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SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 126

# The Oregon Statesman

DAILY EDITION

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1918.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

## QUICK CATCH OF TRIUMPH IS EXPECTED

### Germans Capture Trawler and Convert It Into Armed Raider to Prey on Fishing Boats on Grand Banks

### NAVY SENDS FERRETS OF SEA IN PURSUIT

### Germans May Deplete Supply of Canned Fish for the Yankee Army

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 21.—The operations of the steam trawler Triumph, manned by a crew from a German submarine, have resulted in the sinking of four fishing vessels and probably others, according to reports at hand tonight. Schooners known to have been sunk are the Uss P. Saunders and the Lucille Schnare of Lunenburg, N. S.; the A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, Mass., and the Francis J. O'Hara of Boston. Their crews, numbering 80 in all, had reached a port safely tonight.

A fifth vessel, the Pasadena, was in sight when the Lucille Schnare was sent down and it was believed that she shared the fate of the other fisherman, although no direct news of her had been received. Great anxiety was felt here also regarding other vessels of the fishing fleet known to have been within the zone of the raider's activity.

The Triumph, which left Portland, Me., last Monday, for the western banks, was captured by a German submarine at 2 p. m. yesterday. A crew of 16 men was placed on board and they lost no time in arming her with two guns and beginning their work of havoc among the fishermen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Navy department officials tonight confidently awaited a wireless dispatch telling of the capture or destruction of the trawler Triumph which was seized by a German submarine yesterday and armed for a raiding expedition against the defenseless fleet of fishing smacks operating on the Grand Banks.

The department, through Admiral Benson, acting secretary, requested newspapers to make no mention of the type of craft employed in the hunt. It was said that these are numerous and swift enough to make the eventual apprehension of the converted fishing vessel absolutely certain unless the enemy crew destroys the ship or attempts to engage one of the pursuers in unequal battle.

Officers here expressed the belief tonight that the German commander realized the utter hopelessness of his continuing operations for more than 24 hours. Some considered that a rendezvous with the submarine had been arranged by the crew of the Triumph, after which the Triumph would be sunk so that the patrol flotillas would find it necessary to continue their hunt for several days.

This would result, the German officers might hope, in a large force being held along the Grand Banks, lessening the strength of the coast guard at other points. The answer made to this possibility is that adequate forces are now in service at every vital point to protect all ships. The only dispatch received by the department today concerning the newest maneuver of the submarine flotilla was a brief message from the commander of the first naval district at Boston. It confirmed the landing of the captain and crew of the Triumph and reiterated the story told by these sailors. Six hours earlier this information was given to the navy department through press dispatches and was flashed by naval wireless to the patrol forces.

"The department has taken steps to protect fishing on the Grand Banks and to counter-act the effects of this raid," Admiral Benson said. He expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Germans in the limited time at their disposal to equip the Triumph properly as a raider. Such a task, he pointed out, would take the New York navy yard

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## Austria Camouflaging for Offensive Drive, Belief Held in Italy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Rome Messengers in an article quoted in official dispatches today, says Austria is endeavoring to make the allies believe there is great dissension in Austria and that Austrian troops have been sent to France to aid the Germans, in order to cover preparations for another offensive against Italy.

"From a reliable source," the paper says, "we have a denial of the statement that Austria has sent new divisions to France to fight together with the Germans."

# TIDE OF DEFEAT STILL SURGES AGAINST GERMANS

## Ward Conlee of Dallas Awarded Croix De Guerre

DALLAS, Or., Aug. 21.—(Special to The Statesman)—According to letters received from Dallas soldiers in France last week, Ward Conlee, a former member of Company L of this city and now serving with a Portland company, has been awarded the French Croix de Guerre by that government in return for distinguished bravery in action.

The nature of the action in which Conlee won the coveted cross is not mentioned but friends here knowing Conlee intimately are not surprised at his winning a medal as he was one of the most fearless members of old Company L.

Conlee is a son of W. H. Conlee of this city and served with Company L on the Mexican border two years ago.

## HIGH TRIBUTE IS GIVEN BY LORD READING

### Once America Enters Onto Path for Right She Never Turns Back, He Says

### VICTORY IS CERTAIN

### "No Democracy Ever Sets Out to Plot for War" Is His Assertion

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Lord Reading, British ambassador to the United States was the guest of honor today at the American Luncheon club. Lord Reading after referring to the success of his mission in America as due to the generous good will of the United States, expressed thanks for that country's tribute of high admiration for the efforts Great Britain has made in the war and the valor and heroism of her soldiers and sailors, which could only be described as "one of affection and love."

When he first visited America in 1915, he found the country neutral, but sympathetic. On his second visit he found America at war, and added:

"Whenever the history of the war comes to be written as to the part America played, very high will rank the achievements of the administration and legislature which passed the selective draft."

On his third visit he found that preparations were proceeding with redoubled energy. He declared that the events in the beginning of March had awakened America and added:

"I shall never be able to give expression to the sympathy shown."

When the demand for men was made, that which seemed an impossible thing became a living thing almost as soon as put forward. At the same time the British found ships, cost what it may, and whatever else might happen America would always be entitled to the gratitude of Great Britain and France."

Lord Reading reminded his audience of the change that had taken

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## THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; moderate north-westerly winds.

## MANPOWER BILL COMES UP TODAY

### Congress Will Buckle Down To Exclusive Handling of Problems Confronted in Great 18 to 45 Draft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Congress is prepared to turn its attention exclusively tomorrow to the manpower bill, extending the army draft age limits to all Americans 18 to 45 years of age, to provide the army counted upon to defeat Germany next year.

Debate on the measure will begin simultaneously tomorrow in the senate and house, with the passage expected in the house before adjournment and by the senate within a few days.

Exclusive right of way was given by the house today to the measure when it was reported by the military committee, with the amendment to defer calling youths of 18 and 19 years of age until those 20 and over are summoned.

The senate has set aside its three-day recess program to take up the

## LASSIGNY FALLS TO FRENCH AND VILLAGES TAKEN

### Several Thousand Prisoners Also, 1600 Falling to One Corps Alone

### ENEMY'S GRIP RELAXES

### Heavy Counter-Attacks Attempted to Relieve Pressure From Mangin's Men

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—General Humbert's troops, resuming their attacks against the Germans today, crowned their persistent efforts over difficult ground by taking the town of Lassigny, which was the cornerstone of the German position south of the Aisne river after the fall of Montdidier.

Piemont, the important height to the southeast of Lassigny, where violent struggles occurred in April, and which bars the way to the Divette valley from the west, was surrounded, thus opening up a way for the French infantry to pursue the Germans down the valley. The Orval wood also was occupied and General Humbert's men, advancing along the road from Ribecourt to Novon, reached the region south of Chiry-Ourscamp.

The German resistance appeared to weaken during the day, both the artillery and infantry letting down in the efforts they had made in the past few days to bar the way to the French.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—(By The Associated Press.) (5 p. m.)—On the right wing of the battle front east of the Oise the French rushed their attack vigorously during the morning, taking Laval and arriving at the edge of Pommiers which lies about two miles northwest of Soissons.

Several thousand more prisoners have been taken, one army corps capturing 1600.

This advance brings the French troops to the plateau north of the Aisne, which will facilitate future operations by General Mangin's right.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—(Reuter's.)—As a result of our recent victories the enemy's grip on his fronts on both sides of the Oise is relaxing and on the left bank he frankly is falling back before the unremitting pressure of General Mangin's infantry.

Between Lassigny and the Oise the enemy has been pressed back to the line of the heights overlooking Divette. Although the Germans are still holding Piemont, French forces from the west have reached the outskirts of the village.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—(By The Associated Press.) (4 p. m.)—The Germans brought up reinforcements during the night and are heavily counter-attacking at Vezaponin, on the right of the Aisne-Oise battle line. The obviously are seeking to relieve the heavy pressure of General Mangin's men on their right in the region of the Carlepoint forest.

The attack on Vezaponin had only the result of largely increasing the German losses as the French maintained their positions there.

Resuming their attacks this morning, the French gained further important successes, capturing the bet-

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### "On to Berlin!" He Says



GENERAL MANGIN.

General Mangin, one of the great French leaders, who is in command of the rush of the French against the Boche on the north end of the former Soissons-Marne salient, believes the German should be pursued on to Berlin. He is driving at them on the theory that he believes they cannot resist the pressure of the allies.

## WAR SUMMARY

(By The Associated Press)

The tide of defeat still surges heavily against the German armies in France and Flanders. On four important sectors—French and British arms again have been served, and the entire German front, from Ypres, in Belgium, to Soissons, in Aisne, now is more seriously menaced than before.

French troops of General Mangin, operating from the region two miles northwest of Soissons to the Oise river, and those of General Humbert, fighting between the Oise and the Matz, have materially pushed forward and may compel the immediate evacuation of the entire Somme salient from Braye to Noyon.

Farther to the north, between Albert and Arras, Field Marshal Haig has followed up his successes of previous days by a new offensive over a front of about 10 miles and driven forward his troops for splendid gains over the entire line, capturing a number of villages, taking guns and inflicting heavy casualties.

Still farther north, in the famous Lys sector, a general eastward advance on a front of more than four miles has been made by the British, who have brought their positions appreciably nearer the old 1916 battle line running east of Armentieres.

Numerous additional villages have been liberated by the French north-west of Soissons and positions have been captured on both sides of the Oise river which seemingly make Noyon untenable. That town is outflanked on the southeast and dominated by the French guns from the south and west. On the south the French are standing in Sempiigny, a mile and a half distant, while on the west they have captured the town of Lassigny, the key position to Noyon and the plains to the north.

With the latest advances by the French east of the Oise there has come under the range of General Mangin's guns the broad gauge railway line leading from Noyon eastward to La Fere—the sole remaining line, except for two narrow gauge roads, over which the enemy may transport his men and supplies beyond the range of the French artillery.

At last accounts Haig was still pressing forward on the heels of the Germans between Albert and Arras, with tanks innumerable clearing the way. The Arras-Albert railway already has been crossed by the British east of Boisieux-St. Marc and Mercatel, and south of these towns the new line has been pressed eastward.

On the Lys salient the Germans have delivered a violent counter-attack in an endeavor to recoup in part the losses they have sustained.

Their efforts were fruitless for the British pushed back the enemy beyond his points of departure.

What is to be the effect of the allied drives along the 120-mile battle line from Ypres to Soissons can not be foretold at present, but it seems highly probable that this entire front must soon be realigned. This particular menace to the Germans, aside from that in the territory between the Somme and the Oise, appears to be on the sector along the Vesle river from Soissons to Rheims, which from the war maps looks to be untenable. Even the Aisne and the Chemin-des-Dames do not appear to be any too safe for a defense line if General Mangin presses much farther northwest of Soissons.

## TEUTON DEFENSE CRUMBLES DOWN BEFORE BRITONS

### Break of Dawn Ushers in Gigantic Holocaust Which Sweeps Over Hun

### DENSE FOG OVER ALL

### Villages and Guns Captured and Heavy Casualties Are Inflicted

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—(By The Associated Press.) (3:30 p. m.)—Having smashed into General von Below's seventeenth army during a heavy fog at dawn today on a front of more than 10 miles, extending from the Ancre river to Moyenneville, the British have made steady progress, capturing villages, taking guns and inflicting heavy casualties.

Coming on the heels of the battle south of the Somme, the scene of which virtually adjoins this field, the blow exploits the confusion created among the German forces.

Heavy fighting has occurred along the embankment of the Albert-Arras railroad, which although well within the German lines last night, seems to have been easily reached by the storming British infantrymen, assisted by tanks. It was from this embankment that the Germans, armed with countless machine guns, fired a rain of bullets, but while they were doing it, they must have suffered severely not only from machine gun fire but from shells, for the British field guns moved up closely in the rear of the infantrymen and from their flank, where the big British guns hurled in an avalanche of steel from the north.

As is inevitable when a battle rages with such intensity as along this embankment, the exact situation is obscure, but reports have been received that the British have broken down the German defense at various places and have passed through to the eastern side. Behind the embankment there may not have been a great force of German reserves when the battle began, but by this time the harassed enemy certainly is rushing men to the scene as fast as he can for another disaster threatens him.

The battle opened with a sudden crash of guns of all calibers just as the day was breaking. Great billows of thick fog such as are seen only on this side of the Atlantic, hung over the scene. The infantrymen and tank crews could scarcely see 100 feet ahead of them and the flare of the countless blazing cannon was smothered, while explosions from their mouths rolled up into a continuous deafening roar.

The fog was favorable to the attacking formations, for it effectively shielded them from the eyes of the enemy and at the same time caused the Germans opposite to believe that the attack was not directly against them.

"The guns sounded a long way off," said one of the early prisoners, "so we congratulated ourselves that we were not to be attacked. Just then a tank followed by infantrymen rolled right over our position and I surrendered."

As tanks and men followed behind the sweeping barrage, the atmosphere became even more thick, for mixed with the fog great banks of smoke from innumerable shells fired for just this purpose of increasing the protecting screen.

The German guns retaliated only feebly, but there was sharp fighting at various points, where isolated

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## CUT WEST FRONT FIFTY MILES

### Allies in Engagements This Week Have Maintained Possession of Their Initiative. Declares March

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Allied successes on the Marne, in Picardy and in Flanders have resulted in a contraction of the western battle front by more than fifty miles, General March announced today. The allies in engagements conducted this week, he said, have maintained their possession of the initiative by making attacks on limited fronts and at widely separated points.

At the beginning of the German offensive in March the battle front in France measured 250 miles; today it is less than 200 miles in length, and the latest British gains are reducing it further. General March said he was without official confirmation of the results of the British advance north of the Scarpe and therefore would refrain from comment.

Summarizing the results of recent operation, he pointed out that the

## Bold War Author Heads Corps That Meets Bitter Blow

LONDON, Aug. 21.—(British Wireless Service)—The present series of German defeats have involved a German officer who is perhaps better known to the reading public of the allied nations than almost any of the German generals. He is General Bernhardt, the author of the famous books which so frankly revealed Germany's war aims. He commands the 55th corps of the sixth army which has been steadily driven back by the British across the plains of Lys toward Armentieres.

The 55th corps has been badly hit in endeavoring to hold the Merville salient confronting the forest of Nieppe. It lost many positions and was badly shaken by the enflading fire of the British batteries as it retired.

## THIRTEEN DIE WHEN CYCLONE WRECKS TOWN

### Tyler, Minn., Practically Wiped Out by Terrific Wind in East

### MORE MAY BE KILLED

### Most of Killed Found Were Located in Hospital That Is Destroyed

SIoux CITY, Ia., Aug. 21.—Thirteen persons were killed and many business houses and dwellings were wrecked by a cyclone that visited Tyler, Minn., at 11:30 o'clock last night, according to reports received at 1:30 o'clock this morning over the railway wires to Sioux City. Telegraphic communication with the stricken town was completely cut off.

Most of the thirteen bodies recovered and said to have been removed from a hospital that was destroyed, according to the reports reaching Sioux City railway officers early this morning.

Aid was rushed to Tyler by special trains from Pipestone and Ruthven. Florence, a small station on the Great Northern railway, is six miles distant. It was from Lind that the first information of the disaster was received.

Physicians have gone to the stricken town from neighboring points, the reports stated.

Tyler has a population of about 1700. The latest report said it had been practically wiped out by the cyclone and that it was believed there were many dead in the ruins of buildings not yet recovered.

## HOGS HIT HIGH MARK

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 21.—A new high record for hogs was established at the local stock yards today when live hogs sold for 20 cents a pound. This price was paid for 40 head to Edward Wyman of Caldwell, Idaho.

## DESERTERS KILL DEPUTY IN PITCHED BATTLE IN WEST VIRGINIA HILLS

### HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 21.—A number of alleged deserters from the United States tracked by a posse into the hills of Mingo county, W. Va., resisted arrest today, and in a pitched battle which ensued, Deputy Sheriff George Dillon and a man named Ellis were killed. Aid was asked from Charleston and a special train carrying deputy United States marshals and members of the state military police is rushing to the scene. Twenty members of the militia reserve from this city are en route to Mingo.

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## CITY ASKED TO PAY ALL SINCE 1905

### Petitions Now in Circulation to Have Richardson Bill Put on Ballot at November Election

### ORIGINAL MEASURE UNDERGOES REVISION

### History of Proposal Dates Back to Oaks Addition Boom in 1911

Embodying a proposal that the city of Salem obligate itself to assume payment of all street assessments assessed since January 1, 1905 against real property that is subject to general taxation, the famous Richardson bill, proposing an amendment to the municipal charter, presents one of the most revolutionary measures put before the local voters in many years. The revised bill was filed on August 15 with the city recorder and initiative petitions are now in circulation to put it on the ballot at the November election.

This is the second time an attempt has been made to get the bill before the voters, the first effort in 1916 having been blocked by demurrers. Now this year the authors of the proposal have revised it. The original measure provided for paying back all special assessments at any time theretofore made and for the issuance of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest to pay street assessments. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of bonds were to mature each year from December 1, 1921, to December 1, 1931, and \$50,000 worth were to mature annually thereafter until all bonds issued had been paid off. It also authorized the levy of a 1-mill tax to provide a fund for further street improvements and a 2-mill tax to retire the bonds authorized by the bill.

To these several material additions have been made. The improvements and repairs are limited to \$25,000 annually. No money is to be paid on account of patented or registered pavement. Refunding of old assessments would be made in negotiable promissory notes bearing 4 per cent interest, payable on or before 20 years from December 1, 1918.

The main provisions are as follows:

"Section 43.—Each lot or part thereof that is exempted in whole or in part from general taxation by the state of Oregon, county of Marion, or the city of Salem, within the limits of a proposed street improvement shall be liable for the full cost of such improvement to the middle of the street in front of or abutting upon it; but if any land is not laid off in blocks and is exempted in whole or in part from general taxation as aforesaid, then such land lying within 100 feet of such street improvement shall be liable for the full cost of such improvement to the middle of the street in front of or abutting upon it. No real property subject to general taxation shall be liable to be assessed for any street improvement, excepting through general taxation levied ratably on all the taxable property within the city limits, and excepting for cost of the construction of necessary sidewalks in front thereof.

"(a) All street assessments assessed since January 1, 1905, made against real property that is subject to general taxation, the city of Salem hereby assumes and obligates itself to pay and obligates itself to discharge and shall discharge all sums assessed against such real property that is subject to general taxation by paying off the sums still unpaid thereon together with interest thereon, costs and penalties, and by giving negotiable promissory notes of the city of Salem payable to the order of the persons who were respectively the owners thereof on December 1, 1917, of the respective real properties that are subject to general taxation to the full amount of money

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