

WEATHER
Rain west, fair east portion;
heavy frost east portion in the
morning.

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HARRICANE OF PARTISANSHIP HITS SENATE

Senator Smoot, of Utah, Republican, Deplores Alleged Strictures by Wilson Against Opponents

REPUBLICANS HELD WHOLLY PATRIOTIC

Democrats Say Politics Played Backing Representative Lenroot

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The biggest partisan breach between Democrats and Republicans of the senate since the war began developed today in a bitter debate which followed a speech by Senator Jones, Republican of Washington, attacking the shipping board and criticizing President Wilson's attitude toward congress.

Shipping Statement Is Attacked

Adjournment brought the clash to a close. It may be renewed tomorrow and is regarded as certain to commence again when consideration of the Overman bill to enlarge the president's powers to reorganize government departments is undertaken.

In his speech Senator Jones declared statements of Chairman Hurlbut of the shipping board were misleading and that German submarines are sinking ships twice as fast as they can be built.

"Gas Attack," Says Senator

"While in Wisconsin election impediments between loyalists and disloyals, this poisonous gas attack in the senate was made," said the Mississippi senator, "not only on the Republican side, but followed up on the Democratic side, and just about the time we are going to determine whether a man of lukewarm support of America and the allies or a man always patriotic is to be elected to the senate."

Senator McCumber, North Dakota, Asked if Senator Williams was not unfair regarding his reference to Representative Lenroot as being "lukewarm," stating he understood both Mr. Lenroot and Mr. Davies as loyal platforms of Americanism and that both are patriotic.

Senator Williams replied that if he was correctly informed, Representative Lenroot supported the embargo proposal, the McLemore resolution and voted against war with Germany. Senator Smoot said that as a matter of fact Mr. Lenroot voted for the war resolution and observed that several Democrats also voted for the McLemore proposal.

Republicans Held Patriotic

Senator Williams deplored partisanship in the war and said "the Republican party as a whole has been patriotic and true to the country."

Republican Leader Gallinger interrupted to suggest that, as Mr. Davies was not a member of congress, his attitude could not be recorded on the McLemore resolution.

"I assume the vice president is in the stump in Wisconsin," said Mr. Gallinger, "because Mr. Davies is a Democrat."

Deplored petty criticism of isolated cases in war conditions, Senator Williams said there is "too much pessimism" in the country and that even if Paris were captured and the British army driven back to England, the two English speaking races would finally win.

Lenroot Is Defended.
Senator Curtis, Republican "whip" declared that the bureau of public information has circulated the Wisconsin representative's speeches as documents of patriotism and loyalty and that the congressional records show war measures have been supported by 76 per cent of the total Republican membership and that "75 per cent minus" of the Democrats

GERMAN EFFORT TO PLOW INTO ALLIES FAILURE

Fighting Qualities of British and French Stay Impulsive Advance

TROOPS ARE CONFIDENT

Cavalrymen Declare Onrushing German Forces Fell in Swaths

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—The German effort by a terrific rush to get between the French and British forces, with the object of defeating each separately, has failed up to the present and is likely to continue to fail. The fighting qualities of the allied soldiers advanced today the Anglo-French line is on strong positions.

The next few days may change the situation entirely as the allies have had time to get their "maneuvering reserve" to take the initiative. No one was evacuated late last night in good order and the French took up a position near by.

Troops Are Confident

The correspondent passed today among the troops who have borne a great share in the fighting of the last five days. Everywhere cheerfulness was to be found and perfect confidence in the future. Nowhere has the correspondent seen such splendid morale among troops after long, hard fighting, more especially when those troops had to fall back.

Both officers and men, whether French or British, tell narratives of wonderful heroism on the part of individuals and units.

The gunners of a battery of French 75's in the neighborhood of Chauny were surrounded for three days without food, but fought until the last round was fired, then, taking advantage of some confusion among the Germans in the course of the third night, they somehow made their way through their encircling foes and escaped, carrying their wounded comrades with them. This is merely one instance among many similar daring deeds.

Germans Fall in Swaths

Men belonging to a dismounted French cavalry corps, acting as infantry, fought a rear-guard action day after day against immense odds. The troops declare that the enemy came forward in such deep waves that it was only necessary to fire point blank, to hit with certainty. These cavalry troops fired into the enemy so rapidly that the Germans fell in swaths; yet, still others came on, until the French defenders were compelled to cease fire, because both rifles and machine guns were red hot.

The advance of the Germans was similar in character everywhere, wave succeeding wave in close succession only to be shot down. It was something like a relay race, when the first German division took exhausted, another immediately took its place. In some cases a single division of the allies, while retreating, was attacked successively by six German divisions.

Allies Withdraw Fighting

The allies stood the test most

(Continued on page 2)

JANITOR IS PRO-GERMAN

Charles E. Steele Is Dismissed From Position by School Board

It became known yesterday that at a closed meeting of the Salem school board held Monday night, by unanimous vote of all the members of the board present at the meeting, order for immediate dismissal from the service of the school board was given to Charles E. Steele, who had served as janitor for the high school for some years.

When the news first came that the Germans had taken upwards of 16,000 prisoners in one battle, Steele was heard to remark that he wished they "would get the whole bunch."

When the teacher took him to task for such unpatriotic sentiments, he tried to argue that he was right.

When reports came that the prisoners numbered over 25,000 Steele went through the halls of the high school building hailing his "banish school board" and reported for joy. This time he was reported to the board, and even Sunday Steele was louder yet in his seditious language and when haled, before the board of education Monday night, admitted his utterances and attempted to pass them off as jokes.

The board decided that the joke was on Steele, and he got his discharge order on the spot.

Speaking of the occurrence yesterday afternoon, one of the city officials said: "The board ought to have kicked him out of town, instead of simply firing him."

WAR COUNCIL PLANS TO BE PUT TO TEST

Gathering of Army of Reserves Is Indicated for Work of Hurling Back Germans in Counter Thrusts

ALLIES CAREFULLY HOLD BIG RESERVES

Shock of Drive Absorbed by Orderly Withdrawal of General Haig

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The French and British official statements were scanned eagerly tonight by officials and military men here for first signs of the counter blow which they think will be delivered soon by the allied armies in France, where the punch of the German drive apparently has been definitely checked.

While no official report has reached the war department showing the participation of American forces beyond a few engineer stunts, there is reason to believe that some part of General Pershing's army might take part in the attempt to hurl the Germans back.

The only report reaching the department today was a brief summary sent in by General Pershing showing the British battle lines, as they stood early yesterday morning.

Local Counter-Attacks Made

The German claim that 963 guns had been taken also was quoted. Tonight's reports from London showed the British defense to have stiffened sharply in the last few hours. Counter-attacks mentioned, it was indicated, were of a local character and not to be confused with the great efforts to be expected to develop now at any moment. Officers said the shock of the German drive appeared to have been absorbed by the withdrawal strategy of General Haig. Like the recoil mechanism of a great gun, the blow has been prevented from striking with force by the British defense to have conducted with masterly skill in the face of the enemy assault.

All depends, it is said, upon the force the allies have been able to muster to deliver the counter-stroke. There has been every indication that both British and French have been using reinforcements sparingly, conserving their reserve power for the day that is just ahead. The strategic reserve plans of the supreme war council at Versailles are now to be tested, it is indicated, for dispatches from all quarters mention the gathering of the army of maneuver for the work in hand.

Again tonight the map of the battle line seemed to show that the assault of the allies might come first, at least, from some point on the French sector. There the French troops have stood like a wall against German assaults, for many hours, and they are looking out over the nerve centers of the enemy advance, his communication lines which parallel their front. Success there might mean the capture of men by the thousands and guns by the hundreds.

Whether by their own desire or because of the elusive tactics employed by General Haig, the Germans apparently stand committed to their present effort beyond withdrawal. For six days they have battered at the lines, their reckless loss of life involved bent, apparently upon only one purpose to strike with such terrific force that the British line should be crushed and useless. Now, it is pointed out, the first force of their rush has been dissipated and they have not been allowed to cope with the foe in a final struggle. Always Haig's men have slipped away to fight again and again, withdraw time after time. Now, for the first time, they are striking back at certain points and retaking the ground they had surrendered.

Liberty Bonds Are Accepted As Surety Deposits

United States liberty bonds are being accepted from surety companies for deposits with the state treasurer under a new statute that requires foreign surety companies operating in the state to deposit not less than \$25,000. This form of deposit has been approved by State Insurance Commissioner Wells.

Eight companies already have deposited \$131,000 in liberty bonds, and three more companies will make deposits by the end of the week, making a total of at least \$206,000 in the war bonds. Seven companies have failed to make the required deposits and will not be allowed to do a surety business in the state. Their names are withheld to persons having claims against the companies, and the deposit of any company remains with the state treasurer for a year after the company goes out of business.

RUSH TROOPS IS MESSAGE FROM LLOYD GEORGE

"We Are at Crisis of War, Attacked by Superior Numbers,"—Premier

TIME DECLARED VITAL

Onrush Temporarily Checked But Momentous Battle Is Just Beginning

NEW YORK, March 27.—A message from David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain, calling upon the United States to send "American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time" was read tonight by Lord Reading, British high commissioner to the United States, at a dinner given here in his honor.

"We are at the crisis of the war, attacked by an immense superiority of German troops," said the premier in his message. "Our army has been forced to retire. The retreat has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses."

"The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now joined in the struggle. But this battle, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throughout it the French and British are buoyed with the knowledge that the great republic of the west will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe."

"In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time."

The dinner, given by the Lotus club in honor of Lord Reading, was the most largely attended of any in the history of that organization.

GERMAN ATTACK IS BROKEN BY U. S. ARTILLERY

Barrage Sweeps Across No Man's Land; American Infantry Advances

COUNTER ATTACK BEGUN

Activity Is Unusual Behind Enemy Lines; Batteries Are Moved

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 27.—(By The Associated Press.)—What promised to be a German attack on the American lines northwest of Toul this morning was broken up by American artillery fire.

The enemy had heavily bombarded certain positions of the American lines and then had sent a sweeping barrage across No Man's Land. Enemy trench mortars, firing from the west of Richecourt, started a box barrage and from enemy machine guns came a rain of bullets. The American infantry emerged from their underground covers at the proper moment and advanced to meet the expected assault. Meanwhile, the American artillery had started a counter-barrage against the German side of No Man's Land and apparently this was effective for, although the Americans waited, no Germans appeared. What happened on the other side of the line is not known.

Enemy Batteries Drenched. Enemy artillery fire has been heavy and some shots were well placed. The American gunners gave the enemy batteries a severe drenching with gas shells.

There has been extraordinary activity behind the enemy line and in his front trenches. The Germans also have moved their batteries suddenly and changed the direction of fire and the artillery firing has increased.

The American guns in the past two nights have given most of their attention to the German positions where there is reason to believe the troops were being relieved. Probably much damage was done and the enemy artillery fire has been of a retaliatory nature.

American patrols entered the German lines last night at two points near Richecourt and near Nemiers. One patrol picked up an officer who

ODESSA NOW IS IN HANDS OF RUSSIANS

Grain Center Falls to Soviet and Ukrainian Troops After Bloody Battle; Naval Forces Take Part

TROOPS OF BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE THREE CITIES

Germany and Ukraine Reported to Be in Dispute Over Wheat Demand

LONDON, March 27.—Odessa has been recaptured by the Soviet and Ukrainian troops after a bloody battle in which naval forces took part, according to a Moscow dispatch from the semi-official Russian news agency.

MOSCOW, Sunday March 24.—Bolshevik troops, an official announcement says, have been successful in fighting the Austrians in the Southern Ukraine. The cities of Nikolayev, Kherson and Znananka have been recaptured by the Russians.

The Bolshevik Ukrainian Rada before the Germans, is now at Ekaterinoslav, where it has adopted a resolution refusing to endorse the peace treaty between Germany and the central powers withdraw all troops from the Ukraine. The Rada decided to oppose the central powers by means of armed forces, strikes and boycotts.

A dispatch received in London from Petrograd Tuesday said it was reported the Bolsheviks had recaptured Kherson and Nikolayev. Kherson and Nikolayev are north-east of Odessa and are important commerce cities. Nikolayev is 40 miles northwest of Kherson and has a naval yard and large storehouses.

LONDON, March 27.—A serious dispute has arisen between the Ukraine and Germany over Germany's demand that she be given 85 per cent of the Ukrainian wheat, according to a telegram received in Petrograd from Kiev and forwarded to Reuters Limited. Germany also demanded that she be given a large percentage of other foodstuffs not needed by the population of the Ukraine.

The telegram adds that there are dissensions in the Ukrainian cabinet, which is divided for and against the German demands.

RAILWAY TIME CHANGES SHOWN

Employees Compare Watches With Dispatches When Change Is Effective

Orders relating to the adjustment of time pieces of all railway stations and employees, under the new Federal order for daylight saving, effective on Sunday morning, were issued yesterday from the executive office of railroads operating from Portland.

"To save daylight and provide vice standard time for the United States," the orders read, "which becomes effective at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 31, 1918, the following instructions based on such report are hereby issued:

First.—At 2 a. m. Sunday, March 31, all clocks and watches in train dispatchers' offices and in all other offices open at that time must be advanced one hour to indicate 3 a. m. Employees in every office must, as soon as his change has been made, compare time with the train dispatcher. Clocks in offices at the first opening of or after the time the change becomes effective must be advanced to conform to the new standard time, and employees before assuming duties in such offices must, after the change has been made, compare time with the train dispatcher.

Second.—Each railroad will issue necessary instructions and arrange for such supervision and check of the watches of its employees as to insure that they have been properly changed to conform to the new standard time.

Third.—Owing to the varying conditions which will prevail on the railroads of the United States, it is not advisable to issue a uniform rule or order to cover the details involved in the movement of trains at the period the change in standard time becomes effective; therefore, each railroad must adopt such measures as may be necessary to properly safeguard the movement of its trains on the road at the time of the change made.

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ALLIED RESERVES WILL BE THROWN INTO BIG BATTLE

Moment Near When War Will Take on New Phase, Says French Premier

NEW DRIVE IS EXPECTED

German Prisoners Pour Into British Camps Sullen and Tired of War

PARIS, March 27.—Premier Clemenceau told the army committee of the chamber of deputies today that the moment was near when the reserves of the allies would enter into action. The great battle now being waged in France will then take on a new phase, and, he added, there was every reason to hope that the enemy would not retain the benefit of the gains made at such a bloody price.

Premier Is Confident

There was a settling down along the British and French fronts, where the Germans were trying to break through and even within the last few hours there had been noted a slackening in the enemy's effort, he said.

The premier was before the committee for more than an hour and a half and spoke with full confidence in the future.

Prisoners Sick of War

One reassuring sign is that the enemy is beginning to use his old troops in continuing the assault. German prisoners declare that never before had they seen such fighting as they experienced since last Thursday. They battled like demons and like flies they are coming into the prison camps, hungry and sullen and declaring that they are sick of the whole business. The British army continues to exact a great toll of life from the enemy. Last night the entire area of the Somme battle field, over which the German emperor's troops have spread themselves, was subjected to a most terrific bombardment, which lasted until daylight. The gunning along the front for the past week has been appalling, and the zone is shrouded with a towering gray haze from burning explosives.

British Line Unchanged

There has been practically no change in the British line since yesterday. The most sensational rumors are continually coming back from the direction of Albert, most of them to the effect that the Germans were well on the way to Amiens and that they were still sitting under the gunfire of the British artillery men and machine gunners this morning.

During the night the enemy tried to advance on Colincamps, northwest of Albert, but was thrown back. Similar attempts against the neighboring village of Auchonvillers met a like fate and the British captured prisoners.

The Germans were in force in this sector, Bavarians being counted among the troops.

Renewed Offensive Expected

Another attack was delivered at Ablainville, but was flung back. These mark the principal events along the British front. A renewal of the offensive is expected as soon as the Germans have had time to prepare themselves.

Touching scenes are witnessed among the civilian population in the areas affected by the German offensive. For days these civilians have been coming back from their homes, following one another dumbly like sheep toward havens of safety.

Date Is Yet Unknown for Opening O-C Grant Lands

ROSEBURG, Or., March 27.—(Special to The Statesman.)—The Roseburg land office has as yet received no official information as to the date of the opening of O. & C. grant lands in Josephine and Jackson counties, as recently reported by Washington correspondents of Portland papers. These reports are doubtless correct, but the land office is not in a position to give out any information regarding this opening as no copy of the regulations governing the opening has as yet been received. A booklet giving full information is being prepared and will be ready for mailing about April 5 or 7. Until this booklet is ready for distribution all inquiries and requests for information, maps, etc., received by the land office must be held aside, to be answered as soon after April 5 as possible. Requests for immediate information must thus lie unanswered until after April 5 as the Roseburg land office has not the information desired.

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HAIG GETS BACK TWO POSITIONS

Morlaucourt and Chipilly Recaptured in Gains Between Somme and Ancre; Strength of Great Offensive Is Fast Diminishing

ENEMY GROWS TIRED UNDER GREAT STRAIN

Germans Hurl Masses Forward and Lose 400,000 Dead, Wounded and Captured Since Big Drive Began

(By The Associated Press)
The strength of the great German offensive in France apparently is fast diminishing. On the seventh day of the titanic battle there were strong indications that the enemy was feeling materially the strain he had undergone and that his power had been greatly impaired through hard usage.

While the town of Albert has been captured from the British west of Roye the French have been compelled to give ground in the face of greatly superior numbers, the British have repulsed heavy attacks, both north and south of the Somme and also driven back across the Ancre river, the Germans who forced the stream Wednesday. The fighting still continues sanguinary on all these sectors, but everywhere the British and French are holding the enemy. Especially severe has been the fighting west of Albert, where the Germans, in an endeavor to do to the westward were repulsed by Field Marshal Haig's men with the heaviest casualties.

British Recapture Towns

The British gains between the Somme and Ancre regions are represented by the recapture of the towns of Morlaucourt and Chipilly South of the Somme they have advanced to Proyart, which lies to the south of Bray.

It is estimated that in the great attacks delivered in mass formation more than 400,000 of the nearly 1,000,000 men the Germans threw into the fray are dead, wounded or in the hands of their foes.

About twenty-five miles represents the greatest point of penetration made at any place by the enemy in his advance, and on the northern and southern ends of the bag salient he has left his flanks dangerously open to counter-attack, which, if successful, possibly might result in a retreat greater than the 1916 retrograde movement of Von Hindenburg, and nullify all the drive has accomplished. It is not improbable that British and French reserves and possibly American troops, known to be behind the battle front, soon will be thrown against the weakened enemy.

Allied Fronts Not Dented

Notwithstanding the strength of the German drive, nowhere has the British or French front, along the latter of which the American troops have given good account of their ability as fighters, even been dented. Ground has been given, it is true, but so slightly and with such precision of movement that from north to south a surveyor scarcely could have worked out a more even line. Still intact in the hands of the allied forces are proportions of the old line from which Hindenburg fell back in his "strategic retirement in 1916."

Just who is in command of the German forces seems to be somewhat in doubt. Late dispatches report that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been at Dvinsk in the Russian theater, and German war correspondents assert that General von Ludendorff not only planned the offensive but was on the ground last Friday personally to control the attacks.

Italian Offensive in Prospect

On the other battle fronts the operations continue of a minor character, but daily the situation in Italy gives greater indications that an offensive against the Italians is in prospect.

In Russia Ukrainians and the Bolsheviks have recaptured Odessa from the Teutonic allies and in addition now hold the important towns of Nikolayev, Kherson and Semananka. Reports also have it that the Cossack General Korniloff's troops have been surrounded by the Bolsheviks.

British Strike Back.
LONDON, March 27.—The British forces are not only offering strong resistance to heavy enemy attacks both north and south of the River