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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE
VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report.
Oregon: Tonight and Thursday probably rain; cooler east portion tonight; moderate southerly winds.

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CARRANZA TROOPS FIRED SHOTS WHICH WOUNDED YANKEE AIRMAN

Action By United States Not Likely; Aviator Was Over Line When Fired Upon.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Doubt was expressed by high officials here today as to whether this government will be in a position to take any action against Carranza, if it is found that Captain D. W. McNabb, an aviator, was shot yesterday, was flying over Mexican soil.

Unofficial dispatches from Laredo state Mexican officials declare that is the case. While there is no international law governing flying, it was the custom in European countries prior to the outbreak of the war to fire upon foreign aviators who crossed international boundaries without permission. This was due to a constant fear of spies. Although having this precedent before them, officials pointed out that in the case between Mexico and this country it might be regarded differently because forces of both governments are in search of bandits.

General Admits Shooting.

Laredo, Texas, Sept. 3.—Captain David W. McNabb was one kilometer across the border, flying over Mexican territory when shot yesterday by Mexican soldiers, General Reynaldo Garza, commander of the Carranza garrison at Nuevo Laredo, declared today.

General Garza in a statement made public through the Mexican consul in Laredo admitted the shooting was done by soldiers of a Carranza outpost. Colonel B. B. Buck, commander of the Laredo district, said he had received no instructions from Major General Dickman, commander of the southern department, to pursue those guilty of the attack yesterday. Colonel Buck said all that is known of the attack is that the firing came from a point where outposts of Carranza soldiers were known to be located. The Mexican consul said he heard "detrimental reports" but he did not believe Mexican soldiers were responsible.

B. J. Leyendecker, county tax assessor of Webb county, who was on his farm sixteen miles northwest of Laredo when Captain McNabb and Lieutenant Johnson, his pilot landed there after the shooting, told the United Press here today he could furnish evidence by numerous witnesses that the Americans were not on the Mexican side of the border. Leyendecker said many persons on his farm saw the airplane, flying at low altitude along the contours of San Isabel creek toward the Rio Grande when the Mexicans opened fire. He said these witnesses declared the Mexicans fired scores of shots from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande and that the plane swerved immediately and started towards his ranch house.

Numerous residents of the village of San Isabel also witness the shooting, Leyendecker said, and will swear the plane was over American soil when the Carranzistas opened fire. General Garza's statement declares that immediately on learning of the incident the general proceeded to the spot near the mouth of San Isabel creek, on

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HOOVER PREDICTS BIG DROP IN FOOD PRICES

Break To Come Within Next Few Months He Tells Congressional Committee.

Paris, Sept. 3.—A tremendous drop in food prices in the United States may be expected in the next few months, Herbert Hoover said in continuing his testimony before the congressional committee investigating war expenditures. The speculators have reached the end of their powers, Hoover declared, and are no longer to maintain corners in stocks, owing to Europe's inability to purchase America's over production.

"Warehouses in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm are now full of foodstuffs from America," he said, "but no outlet exists, as the countries needing food are unable to pay for it at present prices."

"Speculators of the entire world are responsible for the present high prices, through hoarding in anticipation of European demands, which have not developed. The American government must intervene by granting credits to the nations needing food, as well as by fixing maximum and minimum prices in the United States."

"An extremely dangerous situation will result in case the United States government does not assist producers in finding outlets for their goods. During the war American products of all kinds increased three fold. Unless there are permanent markets for these products a terrible reaction is inevitable, counteracting all the production increases which caused the present efficiency."

"American farmers are entitled to the greatest consideration. After government stimulation, their production must be guaranteed markets."

Hoover maintained that he had no knowledge of the war department's surplus food stocks in April, before his purchase of large quantities for Italy. He said he would have bought from the war department if he had known the circumstances.

DEALERS FORSEE 60 CENT HOPS LOCALLY

Willamette Valley Crop Is Estimated To Be 45,000 Bales Or Less.

Abused, discriminated, ostracized—the Oregon hop has still the satisfaction of belonging to the aristocratic class of commodities. The latest market quotations show hops selling at 50 and 55 cents, with the old crop so thoroughly cleaned up that by the time the crop of 1919 comes into market there will be the smallest stock of hops in Oregon ever known in the history of the industry. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the Willamette valley crop of 1919 has already been disposed of on contract, some of the consignments being based on a price of 55 cents. These figures look like a nice pie dream to some of the old growers and dealers of Salem who can recall the days when hops went begging in this city at 6 cents a pound. One prominent grower this morning ventured the opinion that the price would go to 60 cents on account of the shortage both in this country and in Europe. Hence the Marion county grower who happened to have his acreage on favorable ground will be in the same class with the man who has struck oil.

As to the yield, the growers have narrowed down their estimates of a few weeks ago, when they figured that Oregon would produce 50,000 bales. They now make a guess at 45,000 bales—possibly less, for the crop is not only a "top crop" as a result of three years drouth, but the western edges in some yards show suburn. It is believed that 1200 pounds to the acre will be an average yield this year, though there are some favored locations, like the Mitoma ranch, where hops will pick as high as 2000 pounds to the acre.

In some of the yards the "baby" hops have already been picked, and picking will be generally under way in all the yards this week. Thus far there has been no difficulty in securing pickers, for most of the growers are offering \$1.20 a hundred pounds.

St. Louis, Mo.—Loud roars emanating from a garage made neighbors believe something was afoot. Police investigation brought out the fact that two sleepers were guarding the remnants of 29 cases of whiskey.

COMING CONFERENCE TO EMBRACE EVERY BRANCH OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

Washington, Sept. 3.—The "round table" conference between capital and labor will be held at the White House between October 9 and 10, it was announced today.

About forty will be invited by President Wilson to attend the conference. The president is sending letters to the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, representative agricultural associations and investment bankers, asking them to submit names for his consideration. In addition to delegates selected in this way the president will elect others from the country at large. Invitations will be sent by the president while he is on his speaking trip.

OPPOSITION TO TREATY SCORED BY HITCHCOCK

Administration Leader Opens Fight For Ratification In Speech Today.

DECLARES AMENDMENT WOULD KILL PURPOSE

Says Possibility Of Allies Accepting Reservations To Pact Is Nil.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Declaring that senators who demand amendment of the peace treaty propose an "insane international policy," in which "poltroonery and fallacy" is so mixed it is difficult to see which predominates, Senator Hitchcock, administration spokesman, today in a senate speech opened the fight for unqualified ratification of the pact.

Amendment will not only kill the treaty, but will involve the United States in enormous losses and dangers, Hitchcock declared. Those demanding amendments, he said, appear not to realize the advantages derived by the United States from the peace settlement.

"Suppose the senate should vote in favor of the Shantung amendment or any other, what would happen?" asked Hitchcock. "Inevitably one of two things would happen—either the president would refuse to go further with the treaty and put it in one of the pigeon holes of the state department occupied by other treaties that have been abandoned, or he would submit the amendment to the nations associated with the United States in the war for consideration."

"Does anyone believe they would accept it? Does anyone suppose that Japan herself would submit to this humiliation before the eyes of the world? I cannot conceive that any intelligent and candid man would assume any such thing as a possibility. Japan is now in control of German

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ABE MARTIN



Th' road t' success ain't so tough if you know when t' sidestep. In Cincinnati Reds wuz about th' last things t' go up.

WILSON TO PRESENT BALD FACTS IN SEEKING SUPPORT FOR LEAGUE

CITY TO SUE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Council Orders Action To Compel Railroad To Erect Crossing Marker.

The city of Salem will bring suit against the public service commission, asking that the commission be compelled to reverse itself in refusing to order the Southern Pacific railroad to place signals at the crossing of Capital and Union streets, known to be a dangerous crossing.

When the commission acted a few months ago on the petition of the city to have these signals installed at this crossing, it not only refused, but took the trouble to insinuate a lot of things against the city and its negligence in enforcing the law. At the meeting of the council last evening by a vote of five to three, City Attorney B. W. Macy was instructed to bring suit. Those in favor were Halvorson, Moore, Scott, Schunke and Wiest. Those opposed to bringing suit were Utter, Hager and Volk.

Damages amounting to \$200 were asked of the city by H. Spreed of 2590 Cherry avenue, for taking a space about 15 feet wide through his five acre tract to put in the sewer which will connect the Valley Packing company with the city sewer. He had wheat planted on the tract and he figures that he was damaged \$200 when a strip of this wheat was ruined while digging the sewer. The council thought Mr. Spreed had his figures a little too high and a committee was appointed to investigate, consisting of Wiest, Moore and Volk.

Harry R. Hutton, chief of the Salem fire department, was allowed \$50 for expenses to attend the state fire and water conference at Portland September 15-18. He had asked just for a leave of absence for three days and was willing to pay his own expenses, but Alderman Volk thought the city big enough to treat its firemen generously, and the \$20 expense money was then allowed, on motion of Alderman Moore.

Joseph H. Albert was allowed a rebate of \$22.37 on street improvement tax on a lot in the oak street improvement district. The figures of the city engineer showed that Mr. Albert had been assessed some frontage that did not belong to the lot.

Unassigned reports troubled the council in its deliberations last evening. With only eight members of the council present, a number of reports were read, but no action taken as those who had made the reports had failed to appear. For this reason the ordinance regarding the night watchman and the contract for electric lighting and several minor matters were not acted on.

The Montague O'Reilly company own a number of city warrants on the High street improvement fund, some of which are seven years past due and no principal or interest paid. As there is \$612.91 in a fund that can be applied to one of the \$1000 warrants, the council approved the motion that the city treasurer be ordered to pay this \$612.91 on the \$1000 bond with \$490 accrued interest, and issue a bond for the difference. There was an intimation that if the city would not pay anything on these outstanding warrants, that Montague O'Reilly company might feel constrained to bring suit against the city, as the Clark-Henry Construction company has done.

Alderman Harold Hager of the first ward broke up the session while an ordinance was being read providing for the appointment of Earl Race as purchasing agent for the city at a salary of \$50 a month. It requires eight aldermen to transact business and there was just this number present. Having other matters more important than a council meeting, Mr. Hager slipped out at 8:30 o'clock and his absence was not noted until the new ordinance had almost been read. Then it was discovered that a quorum was not present, and there was nothing to do but to adjourn, right in the middle of the session.

Due to resignations, illness, absence from the city and various other causes, the city council has had hard scudding this year and meetings are adjourned from time to time. Present at the adjourned session last evening were Mayor Otto J. Wilson, Aldermen Hager, Halvorson, Moore, Schunke, Scott, Utter, Volk and Wiest.

President Leaving Washington on 10,000 Mile Speaking Tour This Evening.

By Hugh Baillie
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 3.—President Wilson leaves Washington this evening on a 10,000 mile speaking tour of the United States in an effort to convince the people that the peace treaty should be ratified as it stands.

He will attempt to solidify public opinion in favor of the treaty so that pressure will be brought to bear on opposition senators from their home territories to change their attitudes.

In this endeavor to create an irresistible demand for quick ratification, the president, it was learned today, will make bald statement of what he considers the facts, rather than oratorical efforts.

His itinerary calls for invasion of the states of some of his principal opponents in the senate. Most of his speeches will be delivered west of Chicago, where the administration believes antipathy to the treaty is strongest. Special attention is to be devoted to the Pacific coast, where the people, according to their senators, are suspicious of Japanese and resentful of Shantung settlement, whereby Japan gets important grants in China. In addition to his speeches on the coast, the president will review the Pacific fleet at Seattle, September 13.

One of Wilson's arguments for ratification is expected to be that industrial unrest and high prices era cannot end until real peace is established through acceptance of the treaty. He plans to explain his reasons for committing the United States to the league of nations, and in fact make a personal report to the American people on his work at Paris, telling them the "whys" and "wherefores."

The president's addresses have not been prepared in advance, due to pressure of other duties at the White House. He will speak extemporaneously from shorthand notes, which he will jot down on the train. When his opponents in the senate reply, he will make issue with them, making the treaty fight a sort of nation-wide debate.

Wilson will be accompanied by more than a score of newspapermen, as well as a corps of photographers and a battery of motion picture cameras. A few days after each speech the episodes connected with it will be flashed on thousands of movie screens all over the country. Representatives of telegraph companies will be on the train to arrange for wire facilities so the president's words may be quickly placed before the millions that cannot actually hear him speak.

Secretary Tammuly is in the party, as are Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Cary Grayson, the president's physician; Gilbert M. Chase, his chief stenographer and other members of the White House establishment.

The secret service operatives are headed by Joseph Murphy, assistant chief of the service. Murphy has accompanied Wilson on all his journeys, including the European trip. These men, to whom is entrusted the task of pro-

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Life Insurance Records Show Mortality Rate During 1918 Excessive; Influenza Blamed

New York, Sept. 3.—The rate of mortality which American life insurance companies had to meet in 1918 was about 32 percent greater than 1917 and 14 percent higher than the average death rate for a score of years.

This is the statement in a summary made public today by the Insurance Press, reviewing the life insurance distributions last year by insurance organizations operating in the United States and Canada, including the transactions of the bureau of war risk insurance of the United States government.

Ten persons died from influenza for each American soldier killed in battle, the report declares, placing the number of influenza deaths at a half million. Stating that influenza was mainly responsible for the increase in the number of deaths, the report continues: "Thirty life insurance companies paid \$65,000,000 more than in 1917 for death claims and endowments. The increase in death loss paid by legal reserve companies was approximately \$123,000,000 in the United States and Canada on lives under the age of fifty."

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City Health Officer of New York Warns Against Lighter Epidemic of Flu This Year

New York, Sept. 3.—(United Press)—A minor epidemic of influenza is practically inevitable throughout America this fall, according to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health for New York City.

Influenza epidemics have always swept countries in pairs, according to Commissioner Copeland. The last one in America prior to last winter was in 1891 which was the minor appendage to the major epidemic of 1890.

Dr. Copeland looks for the epidemic this year to be much lighter than that of 1918, though minor epidemics are often as bad as the major phase. This was true of 1891, he says. But the fact that so many people were affected last year gives added immunity this year.

Speaking to the United Press, Dr. Copeland said: "I have no doubt but that we will have another epidemic this year, though infinitely less violent than last year's, when practically every person was affected. Seventy per cent of last year's victims were between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, probably due to the fact that so many men were in training camps."

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