigated.

Washington, July 22.—The house today what is expected to be a complete investigation of the Mexican situation.

The object of the investigation, Republican Leader Mondell said, would be to establish a definite Mexican policy for the future. Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, was to be the first witness.

A preliminary investigation will be held by the rules committee. It is expected the work then will be turned over to a special committee appointed by the speaker.

Special points to be established by the inquiry, which will take in conditions as far back as 1910, are:

What policy the United States has adopted in pressing claims for damages brought by American citizens.

What assurances the government has given foreign nations that their claims and property will be protected.

What measures are now being taken to protect American property and lives and what assurance has Mexico given that it will cooperate in such protection.

FIRE SITUATION NEAR SPOKANE GETTING WORSE

New Blazes Start While Fighters Barely Hold Own With Old.

FLAMES GAIN HOLD ON GREEN TIMBER, REPORT

Expected Labor Troubles Along Line Avoided; I. W. W. Quit Camps.

Spokane, Wash., July 22.—With forest fires in northern Idaho, northeast Washington and northwestern Montana leaping divides, new fires starting and old blazes barely held, the situation appears to be steadily getting worse. No rain is falling anywhere in the burning areas according to reports today and only the absence of strong winds is preventing a dozen holocausts.

The fighters are attacking to the lines around a score of fires, according to supervisors reports today and the I. W. W. strike on the lines has failed to materialize. Some I. W. W. have gone out in the lumber camps, however.

The Pack river fire, north of Sand Point, is steadily gaining in green timber despite all efforts of several hundred men to stop it. This blaze covers more than 45 square miles but a great portion of it is in burned over land.

A new fire broke out in the Sand Point district near Grouse creek. A crew is fighting this.

No labor trouble is reported on the lines around Sand Point, although some I. W. W. have quit in the lumber camps. An uncontrolled blaze has leaped over the crest of Cook's mountain, three miles west of Newport, Wash., but the town is surrounded by fairly open country and is not in great danger. The old blaze nearer town is now under control.

The Halfway fire on the Priest Lake road is under control today but no news from the Round Top fire on top of the divide has been received. The mountain is wreathed in a dense pall of smoke.

Crews are successfully fighting the Jordan creek and Steamboat fires in the Coor D'Alone district and conditions were reported as "fairly good."

The Bear creek fire, near Kellogg, is still burning fiercely, eating into white and yellow pine. About 150 men are trying to stop the fire which covers about 500 acres. A calm night helped check the spread of the flames.

The situation was declared today by forest service officials to be "extremely serious." Only a rain, they said, could prevent disaster.

High gales in northwestern Montana are fanning five fires in the Blackfoot forest, located at Ashley Lake, Squaw Meadows, Teeluck, Bluesky and Bald Butte.

Another bad blaze is at Wolf creek. The Hannon Gulch fire in the Lewis and Clark forest has crossed the divide and is burning fast.

The state forester has given up the Lander's Fork fire as hopeless, but Captain Cook and 100 men of the forest

(Continued on page three)

ABE MARTIN



Washington Race Riots Hang On In Scattered Districts With Police Near Helpless

Washington, July 22.—(United Press) Secretary Baker announced today he had ordered a "substantial number" of regulars from Camp Meade, Md., to help prevent further race riots in Washington tonight. He refused to say definitely how many troops would be there.

Washington, July 22.—Additional reinforcements will be rushed to Washington today in an effort to control rioting between white men and negroes which has lasted three nights.

In street fighting last night four persons were killed, two seriously injured and thirty others wounded and attended at hospitals. Scores of others were hurt but hobbled or were assisted by friends from the scenes of the clashes.

Four hundred soldiers and marines, reinforcing the 700 police of the national capital, were unable to cope with the mobs. While they were fighting rioters at one place, another outbreak would be reported from a quarter of the city several blocks distant.

The negroes, better armed than the whites appeared to have the best of several encounters. Early this morning automobiles, crowded with yelling blacks, many of them armed, were dashing about streets in the residential parts of town, defying the whites to "come on."

The coming of daylight and a terrific thunderstorm which deluged the city put an end to the fighting. But police heads fear it will be resumed tonight.

The dead reported this morning were Detective Sergeant Harry Wilson, Kenneth Crall and two negroes. Detective Sergeant B. W. Thompson and Private Albert Luck of the marines were believed to be in a dying condition. Of the other casualties five were policemen.

Major Pullman, chief of the Washington police, conferred with military authorities today and it was expected that the result of this conference tonight would see the national capital practically an armed camp.

"There will be no parleying with the elements of disorder," said Pullman. "All the power of the federal government is behind the police department and these combined forces will see to it that order is restored."

Two hundred persons were under arrest today, according to police estimates.

(Continued on page three)

Chautauqua Patrons Given Pleasing Musical Treat In Fillion Company Concerts

The Fillion Concert company, one of the star attractions of the Ellison White chautauqua to appear upon the platform yesterday, was reduced to two members, through the illness of the soprano; but if there had been forty in the company it is doubtful if they would have contributed more to the pleasure of the audience than was bestowed by the two artists, Ferdinand Fillion and Miss Hillman, with their piano and violin numbers. Mr. Fillion is a rare genius; he combines the typical dash and brilliancy of the Frenchman; the poise and precision of the Englishman; consequently he gives the impression of producing miracles of melody and bewildering impossibilities of technique without any effort.

Possibly there may be greater virtuosity than Fillion, but that chautauqua audience was very well satisfied with him, and if they could have had their way with him they would have kept him on the platform until midnight. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more faultlessly exquisite and bewitching than his rendition of the third movement of Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor. As for technique—in rendering the transcription of Chopin's Nocturne by Sarasate he appeared to exhaust all the possibilities of the violin in the weird melodies.

Miss Hillman proved herself a worthy companion artist, both in her accompaniments and her piano solos, which displayed the utmost degree of finish along with a superb boldness and brilliancy. These two will be marked "number 1" on many a chautauqua list.

If anyone entertained a vague regret for the absence of Edward F. Trefz from the program, it was abruptly forgotten in the substitute lecture of Captain Hixley, who proved himself both the orator and profound thinker in his lecture—"America at the parting of the ways." Dealing with a heavy and more or less sombre subject, he succeeded in injecting enough humor and programmatic dash into it to keep his audience smiling and applauding. Captain Hixley has traveled widely, mixed with political leaders and observed keenly in America, and he gave his hearers an analysis of the present and future conditions in this country that will keep them thinking. He dealt especially with the problems of immigration, education, Americanization and in Austria readjustment. He pointed to the need of radical action in restricting immigration, declaring that he had

M'NARY FAVORS RETENTION OF TENTH ARTICLE

Oregon Senator Declares He Will Oppose Any Attempt At Elimination.

MOSES SAYS TERMS OF TREATY ARE DANGEROUS

Provisions Of Pact Held As Worse For United States Than League Covenant.

Washington, July 22.—(United Press) —Announcing that he will vote against any attempt to strike article ten from the league of nations covenant, Senator McNary, Oregon, republican, today answered in a senate speech objections to this provision by league opponents.

He served notice he will not vote for reservations which will send the treaty back to the other powers, but that he is willing that purely explanatory reservations be adopted.

"We have been told that by this treaty our sovereignty has been dangerously diminished, the Monroe doctrine endangered, that we have surrendered our control over certain vital domestic matters; that we could be plunged into war without a declaration by congress," said McNary.

"Not one of these statements is believed by the advocates of the league to have a foundation in fact. However, by the avenue of reservations in the form of interpretations, these questions could be placed beyond the pale of controversy. Action of this character would not need ratification by the other powers, as it would constitute only a reservation."

McNary's statement on reservations was made following a conference with President Wilson at the White House last week, at which interpretative reservations were discussed at length.

McNary asserted that the time will undoubtedly show how the covenant should be amended and predicted that within this league will open a new code of international law and justice.

In his first speech to the senate on the peace terms with Germany, Senator Moses, New Hampshire, declared:

"That the terms of the treaty are (Continued on page four)"

BRITAIN APPROVES TREATY WITH ENEMY

House Of Commons Recommends Ratification, Voting 163 to 4.

London, July 22.—Great Britain today had placed its approval on the peace treaty with Germany.

The bill recommending ratification was passed last night by the house of commons, on its third reading by a vote of 163 to 4.

An attempt to defeat the treaty on the basis of the Irish question introduced by Joseph Devlin, nationalist from Belfast, was voted down by the house. Devlin proposed the treaty be rejected because of Premier Lloyd George's Irish policy.

Replying to Devlin's demand for a plebiscite for Ireland, the premier declared he had departed of any settlement of the Irish question until the Irish people agreed among themselves. He said the government had tried already to apply the principle of self-determination but that the opposition was divided. The premier declared that "Ireland moreover, did not want self-determination."

Lloyd-George pointed out that Ireland was not one nation in race, religion, temperament or anything constituting the essential of a nation.

Sir Donald Maclean, opened the treaty debate, urged the trial of the ex- Kaiser in a neutral country.

"What right have we to assume that any neutral country desires to be the scene of such a trial?" the premier asked.

The allies had confidence, he said, that whoever was put on trial in Great Britain, "would receive a trial equal to the highest traditions of the British nation."

The bill for the ratification of the Anglo-French, which was up for consideration, was voted the third time without objection.