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WAR SUMMARY

The expected renewal of the German offensive in France has begun. Fierce battles are in progress on both sides of the famous Cathedral City of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

West of Rheims the Germans with the pressure of large numbers of troops have been able to cross the Marne at several places. East of the city, however, they have been held for the smallest of gains by the tenacious resistance of the defenders of the line. Altogether the two battle fronts aggregate about sixty-five miles in length.

American troops are fighting valiantly on the sectors they have been holding and at two points have met with notable success. At Vaux they not alone broke down a violent attack by the enemy, but drove him back several hundred yards and only returned to their former positions when the advance of the Germans southeast of Chateau-Thierry across the Marne made the re-occupation of their trenches of strategic value.

Along the Marne, between the town of Fossey and the river Sormell, where the Germans crossed the Marne, the Americans in a strong counter attack forced back the enemy to the right bank of the stream. At other points along the river they used to the greatest advantage their machine guns against enemy elements which were crossing the river on pontoon bridges, killing or wounding many of them. In the counter attack near Fossey between 1000 and 1500 Germans were made prisoners by the Americans.

The captured contingents include a complete brigade staff. The French general in command on this sector sent a congratulatory message to the general in command of the American troops.

The Germans, in addition to their tremendous expenditure of explosive and gas shells, used numerous tanks against the lines of the defenders and also opened with numerous naval guns bombardments of towns and cities for behind the battle line, dropping upon them shells from ten and twelve-inch pieces.

The details of the strategic scheme the Germans have in view have not yet been unfolded. It seems the main objectives in the first stages in the throwing of their lines southward on both sides of Rheims, enveloping the city. The gaining of the southern bank of the Marne and the tightening out eastward of their battle line toward Verdun also may be on the program of the German high command. Success in these movements would be of great strategic value to the Germans for an attempt on Paris.

While the Germans are making their drive in the south, the British around Ypres are pecking away at the German lines with success as regards the gaining of ground and the taking of prisoners. The French and Italians in Albania are keeping up their spectacular drive against the Austrians and the French and Italians in the mountain region of the Italian theater daily are harassing

the enemy with patrol attacks of considerable violence and bombardments.

In the few instances where the Austrians in this region lately have tried to take strategic positions they have met with almost instant repulse. In Palestine, Turkish and German troops penetrated British positions north of Jericho, but almost immediately were ejected with the loss of more than 500 men made prisoner, including 260 Germans.

British and American troops are now in control of the entire Murman coast in northern Russia, according to unofficial advice. It is through this territory that it is hoped ultimately to lead aid to Russia by way of the Arctic ocean. In violent fighting with the Bolshevik troops in middle Russia, Czech-Slovak forces have captured the important city of Kazan, which lies on the Volga river, 430 miles east of Moscow.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game— R. H. E.
St. Louis..... 2 7 1
Philadelphia..... 5 12 0
Davenport and Severoid; Gregg and McAvoy.

Second Game— R. H. E.
St. Louis..... 4 9 1
Philadelphia..... 6 13 3
Rogers and Nunamaker; Perry and Perkins.
Score: R. H. E.
Cleveland..... 5 13 2
New York..... 3 7 0
Covaleskie and O'Neill; Thomas; Finerman, Robinson and Hannah.
Score: R. H. E.
Chicago..... 1 5 2
Boston..... 3 7 1
Danforth and Jacobs; Mays and Schang.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Score: R. H. E.
New York..... 2 6 0
Cincinnati..... 1 5 2
Sallee and Rariden; Toney, Jacobus and Allen.

Philadelphia-Chicago, postponed; rain.
Score: R. H. E.
Brooklyn..... 5 14 1
Pittsburgh..... 6 9 0
Marquard and Wheat; Mayer and Schmidt.

ORGANIZATION FORMED TO HANDLE PROPERTY

(Continued from page 1.)
conference had any direct connection with the prosecution of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, alleged to have bought the Evening Mail in 1915 for the German government.

Since the telephone girls are forbidden to tell the time faster than is again learning how to wind the clock just before going to bed.

PRINTERS QUIT, JOURNAL PLANT AT STANDSTILL

Employees Accuse Publisher of Insinuating They Are Unpatriotic

I. T. U. MAN IS HERE

Editor Defends Position— Marsden Wires Strike Is Not Authorized

Grievances against Charles H. Fisher, publisher of The Daily Capital Journal, because of editorials he has written attacking organized labor, in one of which he stated that "Next to the Kaiser the nation's most dangerous enemy is union labor and its irresponsible and unprincipled leaders," have caused a walk-out of the printers employed on that newspaper. The action of the printers is sanctioned by Capital Typographical Union No. 210.

The Journal was published yesterday afternoon in abbreviated form—one page of classified advertising with a statement from Mr. Fisher. A portion of the statement was a telegram from Marsden G. Scott of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical union, which read: "International Typographical union has not authorized any strike in Salem."

What the outcome of the affair will be is conjectural. Explanation is made by the printers that their action is not a strike, and is a departure from the regular rules governing strikes whereby they have walked out because of insinuations made by Mr. Fisher's editorials that they are unpatriotic. A lengthy resolution adopted by the local union and telegraphed to international headquarters at a cost of \$28 brands The Capital Journal unfair to organized labor and withdraws permission of any member of the local union to accept employment on the paper.

This clause, the printers explain, leaves the time indefinite as to when the plant will again be in operation. If Mr. Fisher is able to obtain employees from other local unions the Salem local will have no authority to prevent them from working. If the International Typographical union rules against the local union the printers belonging to the local will still have their individual rights to act upon.

The publisher of The Capital Journal, in a statement to the public printed on hand-bills yesterday and distributed about the city, and which was later printed in the abbreviated form of The Journal, says: "To the Public: Late last evening the Salem Typographical union, without previous notice, ordered a walk-out of all the printers working on the paper. No notice was served on the publisher before action was taken or since."

"The only alleged reasons for the action taken by the union were editorials printed in the Capital Journal in which union leader activities in hindering war work were condemned. 'The walk-out was not authorized by the International Typographical union, which usually does not authorize strikes until all means of preventing them have failed. 'It is simply a local attempt to gag the Capital Journal and prevent free expression of opinion. 'The paper may or may not be issued in abbreviated form today—but we expect to overcome the difficulty soon and the paper will not be gagged. 'We trust that our friends will appreciate our position and realize the injustice of the course taken by our enemies.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Publisher Capital Journal."

A statement issued by the executive council of the local union yesterday follows: "To the Editor of The Statesman: 'Sir: Believing that the public is entitled to some information as to why the Typographical Union of this city has severed relations with the management of the Capital Daily Journal by withdrawing its men from that office this morning, I ask the indulgence of your columns in order that we may make ourselves clear and explain the motives for our action. 'Ever since he assumed charge of the Journal, Charles H. Fisher, its editor, has in his editorial columns made vicious and absolutely false charges against union labor, but so long as he confined himself to attacks on our organizations on account of union activities, we merely considered the source of the attacks and treated them with the contempt they deserved. 'But when in his issue of July 8 he stated that 'next to the Kaiser the nation's most dangerous enemy is union labor and its irresponsible and unprincipled leaders,' we felt that it was time to call a halt. We attempted at first to have the matter taken up by the federal authorities under the provisions of the espionage act, but fortunately for Mr. Fisher, he escaped merely by the 'skin of his teeth,' as he used the past tense in one sentence, instead of the future, he would now be pacing up and down behind the bars instead of his deserted office, as he is doing at present. 'Finding that no relief could be had in the courts, a special meeting of the union was called for Sunday last, at which, after a thorough discussion of the facts in the case, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and on Monday morning the entire force in the Journal office failed to report for duty:

Whereas, the Daily Capital Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Salem, Marion county, Oregon, has in its editorial and news columns persistently and maliciously attacked organized labor in general and particularly that branch of union labor engaged in the manufacture of war munitions and the building of ships, both of which industries are so vitally necessary for the prosecution of the present war with Germany; and

Whereas, in its issue of July 8, 1918, it said, among other things, that 'the commercial telegraphers expect the government to bribe them to stick to their keys. Like every other branch of union labor engaged in industries affecting war work they are for the Kaiser, unless their unreasonable demands are met. The shipyard and munition plant workers are a fair sample of the entire Federation of Labor. They are led by anarchists and I. W. W. visionaries and impractical as the Russian bolsheviks, but lacking their honesty of purpose. What is needed is the application of the 'work or fight' rule to union labor, and the sending of the refuse to the trenches at \$30 a month where over a million real American young men are now serving without a word of complaint. Next to the Kaiser the nation's most dangerous enemy is union labor and its irresponsible and unprincipled leaders,' and

Whereas, such statements as these are viciously false and on their face are calculated to incite to violence and spread broadcast throughout the community the impression among the hosts battling for the perpetuation of autocracy and all the unspeakable crimes, tyranny and oppression incident thereto that the government of the United States was being harassed and 'held up' by organized labor, and

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor and the International Typographical Union and union labor in general have been commended for their intense loyalty to the cause of freedom and democracy and for their assistance to the government financially and industrially; and

Whereas, all wage agreements under which the members of organized labor engaged in war production work have been approved by the War Relocation Administration and the United States itself and not by the workers, and which have been accepted by them without comment, although in many instances the wage has been less than that paid by individual employers; and

Whereas, these attacks in the Daily Capital Journal are in fact overt attacks on the government of the United States and are calculated to incite to violence and spread broadcast throughout the community the impression among the hosts battling for the perpetuation of autocracy and all the unspeakable crimes, tyranny and oppression incident thereto that the government of the United States was being harassed and 'held up' by organized labor, and

Whereas, as members of union labor we resent the implication that we are in sympathy with the Kaiser and the government of the United States; and

Whereas, the management of the Capital Journal refused to enter into a contract with Capital Typographical union and thereby forfeited its right to the services of the union; and

Resolved, that Capital Typographical Union No. 210, in special session assembled, do hereby declare that any union man or woman professing loyalty to the government of the United States would demean himself by working for the Capital Journal, and that the Capital Journal is hereby declared to be in violation of the principles of the International Typographical Union and that the Capital Journal is hereby declared to be in violation of the principles of the International Typographical Union and that the Capital Journal is hereby declared to be in violation of the principles of the International Typographical Union.

Resolved, That this union hereby declares the Capital Daily Journal not to be an organization of the United States and that any member of this organization who is permitted to accept employment thereon. 'You will note that we do not base our action upon anything that the editor of the Journal may have said about us as union men, but we do resent the charge that we are enemies of the government of the United States and are secretly in league with the Kaiser. Had Mr. Fisher made that charge in person against any member of organized labor to his face he would have had instant and convincing evidence of his loyalty. But he believed that he could vent his abnormal spleen upon us collectively and escape the consequences. He now realizes his mistake, and before this fight is finished will no doubt be glad to take his crouch with him and his himself to other fields, even as he did from Boise, Pendleton and Eugene. 'The principal trouble with Mr. Fisher seems to be that he is suffering from a constipation of ideas and a diarrhoea of words, and is too little mentally to comprehend that labor today is fighting just as hard to defeat the autocratic forces of the Kaiser as are the boys in the trenches, and that over a hundred thousand of the latter carry union cards in their pockets and another hundred thousand of them are the sons of fathers who are affiliated with organized labor. 'We wish to make it plain that we have no grievance against the Capital Journal itself as a newspaper, nor are we dissatisfied with the working conditions. What we do wish to impress upon the public and upon the editor of that paper is that we are patriotic and loyal citizens of the United States and as such refuse to associate or have any business dealings with Charles H. Fisher. He is too utterly low and contemptible to come in contact with in any form, shape or manner. 'At any time, however, that he is desirous of making amends for the wrongs he has done, we will willingly and gladly perform the functions that we have temporarily laid down. 'Salem, July 15, 1918. (Signed)—FRED C. SEPTON. 'By authority of the Executive Committee of Capital Typographical Union.'"

Everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations.—Woodrow Wilson.

DONEY TELLS OF THRILLING TRIP ON WEST FRONT

Y. M. C. A. Secretary's Work Described in Detail at Sunday's Meeting

AMERICANS EFFICIENT

French Ports Handle More Than Set Capacity With No Difficulty

From the Spanish border to Verdun, from Chalons to the coast of France, following the thread of his wanderings among 125 American camps, Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, president of Willamette University, just back from overseas, entertained a packed auditorium in the armory Sunday night. He gripped the audience with episodes from the trip he made while on a six months leave of absence doing Y. M. C. A. lecture work. So crowded was the hall in which his address was given that many people got no further than the door and were forced to turn around and go home.

"My stay in France impressed on me that America is the best country on earth and that the people of America are likewise the best and finest folk you can find," the speaker began.

"The boys are homesick as puppies," he went on, "but they wouldn't come home for anything on earth until they've won the war."

"One cannot describe the conflict just by having seen some of it. From America we have a perspective, which you don't get in France. I can't tell you how big the war is or when it is going to end. That would be impossible."

First Sensations Queer. Dr. Doney described his first sensations in crossing, when "it sends a peculiar feeling up one's spine" when he becomes closely acquainted with life belts and life boats and when everyone on board can discern a periscope by merely looking fixedly at the sky line a few minutes. Then he described the arrival of American transports at a French port.

"First we saw a group of black specks on the water far out beyond the harbor. Then a great sausage balloon set out and many airplanes followed and slowly the fleet came closer. There they were, fourteen transports surrounded by seventeen torpedo boats, with the airmen and the balloon guarding from above. As they entered the harbor the fleet broke up, each vessel marching to its dock like a well drilled soldier. There was no shouting or noise. By and by the gang plank fell and a solid line of khaki came down. Then the boys let out a shout, 'Goodbye Broadway, Hello France.' The French stood by filled with emotion. 'Those people don't say much but they are mighty appreciative. Efficiency Introduced. Several examples of American efficiency were given by the speaker. The Yankee troops are quartered in great stone barracks built by Napoleon in various parts of France, he said. The capacity of one port, where such structures are located, was 20,000 men each day. An officer told Dr. Doney, however, that this same place handled and quartered without accident 42,000 American boys in a single day. Where formerly twelve trains daily had been sent out, seventeen each hour could be dispatched if necessary.

In the south toward Spain there are mostly the engineers corps getting out timber. One company of 200 United States soldiers were working a French mill day and night running three shifts and turning out a maximum of 7700 feet of sawed lumber daily. "Wait until the American mill is put in," they had told Dr. Doney. "Then we'll get out 25,000 feet." Where the French have seen the Americans at work they hold up their hands and say, "There'll be no timber left in France if you don't stop," he said.

Eager for Fighting. "It is characteristic of the American boy that he wants to get to the front and get there in a hurry," the narrative went on. "Soldiers who have to remain in the towns generally say bad words when they see a train leave for the lines and I have even seen one man shed tears. Another, who had to care for the sanitary conditions in the town said at such a time, 'I wonder what my mother would say if she knew she raised her boy to be a street sweeper.' 'At one point I met Lieutenant Spaulding, Lieutenant Albert, Colonel May and other of our acquaintances. The French had high praise for them. At Bar le Duc on the front I had dinner with a major of the intelligence department. He said he knew of the 162nd Oregon regiment. 'It's getting the reputation of being the prize regiment in France,' he told me. 'It was a high day for me when I got near the town where the company M boys were stationed. Our Salem fellows lined up in front of the Y. but and gave Willamette yells till I thought the air would split. The other men couldn't understand. 'Secretaries Brave. In describing the work of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Doney told of visits to various huts and the bravery of one of the secretaries in particular. He had run across this man several times on the continent and came home on the same boat with him. On a certain night when a company of men was in No Man's Land repairing the wires this secretary had gone out beyond the lines with two buckets of steaming chocolate for their refreshment. The only means he had of locating them was by the light of enemy star shells. This man was with the Fifth Marines when they moved into a deserted town just behind the front. A few days after their arrival they saw a number of Frenchmen running out

NOTICE!

Is your son, brother or husband missing? Every man, every woman should see "Missing" at the OREGON July 18-19-20 "UAUTOGO"

REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO CROSS CECID

(Continued from page 1.)

They would not face the steel, and hesitatingly at first, finally broke and fell back. Within three hours the Americans had driven them two and a half miles to the Marne.

GROUND REGAINED.

LONDON, July 15.—The American troops yielded slightly to the Germans between the town of Rossey and the river Sormell, which empties into the Marne just east of Mezy, but restored their positions by counter attacks, according to a dispatch to the Central News.

BOMAR LAW BREAKS NEWS.

LONDON, July 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer announced in the house of commons tonight that the Americans had captured a thousand or more prisoners south of the Marne after having driven back the enemy.

Sir Walter Runciman said the house would wish to offer congratulations not only to the French, but to the American troops, who had justified themselves not for the first time, on a critical occasion.

ELEMENTS NOT WITH HUNS IN BIG DRIVE

(Continued from page 1.)

by the French troops along the Champagne zone, perhaps because they were merely making a big demonstration.

Toward Chateau-Thierry, between that place and Dormans, where a large valley divides the countryside, they made an immense effort to cross the Marne in order to break through the allied defenses.

RESISTANCE VALIANT.

PARIS, July 15.—In the desperate fighting which is reported in the official communique from the war office tonight, the American troops are given the credit for driving back the Germans who had succeeded in crossing the Marne southwest of Fossey.

In the long sector between Dormans and Rheims, Franco-Italian troops are reported to be resisting the German assault valiantly and east of Rheims the enemy attack has met what is characterized as an "irreducible defense."

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED

LONDON, July 15.—The bombardment of Paris with German long range guns began again this afternoon, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the French capital.

WEATHER MEN ADVISE.

PARIS, July 15.—(Havas Agency)—The German offensive was held up several days because meteorological experts advised the German high command that bad weather would soon end. This statement was made today by an American army officer whose rank accords him the right to speak with authority. The officer said the Germans had sixty weather experts at the front.

Underhill Is Associated With Marion Creamery

A. A. Underhill, who for the past fifteen years was manager of the local branch of the Townsend creamery and who recently severed his connection with the Mutual Creamery company, which company bought out the Townsend interest in Salem, is now associated with the Marion creamery of this city. Mr. Underhill is one of the best



GO EAST

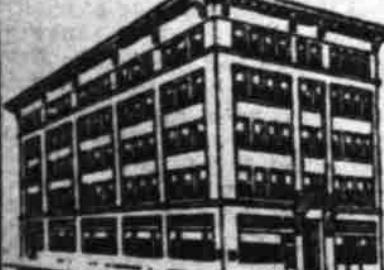
Through THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES Mountain wonderlands, beauties, and grandeur piled together in every mood and whim of mighty nature. Go through the heart of the Rocky Switzerlands in one—reached only by the World's Greatest Transportation System The Canadian Pacific Railway ENJOY THIS SCENIC TRIP BY DAYLIGHT IT COSTS NO MORE Write or call for illustrated booklets on Canadian Pacific Service and also The Alaskan Service. B. E. Chace, C. T. A. Canadian Pacific Railway Company 55 Third Street Portland Oregon

10th Thrift Talk

THE PROFIT SIDE

EVEN idle moments can be productive of profit when one stops to consider that money saved—is money MADE. Just now you are not alone saving for yourself—but for country as well, so deposit those Savings in a Savings Account here at the United States National Bank—and let us help you increase them.

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