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LENS DOOMED TO FALL IS BRITISH STATEMENT

Hindenburg Will Have To Stage Another "Strategic Retreat" to Explain Defeat—City Is Center of France's Greatest Coal District and Its Capture Will Greatly Relieve Fuel Situation—A Mass of Ruins

London, June 29.—How much of a "strategic retreat" the Germans will announce after the fall of Lens was occupying military strategists today—the fall of the city being accepted as a foregone conclusion. It was conceded there will probably be some desperate fighting, prolonged over a number of days before the coal metropolis succumbs to the British attacks but reports today of further "bites" into the Teutons' positions west and south in the suburbs of the city indicated steady progress.

The belief here is that with Lens gone, Field Marshal Hindenburg will stage another "retreat to prepared positions" along a line running roughly from Zonnebeke (15 miles north of Lille) down to in front of Lille; thence to Garvin and connecting with the famous Drocourt "switch line" in front of Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin. From the Drocourt line south the Germans would continue over practically their present front.

The suggested German withdrawal to the north, however, would, it was estimated, release more than 150 square miles of Belgian and French territory to the allies. The retreat would probably be explained away to the German people on the excuse that it would "straighten out the German line." It would, without a doubt, since the lines above Lens have been broken by the British assaults of Vimy ridge and of Messines into an exceedingly jagged series of twigs.

Lens was reported today practically in ruins from both the German scheme of destruction and of the shells from the fighting forces. Ordinarily it is a city of 25,000 population. It is in the center of one of the richest coal fields of northern France, surrounded by two hundred square miles of mines, which prior to the war yielded 15,000,000 tons of fuel a year.

France, as well as Italy, is direly in need of coal so that victory at Lens would not only be a potent moral one, but likewise most valuable in relieving the shortage in fuel.

Summs Story of Battle.

By William Philip Summs.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

With the British Armies in the Field, June 29.—In a battle where the roar of thunder was indistinguishable from incessant cannonading, the British achieved their latest advance southwest of Lens.

It was just at dark Thursday. From an elevation just back of the Canadian troops I watched the battle begin and end. A black storm cloud came up from the west about 6 o'clock. The storm broke in mid-summer fury a few moments later. For an hour there was the play of vivid lightning in the darkened skies, vying with the flashes of big guns, while the crash of thunderclaps was a feeble echo to the bolts of steel loosed from the throats of the guns.

It was to the accompaniment of this roar in the heavens and on the earth and in a deluge of rain that the Tommies stormed the German positions on the outskirts of Lens and on the plains to the south.

Aeroplane up above defied the jagged forks of lightning that shot perilously through the dripping clouds, signaling the progress of the battle.

ABE MARTIN



No few people stay at home any more that it's a wonder th' burglars don't all git rich an' retire. Beware o' th' girl that admits she's beautiful.

using back artillery ranges and the disposition of the German defenders. The British completed their victory before it grew pitch dark. They advanced an average of 500 yards along a front of two miles. Some 200 prisoners and six machine guns were reported captured in complete headquarters reports today.

Are Still Advancing.

At the time this is called the British are still advancing. They have gone more than half way through Avion. They have pushed their lines still further southeast of the city. In all this movement the Germans have not tried to carry out a single counter attack. They have left the British to consolidate every gain without a stroke in reprisal for the losses they suffered.

The terrific storm in which the British made their gains about Lens did not stop for a moment the active aerial acrobatics of the British aviators. They literally played with the rain, the clouds and the lightning, keeping the sky swept clear of Boches, and again proving the deciding factor in the battle.

One mere boy in a British battle plane amused the Tommies awaiting the moment of the attack and thrilled even these hardened fighters with dives, spins, double loops and all sorts of aerial acrobatics over the fighting lines. Sometimes the wheels of his machine almost touched the ground as he dipped and turned and twisted. His antics proved like a tonic to the troops, stimulating them to the deeds of valor with which they later swept the Germans out of their place in front.

Germans Call it Victory.

Berlin, via London, June 29.—Sweeping victories were gained over French troops around Ceray and Malancourt, today's official statement declared.

"East of Ceray a French position of more than a thousand meters (three-quarters of a mile) in width, including a strongly defended tunnel, was stormed and held against vigorous counter attacks," the war office asserted.

"West of the Meuse, by a strong rush a French position was captured on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes road—the position being 2,500 meters (nearly two miles) wide by 500 meters (about one-third of a mile) deep."

Haig Strikes Hard Blow.

London, June 29.—South and southwest of Oppy today Field Marshal Haig struck a sudden and tremendous blow at the German lines, capturing the enemy's forward positions over a front of 2,000 yards and gaining the whole objective sought.

(Continued on Page Two.)

RED CROSS LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS NOT COMPLETE

The list of Red Cross contributors published by the Capital Journal was compiled by the general committee in charge of the soliciting campaign and furnished for publication. It is far from complete, but the committee has promised to check it up and furnish the additional names as soon as it can be done. When this additional list is received it will be published in the Capital Journal.

DISCOVERS ANTITOXIN

New York, June 29.—A gangrene gas infection antitoxin which may save thousands of lives for the allies at the front has been discovered by Dr. Carroll G. Bull, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It was announced today. A large percentage of leg and arm amputations among wounded fighting men is necessitated by gas gangrene infection. Dr. Bull's discovery will be sent to France to be tried out.

BELEAGUED TO VISIT US

Washington, June 29.—The Belgian mission will leave here Sunday for its western tour. It will arrive in Chicago Monday morning and spend the day there and afterwards will visit Milwaukee, Green Bay, Wis.; St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Topeka, Little Rock, Louisville, Cincinnati, Charleston, W. Va., and Tulsa, Okla.

ARGENTINE NEXT

Buenos Aires, June 29.—Argentina appeared likely today to announce a reversion of her neutrality between Germany and the United States within a few hours. Sinking of the Argentine steamship Toro recently by a German submarine has apparently brought the government to a crisis.

A MECHANICAL AVIATOR

New York, June 29.—An almost human machine, said to be able to fly an aeroplane and drop bombs at any designated height up to 5,000 feet is the invention claimed here today by Stanley Y. Beach, an authority on aviation. The only thing Beach's automatic flyer can't do is to pick out a place to land. Beach says Orville Wright thinks this defect can be remedied.

IN STATE OF WAR

London, June 28.—That the new government in Greece considers that a state of war exists between Greece and the Central Powers was asserted in a Reuter dispatch from Athens today.

Market Marks Time No Change in Prices

New York, June 29.—The New York Evening Sun financial review today said:

Waves of professional buying and selling in relatively light volume imparted an appearance of instability to today's stock market, but not changes were not considerable and movements were quite devoid of significance beyond showing the usual Friday tendency to settle accounts for the week-end.

In the present case there was adjustment also by those who proposed to absent themselves over the Fourth of July as well as the week-end.

Wall street has an idea that the securities market will do little more than mark time until after next week.

After mid-day prices stiffened on covering operations and with few exceptions ruled thereafter narrowly around the previous closing.

The copper, motor, rubber and sugar issues were under pressure. Crucible steel was a strong spot. The rails were neglected and heavy in general, but showed an improved tone later. The industrial list closed strong.

What has become of that beautiful Spanish actress whose voice came from Ruben in America? In the heartless censor deleting her tear-stained letters?

PRESIDENT ASKS SENATE TO KILL DRY AMENDMENT

Sends Word to Senators Fight May Result in Holding Up Food Control

PRO-BEER SENTIMENT IN COUNTRY IS STRONG

In Addition to Question of Emergency That of Revenue Bears Weight

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson personally acted today to modify the prohibition fight in the senate and end debate on the food control bill.

He sent word to members of the senate that turmoil arising about the wheat and dry fight threatened to hold up passage of the food bill a month or more. This, he said, might prove disastrous.

Very much exercised at the consequences of jamming through at the present time a drastic prohibition measure which would constitute, as he believes, a blow against personal liberty in the country, the president today is endeavoring to force a compromise of the senate-dry amendment so that distilled spirits alone will be stopped.

The position of the president is reliably stated to be:

That preemptory action by congress, abruptly stopping manufacture of all intoxicants would create uncertainty in business generally—a situation which would not be in the best interest of the country now.

At a time when the young men of the country are being called upon to make great sacrifices, a blow against their personal liberty might result in a spirit of antagonism which might seriously jeopardize war work.

Revenue a Feature.

In addition, the question of emergency revenue enters into the problem. As evidence of the effect prohibition might have administration leaders point to the strike of metal workers at Bayonne, N. J., because they were deprived of their beer.

The president conferred yesterday with Senator Pheasant and talked today with Senators Gerry and Martin, democratic floor leaders, urging a modification of the dry amendments as reported from the senate agriculture committee.

It is understood to be the president's opinion that if the prohibition amendment is left in the bill as it is, there is not a chance of food control following for at least a month.

The president personally feels, it is said, that the whole amendment should be eliminated in order to facilitate passage of the food bill. The overwhelming sentiment in favor of abolishing spirits manufacture, however, has convinced him that that much, at least, of the prohibition section of the bill can be and will be passed quickly.

Shortly after Martin and Gerry left the White House Senator Lewis, Illinois, democrat whip, introduced a bill in the senate designed to be a substitute for the "dry" amendment to the food measure. It provides for the prohibition of spirits production or any intoxicant containing more than 10 per cent alcohol.

Chamberlain Got Action.

Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, developed a strong sentiment on both sides of the chamber for quick action on it today when he moved for a vote tomorrow afternoon. A motion by Hardwick to recommit the bill to the agriculture committee was overwhelmingly defeated emphasizing the sentiment for a quick vote.

Strong antipathy developed in debate today by exempting farmers from authority by the president to requisition food materials on farms, Senators Hardwick and Borah led in the attack on this feature of the food control bill.

Whiskey is doomed. The attitude of foremost senators makes this outcome inevitable. Meantime, there has been a marked change of sentiment in the house and when the food bill goes to conference with the prohibition clause modified, it is believed the house conferees will not insist on a bone dry section.

If, however, congress does what now appears impossible and votes absolute prohibition, it is believed President Wilson would veto the bill on the ground that such a measure would not be in the best interest of the public at this time.

A great sympathy for beer and wine has developed in the nation. Literally thousands of letters and telegrams to senators show a preponderance for prohibition. Church organizations, however, continue their active work for complete prohibition. There are few kind words for distilled spirits.

United with the senate dries favoring continuance of wine and beer will be democrats and republicans who have sweltered over the war tax bill in committee for weeks in devising means to raise revenue. Most active of these are Senator Lodge, who has opposed including beer and wine in the prohibition

Silly Half Dozen Released From Jail

Washington, June 29.—Welcomed by their militant suffrage sisters and hailed as heroines, six white house pickets stepped forth early today from the district women's prison after doing "a three day jolt."

They were happy to be free and all appeared well except Miss Katherine Morey, of Boston. She had lost weight.

A group of militants from the National Woman's Party headquarters greeted the prisoners and whisked them away to the Cameron house, where a suffrage breakfast was served.

The women seem almost famished. Yesterday they had for breakfast boiled rice, molasses and coffee; today raspberries and cream, creamed eggs, bacon, hot rolls and coffee.

MAY SETTLE STRIKE

Rattle, Mont., June 29.—The strike here is more hopeful of an early and peaceful settlement today than it has been for weeks.

International officials of the unions have taken a hand in the matter and are trying to bring about a settlement and the striking electricians, the first to go out, are reported to be considering peace.

The strike at no time has had the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, leaders said today.

WOMAN'S THROAT CUT TWO OTHERS INJURED

Laconia, N. H., June 29.—In a cottage on Lake Winnepesaukee, police early today found Miss Alice Black Richards, head teacher of the school for feeble minded here, dead with her throat cut and two other women connected with the school in a serious condition from assault.

Hold at the police station at his own request is Morris P. Bradford, manual training teacher at the school. He walked into the station and told the sergeant he had better look him up and told him to call up Dr. Benjamin Baker, superintendent of the school, and find out why.

Dr. Baker told the police Bradford had just told him to go to the cottage on the lake.

The two girls told the police Bradford had asked them to the cottage to have supper with him. Their condition was such that they could not tell what had led up to the assault.

Bradford paddled in a canoe two miles to the police station to give himself up.

Gamblers Still Juggle With Wheat Market

Chicago, June 29.—Trading on the corn market was unusually heavy today. There were numerous selling orders which, with generally fair weather promised throughout the belt, made prices generally lower.

July corn opened 1/4 higher at \$1.57, later losing 1/4, September opened at \$1.47 1/8, down 1/4, later going to \$1.46 3/4. December opened 1/4 off, at \$1.08 3/4, later losing another 1/4.

Announcement by President Griffin of the board of trade that the government would abolish all trading in wheat futures had little or no effect on the wheat market, prices being steady to 1/2 higher. July wheat opened 1/2 higher at 2.02 1/2, later losing 1/4, September opened at 1.80, down 1/4, subsequently gaining 2.

Oats were generally lower in sympathy with corn. July opened down 1/2 at 64 7/8, later losing 1/8. September opened 1/8 up but later lost 5/8 to 54 3/8. December was 1/4 off at the opening, at 56 3/4, later losing 3/8.

Provisions were slightly lower on a slow and generally lower box market.

GAVE HER PALS AWAY

Portland, Or., June 29.—Turning on her burglar pals, a pretty 38 year old girl today is responsible for the arrest of John Stoltenberg and Ben Willisford, declared by the police to be two of the coast's cleverest burglars. They made a complete confession, including the statement that they marketed gold they secured at the San Francisco mint.

GERMAN INTRIGUE

Washington, June 29.—Germany still is stretching her tentacles of intrigue in South America and Central America. The state department received information today showing that the German consul at Haribeanu port is especially active and that two of the newspapers in his town had been subsidized at \$100 a month in German money.

DUTCH WARSHIP ARRIVES

An Atlantic Port, June 29.—The Dutch battleship Zeeland arrived here today. She is the first Dutch warship to put in an American port since the start of the European war.

WITHOUT VICTORY PEACE WOULD BE WORLD DISASTER

Peace Must Be Guaranteed by Destruction of Prussian Militarism

SO SAID LLOYD GEORGE IN SPEECH AT GLASGOW

Turks Will Never Again Rule Over Mesopotamia or Armenia

Glasgow, June 29.—Peace can only come in the world when the allies have attained their aims and had their objectives guaranteed, Premier Lloyd-George declared today.

"Peace before victory," he added, "would be the greatest disaster in the history of mankind."

The prime minister's speech was a reaffirmation, in even more vigorous language than that to which he is accustomed, of England's adherence to her war aims as already announced. He went farther, however, in asserting the allies' demands for indemnities.

"Indemnities," he declared, "constitute an essential part of the mechanism of civilization everywhere. Without them we have no guarantee against repetition of other wars."

"The democratization of Germany would be the best guarantee for peace. We would negotiate in a different spirit and with less suspicion with a free government than with the aggressive, arrogant Prussian militarism."

"Peace must be guaranteed by the destruction of the Prussian military power, so that German people's confidence will repose in their equity, and not in military might."

"The only terms on which Germany has suggested restoring Belgium are terms of vassalage. No German statesman has ever urged that restoration—and none ever accepted the status quo ante no indemnity basis for peace."

"In determining the future trusteeship of uncivilized lands, we must learn whether the inhabitants desire their old masters or gentler hands."

Germany Wants Indemnity

"Imperial Chancellor Hottelweg almost promised independent Belgium, but the junkers' mailed fist promptly boxed his ears."

"Germany asks an indemnity and a little territory here and there with privilege in other directions for her own wrongs."

"Germany says the British are seeking her colonies as well as Mesopotamia and Palestine. If such aim was true, we needn't have raised three or four millions of troops—our own army would have been capable."

"France is fighting to recover the people's patrimony. Mesopotamia was never rightly Turkish—the Turks have converted the Garden of Eden into a terrible wilderness."

"A great international peace congress will decide the disposition of the German colonies. Mesopotamia can never be restored to the Turkish blasting tyrannies—and Armenia also."

Lloyd-George dealt at length with Russia's shaking loose of the bondage of absolutism. He predicted the revolution would "eventually ensure victory of a higher and more exalted nature than anyone could have contemplated before—because they are now a free people fighting for democracy's future."

"While Russia was in the throes of the revolution," he continued, "it was Britain's strength, flung into the breach that once more saved Europe to human liberty."

America Wars for Freedom

"America has always been freedom's mainstay. She has never made war except for freedom. Now she is sending her valiant soldiers to the battlefields to fight around liberty's standard."

"That's another reason why victory along higher lines is assured."

Tremendous cheers greeted the premier's reference to the United States. The chorus of applause swelled into another great roar and patriotic demonstration a moment later when the speaker declared:

"Every one is doing his utmost here. The king is working as hard as anyone."

The audience rose and sang "God Save the King."

"The government," Lloyd-George resumed, "has carefully reckoned the chances and has decided that the submarines will be unable to starve those who stay at home or drive the armies of the allies from the field. Britannia will rule the waves after the war." He concluded, "We are engaged in great transporting of troops. If employers and workers pull together to their utmost we will pull through—provided the national morals are maintained."

"The Kaiser has discovered the British army is invincible and is the world's greatest fighting force."

But why "Stuart," if King George changes the name of his royal house? In its day Stuart was as odious as Hohenzollern is now.

ERECTING PLANT TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS FOR UNCLE

Yard With Capacity for Ten Ships At a Time Being Prepared

MOUNTAIN OF TIMBER IS COMING FROM SOUTH

Army of 2,000 Workmen To Be Employed—First Ships in November

By George Martin
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Somewhere in New Jersey, June 29.—Lifting from the barren sand lots of New Jersey here today is Uncle Sam's first wooden shipbuilding plant.

From this place where an army of labor hammers, digs and builds carefully, efficiently and speedily, will emerge the first of America's fleet of a thousand 3000 ton wooden ships. Their job will be to carry food to allied Europe, despite the Kaiser's submarines.

From lumber mills somewhere in the south a mountain of dressed and measured timber is rolling northward on flatcars to this spot.

A great yard for its reception is being rushed to completion and will be ready when the supply arrives a few days hence.

As fast as government engineers, construction experts of various kinds and a battalion of laborers can do it, these fifty six flat, gray faced acres are being transformed into a miniature city whose population's only task will be to turn out ships.

Rains Day and Night

A comprehensive system of flood lights is being installed. The plant will run twenty four hours a day.

The keels of the first two wooden ships will be laid early in July if all goes well. These twin submarine breakers should slide off the ways, ready for war service, by mid-November.

Keels for two more vessels will be laid every two weeks after the first two, until the unit of ten for this plant is in full course of construction.

There is no delay, no hickering, nor stopping to argue here. The job is done. Every man knows his own work. Every man is at it. They are making war on this little plot of the American "front" as if they meant it.

Scrutiny of the ground plan and talk with the constructors today revealed the stupendous preparation necessary before one plank of ship's timber can be laid upon another.

In caddy hole offices not far away shrewd brains are inventing new devices to speed up wooden shipbuilding. It has never been done on a large scale. Old ideas are being worked over. New ones are adopted.

Everything up to Date

Piling up on the side lines is material for a complete electric light plant. A small railroad system is being assembled and built.

A 60 machine shop, a scientifically arranged lumber yard, motor roads in and out, a power house, an experimental building, a fire protection water system and even a restaurant and lunch room for the two thousand inhabitants are being built.

Imagine the task of rebuilding a city of 2000. Multiply that effort to absorb the added complications of a shipyard's machinery.

Then you will have some notion of what is going on here, just for the construction of ten of a thousand ships.

The plant is guarded. A government agent oversees every move. He bars or admits every comer. A man with a camera dare not tarry.

No one has time to talk. Everybody's busy. Only one man could command any of the shipmen's time. That man is the Kaiser. They will be glad to have him call.

AUTO SOME ROLLER

Portland, Or., June 29.—Holling over and over down a steep 150 foot bank at the east approach to the steel bridge here today, an automobile truck belonging to H. S. Montgomery loaded downing to a railroad track, unbalanced, Montgomery's arm was broken, but two other occupants of the car were not injured.

THE WEATHER

THIS RAIN WILL DO THE GOOD
Oregon: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; warmer east portion Saturday; Saturday; westerly winds.