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HOPE SEEN IN PROSPECT IF HUNS GO ON

Allies Will Have Lines of Communication Shortened, Whereas Germans Must Transport Supplies Further

RETIREMENT IS NOT ANTICIPATED AT ONCE

Americans Now Partially Located—Activity in War Circles in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 29.—(Offensive)—The battle for possession of the ruins of Ypres is regarded by officials here conversant with reports from American observers in France as only an incident of the German drive. They do not foresee, it was learned tonight, any extensive retirement of the British lines in this region, even if the enemy gains this shattered village standing at the apex of the salient in the allied lines in Flanders.

Ypres is important because of the high ground about it. But if it is lost, it is believed here, every inch of ground behind it will be as bitterly contested by the British and French troops as has each step forward the enemy has made for the last ten days. Even the whole Ypres salient, officers here think, has no strategic value, which justified the assumption that its loss might force a general retreat over a wide front.

Should the rate of advance they have made for the last two weeks be maintained by the Germans, it is estimated that it would take weeks for them to reach positions which seriously threatened the allied hold on the channel ports. Meanwhile, the strain of continuous offensive operations will increase steadily upon the German forces while it decreases correspondingly on the allies, with shortened communication lines to maintain.

For this reason many observers here believe the present situation with the Germans steadily pushing and the allies striking back wherever opportunity offers, may continue for some time.

Unofficial reports from France have indicated three weeks as the time that must elapse before the allies could regain the initiative. So far as known, however, there is nothing of an official nature to indicate what General Poch, supreme commander, looks forward to in this regard.

Official announcement that American troops are in the trenches in the Amiens region was welcomed by officials here.

The only statement as to the ground occupied by the American forces is that it is east of Amiens. Since unofficial dispatches describe the sector as not directly involved in the present fighting at Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux, however, it is assumed that the newcomers have been placed somewhere along a line to the southeast of Hangard, toward Noyon. It so, officers here believe that the American units may share in the ultimate triumph of the allied armies directly, as it is from this flank of the Peadry battlefield that it has always been anticipated any great counter-movement would be launched.

The increased army program, necessitated by the German drive, it is learned, probably will be laid before congress by Secretary Baker within the next few days. The whole question of available equipment, quarters and transport tonnage has been reviewed recently in preparation for submitting these figures.

There are some indications that efforts will be made to add a million men to the army at the earliest possible time, supplementing the million and a half already with the soldiers and the 800,000 previously scheduled to be mobilized this year. This would necessitate providing funds for a force of more than 3,000,000.

Labor Shortage Handicaps Road Work in Polk County

DALLAS, April 29.—(Special to The Statesman)—On account of the shortage of labor in Polk county a large amount of the road work planned by the Polk county court will probably go undone this season. Commissioners Beckett and Manston last week with County Judge Kirkpatrick tried to devise ways and means of overcoming the shortage of help but were not as successful as they had hoped to be. The court at present is up against a scarcity of teams together with men and as the farmers are unwilling to take their teams from the fields to work the roads it is doubtful if any great amount of work can be done outside of what can be handled with the motor truck recently purchased by the county.

PRUNE CROP TO BREAK RECORD

Lachmund Predicts That Valley Will Produce 50,000,000 Pounds

Louis Lachmund, who has been keeping closely in touch with the fruit situation, is among the most optimistic over the prospects for the coming season. He is of the opinion that the crop of 1918 with continued good weather will be double that of last year, and thinks that if the present favorable conditions continue here will be not less than 50,000,000 pounds of prunes in the Willamette valley. An increased acreage is coming into bearing this year. And they are bound to bring a good price. Speaking of fruit conditions in general, Mr. Lachmund believes he is the only man in this part of the valley who will have a full crop of peaches this year, as so far as he knows he is the only man who made use of the smudge pots which are so generally used in the frost regions of Southern Oregon. He has fifteen acres of the fruit that escaped the frost and says the buds are well set.

CASUALTY LIST. OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—The following names of Americans appear in tonight's casualty list: Wounded: Lieutenant A. C. Kemmis, San Point, Idaho; H. Dobson, Turner, Mont.

SMITH COLLEGE GIRLS DISPLAY MUCH HEROISM

American Women in France in Conspicuous Roles When Germans Advance

REFUGEES ARE FED Heavy Firing Fails to Frighten Groups Which Cared for Soldiers

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Thursday, April 25.—(By Courier to Paris, April 29.)—American college girls played conspicuous roles and displayed extreme bravery under heavy fire during the recent German advance. Nineteen of them now are quartered in a certain French town well to the south, but are still "carrying on."

The girls are members of a unit from Smith college who some time ago were sent by the alumnae to engage in the work of rehabilitation in the Somme district. They served there until early in the year, when they were taken over by the Red Cross.

On March 20, at Greycourt, the battle had progressed so far that the windows began to rattle with the thunder of the oncoming guns. The next day the civilians evacuated the place, and the girls were transported, one party to Verlaines and another to Emery-Hallon. They took milk and food for old refugees and children. They were everywhere and there is many a French family that will never forget them.

That night they were warned to leave quickly, but as they were going, a number of British who had been two days without food, came into the town, so the girls stopped another twenty-four hours and fed all that came. Finally, they arrived at Montdidier, by way of Roze, which was being evacuated.

They set up a temporary children's hospital in a Montdidier hotel, installed a stove in the courtyard, cooking for and serving every hungry refugee and soldier who passed.

At the end of the second day the unit was again forced to move, but meanwhile the Red Cross asked for some helpers for Amiens. All wanted to go, but only five were chosen. During their first night in Amiens, the town was repeatedly bombed by the Germans. The American girls spent half the time in the cellars and the other half helping the people. They were often forced to leave work and jump for safety.

WILSON PICKS DIRECTORS OF CORPORATION

Nominates Four Men to Handle War Finance—Sanction of Senate Necessary to Make Appointments Final

LOANS MAY BE MADE WITHIN FEW WEEKS

W. P. G. Harding, Allen B. Forbes, Eugene Meyer, Jr. and A. McLean Named

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The first step in the organization of the \$500,000,000 government war finance corporation, the biggest institution of the kind ever created, was taken today when President Wilson nominated four directors who with Secretary McAdoo will conduct the work of aiding in financing essential war enterprises.

As soon as the directors are confirmed by the senate, they will establish the corporation on an operating basis, and indications are that it will be ready to make loans within two or three weeks. A number of informal applications for advances are already on file.

Seven on Committee. At the same time, the president nominated seven members of the new capital issues committee, which will replace the federal reserve board's capital issues committee, in exercising a voluntary regulation of securities issued of more than \$100,000.

The finance corporation directors nominated by the president are: W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board; Allen B. Forbes, New York, private banker and securities dealer, member of the present capital issues committee's advisory sub-committee; Eugene Meyer, Jr., New York banker and business man, member of the national war savings committee, and connected with the war industries board, and Angus W. McLean, banker and lawyer of Wilmington, N. C.

Men All Well Known. Members of the new capital issues committee were named as follows: Charles S. Hamlin, member of the federal reserve board, former assistant secretary of the treasury; John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency and director of finance and purchases of the railroad administration; Frederick A. Delano, member of the federal reserve board; Henry C. Flower, Kansas City banker; Frederick H. Goff, Cleveland banker; James B. Brown, banker of Louisville, Ky., and John S. Drumm, San Francisco banker and lawyer.

The organization of the big corporation, with a half billion dollar capital, furnished by the government and with authority to issue \$3,000,000,000 bonds, is considered the most important development in the financial history of the country since formation of the federal reserve board a few years ago. It will establish virtually a pool of the nation's investment resources, to be drawn upon to maintain war industries and businesses.

Dallas Citizens Are Out To Tell Boys Goodbye

DALLAS, April 29.—(Special to The Statesman)—Dallas turned out in full force Saturday afternoon to bid the drafted men from Polk county farewell upon their departure for Camp Lewis. A procession headed by the Dallas band and composed of the G. A. R., Boy Scouts and other patriotic citizens on foot and in automobiles marched from the court house to the depot where the men took the 2 o'clock train for Portland. Every business house in the city was closed from 1:30 until 2 o'clock in honor of the departing soldiers.

ENEMY ALIENS TO GET RELIEF

Swiss and Swedish Legations Will Assist Needy Ones Interned

WASHINGTON, April 29.—With the approval and co-operation of the American government, the legations of Switzerland and Sweden representing respectively German and Austro-Hungarian interests, have undertaken to direct relief work among indigent enemy aliens throughout the United States. Relief will be extended to needy families of interned aliens direct from the legation funds while to law-abiding enemy aliens, who have suffered on account of their status, a national committee of Americans is to be organized to co-operate with the legations and their consular officers.

Secretary Lansing announced the arrangement today in this statement: "In the interests of safety and welfare of this country it has been found necessary from time to time to restrict the movements and fields of employment of enemy aliens. In some cases these restrictions have worked hardships on enemy aliens who in all respects have shown themselves friendly to the United States but, owing to the accident of birth and war conditions, have been unable to change their status as such and have of necessity become objects of charity. Likewise the families of those enemy aliens whom the government deems it advisable to intern are often deprived of their means of livelihood and they also become dependent on the charity of others.

Government to Co-operate. "In order to meet this condition the legation of Switzerland and the legation of Sweden, in charge, respectively, of German and Austro-Hungarian interests in the United States have, with the approval and co-operation of this government undertaken to systematize and supervise all the relief that may be given to needy enemy aliens, wherever and however situated throughout the country. In the case of the interned enemy aliens and their families the legations have agreed to supply all the relief from their own funds, limiting such relief to what is found after careful investigation to be the essential minimum.

The case of the law-abiding enemy aliens has presented a more complex problem. This it is proposed to meet by the formation of a national committee composed of American citizens, which, in co-operation with the legations of Switzerland and Sweden and the consuls under their jurisdiction, will investigate all cases of distress among this class and control the collection and distribution of all funds that may be subscribed for the purpose of their relief. It will, of course, have local committees working under it wherever the need of such committees is felt, and will render accounts of its activities to the proper authorities.

"I feel confident that the intelligent and controlled relief of enemy aliens in distress, in accordance with the proposed method, is a humanitarian measure in accord with the spirit in which we have undertaken to carry out this war."

FRENCH HEROES AND VETERANS WILL AID LOAN

Americans and Members of "Blue Devil" Corps Arrive in America

GIVEN BIG WELCOME

New York Has Informal Parade in Honor of Poilus

NEW YORK, April 29.—One hundred and fifty heroes of the French army, members of the famous Chasseurs Alpins corps, nicknamed "Blue Devils" who arrived today, and the fifty veterans of General Pershing's army who came yesterday from overseas gave New Yorkers a series of thrills today.

Patriotic fervor reached a high pitch when General Pershing's soldiers, many of them wearing the French war cross awarded for bravery, marched up Broadway from the Battery to the city hall, where they were formally received by Mayor Hylan. After the ceremony they scattered throughout the city to aid in the liberty bond campaign.

The arrival of the Frenchmen was entirely unexpected. They also came to help the liberty loan campaign. Through Lines Broadway. Although there had been no formal announcement of a parade by the Americans, a great throng lined lower Broadway. Led by a detachment

FRENCH WAR CROSS GIVEN 122 YANKEES

Men Who Bore Brunt of German Attack in Apremont Forest on April 12 Receive Medals

ALL SOLDIERS SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Ceremony Held Close to Front Line—Gaps in Ranks for Killed and Wounded

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 28.—The French army today paid a historic tribute to the United States when 122 soldier sons of Massachusetts were decorated with the war cross for bravery displayed in recent fighting. The ceremony which was held on a picturesque field a short distance from the front line trenches was one of the most impressive in which American soldiers have participated.

One hundred and seventeen men from the 104th (Massachusetts) regiment, who bore the brunt of the German attack in the Apremont forest on April 12 received medals, as did five members of another regiment who had participated in the earlier fighting around Soissons.

Here and there in the line of heroes were spaces representing Americans who were killed or wounded seriously. Rain Clears Off. It had been raining in the forenoon but the sun broke through the grayish clouds when the 104th regiment was also decorated as a unit, passed in review before American and French generals.

Bands played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise" while the American and French flags waved proudly and defiantly under the sound of the roar of German guns. The French general in conferring the decorations, said of the regiment: "It showed the greatest audacity and a fine spirit of sacrifice. Subjected to very violent bombardments and attacks by large German forces it succeeded in checking the dangerous advance and took at the point of a bayonet in a most vigorous way prisoners and some demolished trenches from which it had fallen back at the first assault."

National Anthem Played. Some Americans attached to the other units were greatly moved when the band played the national anthem. They saw the bright new flag and realized what their comrades had been through to merit the honors. The general commanding the American forces shook hands with and spoke words of encouragement to each of the men decorated, saying: "Some of our machinery. We have built 600 miles of railroad and 125 miles of switches. We have built warehouses, which, if a continuous building, would be 25 miles long.

"I pause for a minute to pay a tribute to General Pershing. He is not only a most capable and efficient soldier, but he, too, is a gentleman of the highest type. He has organized throughout France schools of instruction for our officers. He has laid the foundation for the victory which must surely come to the allies. We all look forward with confidence to that victory. Our preparations in France are as complete as human enterprise and industry can make them. Our work in France is a monument to American ingenuity.

"We must throw all side issues aside. In England and Italy, where the war is not so near at home as in France, there is a disposition to make much of the small things. The war is not about a hill or a line or a sector. The line may break, but Germany will not win.

SENATE PASSES OVERMAN BILL

All Amendments Limiting President's Authority Are Rejected

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Rejecting all amendments designed to limit the president's authority the senate late today passed the Overman bill with its general grant of power to the president to co-ordinate and reorganize the government departments. The vote on the measure, which now goes to the house, was 63 to 13, many senators who opposed the administration in the long fight over proposed amendments joining the majority when the test came on final passage.

SPEECH BRINGS FORTH SHOWER OF LOAN MONEY

Baker Collects \$19,221,600 Inside of Forty Minutes at Lunch

TELLS TALES OF FRONT

Duty of United States Is Outlined—Financiers, and Merchants Respond

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an address to financiers, merchants and manufacturers at a luncheon given in his honor at the Emerson hotel today so stirred the representative deeds of Baltimore by his recital of deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice as seen and heard by him during his visit to the battle front in France and Italy that in forty minutes subscriptions poured in to the extent of \$19,221,600.

"It is of the highest importance that we in America should have a full realization of conditions on the allies' front. Despite the participation of Frenchmen in the war that nation has kept pace, to a large extent, with the demands of the war. To the British fell the defense of the French ports. Certain ports were assigned us. In addition to dredging, building of great docks, warehouses, we have supplied troops as rapidly as possible. One of the objects of my going to France was to prevent, as far as I could, the breaking down of our machinery. We have built 600 miles of railroad and 125 miles of switches. We have built warehouses, which, if a continuous building, would be 25 miles long.

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Turk Suspected of Being German Agent Kills Self

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—F. A. Caran, a Syrian Turk, said by the federal authorities to have been a German agent in route to spread propaganda in Mexico died late yesterday in a leap over a cliff on Angel Island, it became known today, when he tried to escape from a guard at the immigration detention station there.

Caran was taken from a trans-Pacific steamship Monday on his arrival from the Orient. His traveling companion, Latif Lecayf, is held at Angel Island. Both had Mexican passports.

X. P. Willey Successor To Late Senator Stone

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Xenophon P. Willey, member of the St. Louis board of election commissioners and prominent Democrat at Missouri tonight was tendered by Governor Gardner the seat in the United States senate, vacated recently by the death of Senator W. J. Stone. Willey announced he would accept the appointment and left for Jefferson City to

YPRES AGAIN OBJECTIVE OF HUN ASSAULTS

Allied Lines Stand Like Granite Wall on Three Sides of Ruined City—Utmost Efforts of Germans Fruitless

SHELLING CONTINUES OVER WIDE TERRITORY

Little Fighting in Somme Sector—Virtual Ultimatum Presented to Russia

Official Summary. Germany's armies are hurling themselves against a granite wall on the three sides of the ruined city of Ypres. After fighting of the most terrific nature, the British and French lines are still intact and the enemy has lost terribly in his repeated assaults against the lines where the allies stand at bay.

The objective of the fighting that now is going on is the capture of Ypres, where since 1914 the British have held their positions. The present battle opened with a bombardment of the British and French lines from Messines to Ypres, a distance of twelve miles. Then came reports of a spread of the fighting around the curve in the line in front of Ypres until the Belgian armies, north of the city, were involved. Field Marshal Haig's official report, anxiously awaited, brought the news that the utmost efforts of the Germans had been fruitless all along the line. The field marshal's statement said that the Teutons had paid a great price and had gained virtually nothing.

No Immediate Withdrawal. The battle still continues along the front, but there is little indication that an immediate withdrawal from Ypres is contemplated by the allies, at least not until they have exacted from the enemy a great sacrifice of human lives.

The only point at which the Germans made any gains was on the hilly section of the front back of Kemmel Hill, where the French are standing. At some points the enemy was able to occupy portions of the line but from the greater part of these they were driven out by the French who re-established their defenses.

Frontal attacks on Ypres would seem to indicate that there is little confidence in the German general staff that the Ypres positions can be outflanked from the south. Expect Another Attack. When the struggle was going on before Ypres, the British positions from La Bassée to Houtholst wood and from Lens to Vimy were deluged with shells but so far there has been no infantry fighting reported from that part of the front. An attack on this salient in the German line is expected soon, however, for it stands as a constant menace to a further advance by the enemy.

Along the front in the Somme sector, part of which is being held by Americans, there has been little fighting of note. Further south there have been only patrol encounters. Germany has presented a virtual ultimatum to the Allies, demanding that able-bodied German prisoners of war be sent home at once, proposing in return that only sick and incapacitated Russians held in German camps shall be turned over in exchange. If the Russian government does not bow to the demand, Germany has threatened to take Petrograd. A committee of one hundred and fifteen Germans has been appointed to go to the Russian capital to present the demand.

A British ship, carrying Y. M. C. A. camp workers has been torpedoed, but all the passengers and all the crew except three men were landed safely. German Losses Heavy. LONDON, April 29.—Powerful attacks by the Germans against the French and British positions between Meteren and Zillebeke today were repulsed, the Germans losing heavily, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The British line held absolutely, but at various points the Germans gained a foothold in the French positions, only to be driven out later from the greater part of this territory. The Belgians also repulsed heavy attacks, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy. Fight Entire Day. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 29.—This has been one of the bitterest days of fighting that the Flanders battle ground has seen since the present offensive began. Since early morning Ypres has been filling great numbers of German troops against the allied lines between Zillebeke Lake and Bailliet, with the hills east of Mont Kemmel as his ultimate objective. At

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE WEATHER. Tuesday, probably fair, cooler except near the coast; gentle westerly winds.