



**Showing Today**  
**THE BIGGEST HIT OF**  
**THE YEAR**  
 Following the Flag to France  
**PERSHING'S**  
**CRUSADERS**  
 Over Here and Over There  
 Taken by U. S. Signal Corps and  
 Navy Photographers and the French  
 General Staff  
 Released by the Committee on  
 Public Information, George Creel  
 Chairman  
 SEE What Our Boys are Doing in  
 France, The Americans in The Front  
 Line  
**The Truth About the War**  
**"IT CLIPS THE CLAWS**  
**OF THE HUN"**  
 Shows at 2, 3:45, 5:30, 7:15, 9 p. m.  
**LIBERTY THEATRE**  
 Cooled By Ice—It's Great

**U. S. IS URGED**  
**TO TRY HAND**  
 (Continued from page 1).

Restrict interstate and international supplies of food. Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods. Defraud both the producers of food and consumers. Crush effective competition. Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities, and profiteer.

Evils Must Be Suppressed. "While we have found" said the commission's report, "an intricate fabric of monopolies, controls, combinations, conspiracies and restraints," which would seem to indicate legislative or administrative remedies, we believe that an adequate remedy may be more simply arrived at.

"We believe that if the fundamental and underlying evils are rooted out, the whole structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly and restraint must fall.

"If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still restrained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing and of storage, their position would be no less strong than it is."

The commission then recommended:

**Recommendations Would Work Cure**

(1)—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

(2)—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration the principal and necessary stockyards of the country, to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the development of livestock production may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

(3)—That the government acquire, through the railroad administration, all privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly.

(4)—That the federal government acquire such of the branch houses, cold storage plants and warehouses as are necessary to facilitate marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the federal government establish, through the railroad administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges."

**Packers Protest Plan**  
**CHICAGO, Aug. 8.**—Protests against the recommendations of the federal trade commission that the government assume partial control of the packing industry were made today by some of the heads of concerns in the Union Stock yards while others expressed much interest in the proposal.

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour and company, after pointing out that the government had been in control of the packing industry since November 1, 1917, said that the statement made by him at the beginning of the war, that "the United States government can have Armour and company and every employe and official thereof, if need be," was reiterated "a thousand times more emphatically."

Edward Morris, president of Mor-

**ris and company, said that the commission evidently desired to place the entire stock yards and packing industry in the hands of the railway administration. He added that with profits limited to not over nine per cent on the capital invested, "we cannot see where conditions would be improved."**

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson and company, said that if any new methods for the benefit of the public can be worked out "we will welcome them and cooperate to the fullest extent."

Louie P. Swift, president of Swift and company, while expressing willingness to cooperate with the government, said that "we do not believe that the taking over of branch houses and storage houses would be practical."

**OREGON APPLE RULES**  
**CALIFORNIA MARKET**  
 (Continued from page one)

pendous hollow square of cement buildings, covering two entire city blocks, and occupied by brokers, jobbers, commission men, distributors and salesmen of every description. In the center of this hollow square is a big structure erected for the use of Oregon dealers and agents, and on its four sides is painted in gorgeous colors the advertisements of the red apples of Oregon.

**Walnut Culture Encouraged**

While in Los Angeles Mr. Paulus also had opportunity to confer with General Manager Thorpe, of the California Walnut Growers association who gave him grounds for much encouragement with regard to walnut culture in Oregon. There is a vast acreage of walnut orchards coming into bearing in the Willamette valley, and the statements of Manager Thorpe regarding yields and market possibilities are very gratifying.

Valuable information and advice were obtained from A. C. Kuhn, of San Jose, in charge of prune buying for the government in California, and from Manager Coykendall, of the California Prune and Apricot association. This association has 5000 members enrolled and controls 60 to 75 per cent of the prune and apricot shipments of the state.

From his conference with Coykendall Mr. Paulus gathered that on account of the dry season the estimate of California prune crop had been dropped to 130,000,000 pounds. Some of the orchards that had been well cared for were looking thrifty and full, while others were practically bare. There was very little evidence of disease in the California orchards as they are confined almost entirely to the sweet prune.

**Confers With Army Men**

In San Francisco he saw W. H. Miller, in charge of the fruit purchasing department for the army and discussed with him the problem of financing the government quota of dried fruit purchases and the methods of handling. In the past season there was much dissatisfaction among growers and dealers on account of the delay in securing pay for government consignments, which were involved with red tape. Another matter which was gone over in detail was the proposed change in the size of prune packing boxes authorized by the food administration. It was pointed out that any change in boxes at this date would prove a serious handicap to the northwest growers who had already negotiated for their supply.

While in San Jose Mr. Paulus placed orders for machinery and equipment for the Salem Fruit Union warehouses which will enable the union to pack a maximum of 10,000 boxes of prunes a day. As this section may be called upon to pack from six to ten million pounds of prunes this season, the plant may be at times crowded to the maximum.

**Bean Industry Grows**

Among other impressive sights in California was the bean industry, as shown up in the Ventura district and near Los Angeles. At one place

in the fog belt he saw a tract of 1600 acres of Lima beans flourishing without irrigation.

Aside from strict business, he visited with his brother who is stationed in an electric school at Mare Island, and at the same time met with a number of Salem boys who appeared to be healthy, happy and hustling.

**BANK RESOURCES**  
**ARE ON DECLINE**

**Disposal of Great Quantities**  
**of Liberty Bonds Said to**  
**Be Cause**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Resources of national banks between May 10 and June 29 decreased \$110,000,000 to \$17,839,502,000 owing largely to the fact that banks disposed of great quantities of liberty bonds held at the earlier date. This situation, shown today by an analysis of the bank reports as of June 29, issued by Comptroller of the Currency Williams, was regarded as an indication of the healthy financial condition of the country which still is able to absorb government securities, particularly in view of the approaching fourth loan campaign.

Resources on June 29 were \$17,839,502,000 greater than on June 20, 1917, practically a year before. The comptroller called attention to the fact that aggregate resources of the national banks were more than a billion dollars greater than the world's production of gold since the discovery of America, estimated at \$16,601,000,000.

**THE WAR SHORTENED.**  
 No one knows how far-reaching will be the stunning reversal of German fortunes. It comes at a very bad time for the Hohenzollerns.

Turkey, if not actually at the point of breaking off diplomatic relations, is clearly in a position where she would like to do so.

That part of Russia over which the Kaiser has assumed guardianship is in a wild seething revolt, with no prospects except for something worse.

Austria is known to be in a discouraged and faint-hearted condition.

Bulgaria wants to quit.

With the Japanese and Americans organizing an important campaign in Siberia; with Austria licked to a dark brown finish in Italy on the line of the Piave, the Kaiser needed a victory worse than ever king needed one before.

It is very difficult to gauge the spirit of another people. From all conservative deductions and all the information that we have of the German people and German internal conditions, however, this defeat can have none other than a super-tragic effect upon the will-to-fight of the Teutons. Particularly as to the non-Prussian German counties like Saxony which have never been too keen on the war.

The logic of the situation does not leave them a leg to stand on. There is no "alibi" left to them.

The German generals were outmaneuvered by General Foch; the German soldiers were outfought by the American and allied soldiers.

No one has any desire to indulge in cheap melodrama in regard to the part that the Yanks played in this tremendous victory.

Without boastfulness, however, we can feel certain that our boys were the principal implements used in thrashing the Huns.

Their employment—green troops as they were—at the sectors upon the tenure of which the fate of Europe rested, showed the transcendent military genius of General Foch.

This great French soldier has a peculiar theory of military strategy. He believes that battles are won by moral weight rather than physical strength; that no army is beaten until it believes it is beaten.

To put it in the language of the street, General Foch believes that the army that "gets the goat" of the enemy is the army sure of victory.

And if any "goat getting" performance ever happened it was the defeat of the crack German troops by green, raw, practically untrained American boys.

The famous Prussian Guard, the equally illustrious Bavarian Guard, the Kaiser's proud Jaeger battalions all bit the dust in turn.

beaten by boys who a year ago didn't know a howitzer from a ham sandwich.

And an army of five million more of them is on the ways being constructed.

In another way, it is beyond doubt that the victory of the American boys had an effect just as important upon the spirit of the French troops, although in quite another tone of voice.

It is certain that the French soldiers have fought even beyond their usual ferocity and skill—which is saying a great deal.

The fighting spirit shown by the Americans in the battle has been an electric thrill sent through the allied armies.

Without too much optimism it is safe to say that what the American troops have already accomplished has definitely shortened the war.

**LEADING TEUTS**  
**CHARGED WITH**  
**PROPAGANDISM**

**Government Agents Raid Offices**  
**of Alleged Workers**  
**in New York**

**GIVE MONETARY BOOSTS**  
**Records Seized Establish**  
**Bold Activities of Big**  
**German-Americans**

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The four wealthy German-Americans whose offices in this city and Reading, Pa., were searched yesterday by federal agents, have contributed to German propaganda, to German relief funds and to issues and events and Viereck's Weekly, pro-German publications, since the United States entered the war. Charles F. De Woody, chief of the department of justice here, declared today that records seized in the raids established the connection of these men with pro-German activities.

Government agents, according to Mr. De Woody, obtained conclusive evidence of German fund-raising activities in the offices of Rudolph Pagenstecher, William Kauppe, Ferdinand Thun and Harry K. Janssen. The latter two, residents of Reading and principal owners of the Berkshire Knitting mills and allied manufacturing there, maintain business headquarters at the Berkshire offices in this city.

**TWO FIREMEN**  
**UNDER ARREST**

**Singleton and Galey Accused**  
**of Burglarizing Hauser**  
**Brothers' Store**

Two members of the Salem fire department are now under arrest and accused of burglarizing the sporting goods store of Hauser brothers on the night of July 27, an offense which was laid by some people to Bennett Thompson, the escaped convict. Waldmore Galey was arrested by Constable Varney last night and admitted his part in the burglary. W. S. Singleton has been arrested previously and pleaded not guilty when taken before Justice of the Peace Webster yesterday. Both are 1 years old.

Galey, after he had been arrested, told Constable Varney that he had thrown his plunder into the Willamette river. A search by the officer at the designated point resulted in the recovery of two guns, two holsters and ammunition. Three other guns and other articles were taken but practically all of the plunder has been recovered.

Clews that led to the arrest of the two firemen have not been revealed. Both men are in the county jail. Galey will probably be given a hearing today.

**CLARK ADMITS SPEECH.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Stanley J. Clark, a lawyer of Jacksonville, Texas, and a defendant in the I. W. W. conspiracy trial, testified today, regarding his activities as an organizer in Bisbee, Ariz. He admitted having made a speech in which he said: "If profiteering does not stop and the lumber barons do not agree to rob and deport the I. W. W., the United States will need 750,000 soldiers to keep the rest of the west quiet."

**TO SAFEGUARD ROUTES**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Provisions safeguarding the private rights of railroad companies during government control, have been inserted in the form of contract not tentatively agreed upon by the railroad administration and company representatives and final adoption of the contract is expected soon after Director General McAdoo returns from a two month's vacation trip next week.

**KILLED IN PLANES**

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 8.—Second Lieutenants Harry S. Herr and Leon W. Adelsberger, both of Springfield, Ohio, were killed at Tlalferro field tonight when the machines they were piloting collided at an altitude of about 3000 feet and fell to the ground. Both officers were commissioned last Saturday.

**HASTIE APPOINTED.**

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 8.—T. G. Hastie for 24 years in the engineering department of the Great Northern railway and for the last 18 years assistant engineer here, has been appointed by R. H. Aishton, regional director, as assistant engineer of capital expenditures for the four northwestern states.

**RACES ARE HALTED**

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 8.—The third day of the Great Western race program here was halted by rain in mid-afternoon and none of the races were finished. They will be completed tomorrow.

**HUNS HIT HARD**  
**BY THE BRITISH**  
 (Continued from page one)

to Itrave was crossed when the allies took Framerville.

Well out on the plains and pressing forward, seemingly with great rapidity, the present offensive of the French and British gives promise of seriously menacing the entire German front from near the sea to Rheims.

Under the pressure of the offensive the menace to the channel ports seems for the moment at least, to vanish. Already there have been signs to the northward from the positions where the Crown Prince Rupprecht had formed his men for a drive toward the channel that a retrograde movement by the Germans was not improbable. With the armies of the imperial cousin on the Soissons-Rheims salient, badly shattered and unable to lend him aid, it is apparent that Rupprecht will have to defer his campaign to cut off the cross channel service.

On the Vesle front little fighting occurred Thursday except in the process of line straightening operations on the north bank, where, under an almost incessant rain of enemy shells, both the American and the French troops improved their stands.

**HAIG MAKES STATEMENT.**

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Field Marshal Haig's statement concerning the new offensive by the British and French troops, shows that the enemy line has been driven in about seven miles and a half in the center at Plesier, which lies southeast of Morcuil. It shows that goodly gains also have been made eastward over the front of fifteen miles lying between Plesier and Morlancourt.

The statement says that no estimate can be made concerning the prisoners, guns and material captured, but that several thousand British and many guns have been taken.

The text of the statement follows: "The operations commenced this morning on the Amiens front by the French first army under command of General Debentury and the British fourth army under Sir Henry Rawlinson are proceeding successfully. The assembly of allied troops was completed under cover of night, unnoted by the enemy.

"At the hour of assault, French, Canadian, Australian and English, assisted by a large number of British tanks, stormed the Germans on a front of over 20 miles from the Avre river branches to the north of Morlancourt. The enemy was taken by surprise and at all points the allied troops have made rapid progress.

"At an early hour our first objectives had been reached on the whole of the front. During the morning the advance of the allied infantry continued actively, assisted by British cavalry, light tanks and motor machines guns.

"The resistance of German divisions in the line were overcome at certain points of sharp fighting and many prisoners and a number of guns were captured by our troops.

"The French troops attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Avre river and, despite the enemy's opposition, carried hostile defenses.

"North of the Somme the great part of our final objectives were gained before noon, but in the neighborhood of Chipilly and south of Lancourt (Morlancourt) parties of the enemy observed prolonged resistance.

"In both localities the fighting was heavy, but ultimately our troops broke down the opposition of the German infantry and gained their objectives.

"South of the Somme the gallantry of the allied infantry and the dash and vigor of their attack had gained during the afternoon the final objectives for the day on practically the whole of the battle front.

"The line reached by our troops runs from Plesier-Roizinville to Beaumont, to Caix, to Framerville, to Chipilly and to the west of Morlancourt.

"No accurate estimate can be given concerning the number of prisoners or guns or the amount of material captured, but it is known that several thousand prisoners and many guns have fallen into our hands."

**YANKS STRUGGLE AHEAD.**

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 8.—Under almost incessant shell fire, the Americans struggled forward today to slightly better positions north of the Vesle. French divisions to the east and to the west did their part in straightening the line.

This day was not marked by organized attacks anywhere along the front but was punctuated by the sharp minor engagements in which the American gunners successfully covered the operations of the infantry and engineers. Along the entire front there was evident a determination to stabilize the lines. Whether the battle that began July 18 had virtually ended or whether the Germans will withdraw beyond the Aisne are unanswered questions.

To the Americans already north of the river there was added considerable strength during the night and early morning. The line tonight is well fixed along the Rouen-Rheims road from near Bazoches, which still is in the hands of the Germans, to a point well east of Fismes. The Americans hold Fismes apparently securely, but the village of North Fismes proved difficult and at mid-day was subjected to a terrific shelling by the American artillery with the intention of making it untenable.

With that small point once cleared the line would run uninterruptedly toward the east.

The Germans have had strong machine gun positions in Fismes and to the north and east. It was the opposition offered by them that resulted in the American determination not to attempt occupation by the infantry, but to destroy the enemy with artillery.

The testimony of prisoners today continue to indicate that positions beyond the Aisne have been prepared by the Germans and that the present action is to gain time and to inflict as much loss as possible on the

**NEW SHIPMENT**  
 of

**Waists**

Crepe De Chine and Georgette Crepe just received

**\$3.69 to**  
**\$5.75**

Our Prices Always the Lowest

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Commercial and Court Streets Formerly Chicago Store  
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**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

At New York—  
 Score: R. H. E.  
 Cincinnati ..... 5 10 1  
 New York ..... 2 4 4  
 Lugue and Wingo; Casey, Stead and McCarty.

At Brooklyn—  
 Score: R. H. E.  
 Chicago ..... 1 7 1  
 Brooklyn ..... 4 7 3  
 Vaughn, Carter and Killifer; Manquard, Cheney and Miller.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

At Boston—  
 Score: R. H. E.  
 St. Louis ..... 4 10 1  
 Boston ..... 5 12 1  
 Sherdell, Donk and Gonzalez; Northrop and Wilson.

At Philadelphia—  
 First game.  
 Score: R. H. E.  
 Pittsburgh ..... 1 6 1  
 Philadelphia ..... 6 8 1  
 Comstock and Schmidt; Shaw, Hogg and Adams.

Second game.  
 Score: R. H. E.  
 Pittsburgh ..... 2 4 1  
 Philadelphia ..... 8 11 1  
 Slapnicka and Schmidt; Shaw, cobs and Adams.

**HENRY GRABS**  
**BIG HANDICAP**

**Premier Event of American**  
**Trapdom Falls to Hard**  
**Shooting Hoosier**

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—John D. Henry of Elkhart, Ind., won the Grand American handicap, the premier event of trapdom, in the Grand American handicap trapshooting tournament today after a shoot-off with H. J. Pendergast of Phoenix, N. Y.

Henry shot from sixteen yards and Pendergast from 22 yards, making the second year in succession that a 22-yard shooter tied for high honors in the handicap only to lose out in the shoot-off. Each broke 97 targets. In the shoot-off Pendergast missed three in twenty and Henry two.

The Columbus, Ga. trophy for high average resulted in a tie between Frank Troch of Vancouver, Wash., and Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., each dropping 28 targets in 600. In the shoot-off at 100 targets, twenty from sixteen yards, forty from twenty-eight yards and ten pairs Arie broke 90 targets and Troch 89.

Mrs. Harold Almer of Chicago, and Miss Emma Wettelaf of Nicholas, Ia., tied for high honors for women "shooters" and on the shoot-off Mrs. Almer won the women's championship of the United States, 1918 to 1916.

Of the 629 entrants, 598 started. One was a nine-year-old boy, G. A. Miller of Brewton, Ala., and another, Andrew Meaders of Nashville, Tenn., was 79 years old. The purse was \$6,095, the first two men dividing \$970 in saving stamps and liberty bonds.

**ALLIES PUSH AHEAD**

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The war office tonight issued the following official communication dealing with operations on the Murman coast: "After landing at Archangel detachments of the allied forces were pushed forward south of the town along the Volodga railway. Opposing forces supported by Germans offered some resistance at Isrkgueurka, five miles south of Archangel, but were driven back and retired toward Obozerskaka, 70 miles south of Archangel. Some German war material was captured by the allied forces."

**RUSSIAN TOWNS BESIEGED**

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Petrograd received here by way of Berlin says a state of siege has been declared at Archangel, Volodga, Suchova and Koplass and other places. All the communists in these places have been called to the colors and all foreigners have been ordered to leave within 24 hours, according to the dispatch.

**UN WINS BIG PACE**

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—The favorite, easily won the Leader 2:09 pace, the feature of today's Grand Circuit program, at North Randall. Un outclassed his field and won in straight heats. Best time, 2:04 1/2.

Since the abolition of the talcum man who used to toll over the bar and tell how he expected tonight to patent a non-refillable bottle has disappeared.

**ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL**  
**Join Mission to Russia**

LONDON, Aug. 8.—England and France will cooperate in the plans of the United States to send to Russia a commission of commercial, agricultural and legal experts and American Red Cross workers, Sir Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, stated in the house of commons today. Sir Robert's declaration was in the nature of a reply asked by Joseph King Liberal leader from Somerset, North.

**O'BRIEN KEEPS STAFF.**

PORTLAND, Aug. 8.—J. P. O'Brien, federal manager of the railroads of Oregon, which formerly were in the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company and the Southern Pacific system, today announced the appointment of his official staff for the O.-W. lines. The various officials are the same men who served in the respective capacities under the company's management. Announcement of the staff for the Southern Pacific lines in the state is expected soon to be made.

More beautiful than ever and more gorgeously gowned.

**EDNA GOODRICH**  
 In  
**"Who Loved Him Best?"**  
 A glimpse behind the scenes in the movies and an insight into the Bohemian life of Greenwich village

**BLIGN** **TODAY**  
 THEATRE