

STIFFENING RESISTANCE FAILS TO STEM TIDE OF GREAT ALLIED ADVANCE

MONSTER NAVAL PROGRAM OF 156 NEW VESSELS PROPOSED BY NAVY HEAD AT \$600,000,000 EXPENSE

Ten Additional Super-Dreadnaughts and Six Battle Cruisers Included in Prospective Development.

140 SMALLER VESSELS ARE ALSO ON THE LIST

Is in Addition to 156 Vessels Included in First Three-Year Plan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Congress has been asked by the navy department to authorize a second three-year naval building program to provide ten additional super-dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000.

PAUL WALLACE HIT BY HUNS

Popular Salem Officer Slightly Wounded in Engagement with Enemy.

Lieutenant Paul B. Wallace at Salem was slightly wounded in a recent engagement with the Huns in France, according to a cable message received from him yesterday by Charles A. Park.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harbison yesterday had a letter from Lieutenant Wallace in which he said he had been in one engagement and was on his way to another.

since the United States entered the war. Work on the first three-year program was delayed by the war, but congress has required that a start must be made on all vessels before next July 1.

Including the \$600,000,000 for the three-year program, Secretary Daniels said the total estimates of the department for ship construction, including armor and armament, amount this year to \$972,000,000.

"The new program of 156 vessels," said Secretary Daniels, "prescribes specific numbers of battle ships and battle cruisers only, there being ten battleships asked for and six battle cruisers. As regards small vessels, although the total number is to be 140, it is simply asked that they be of types already approved and in existence, or of new types which may develop during the life of the program, the details being left to the discretion of the navy department."

"The new three-year program is a continuation of the policy adopted in 1916 of increasing the navy and contemplating its steady upbuilding and improvement. It is line with the policy adopted by this government, and which has met with the entire approval of the American people of building up a navy strong enough to meet all requirements."

"This program if authorized by congress, as I am confident it will be, will give us sixteen capital ships that will be the equal of any afloat at the time they are built. The battleships and battle cruisers authorized in the first three-year program will be unexcelled by those of any other navy, and the country may rest assured that in the new construction authorized our constructors will produce the most powerful and effective of fighting craft."

"The imperative necessity of turning out as rapidly as possible all the destroyers and other types of craft needed in the war against the submarine for the necessities of warfare for the time required us to contract upon this class of construction—has led to the fear in some quarters that in devoting so much necessary attention to the building of smaller craft, we might fall some in looking out for the future in building the capital ships upon which the strength of a navy ultimately depends. This the navy authorities have always had in mind. The three-year program adopted in 1916 provided for ten battleships and six battle cruisers. Now we ask for as many more, to be built as those formerly authorized are completed and facilities become available.

being a third of this \$200,000,000. This is exclusive of estimates for emergency appropriations for new vessels to be built under war urgency, which total \$140,000,000, and also for estimates for continuing and pushing the old program, the emergency construction of destroyers under way, etc.

"Including the \$600,000,000 for which authorization is requested in the new three-year program, the total estimates of the department for ship construction including armor armament, amount this year to \$972,000,000. This total amount I recommend for appropriation next year for ship constructions, that is for completing vessels already authorized and for new vessels, is \$572,950,000."

FUGITIVES GIVEN HELP

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The American Red Cross has aided 5,000 refugees returning to their homes in the reconquered Alsace and Marne districts, in one month's time. Supplies have been sent to Chateau Thierry, Essones, Dormans, Troissy, Verneuil Villers-otteret. Motor trucks known as rolling grocery stores make 'he rounds of the districts to supply the needs of the homecomers in places where no shops have been opened.

PHIL KEIZER IS NOT DEAD

Pleasant Surprise Comes to Sister—Doctor Cables All Is Well.

Captain Phil Keizer is not dead, according to a cable message received yesterday by his sister, Mrs. H. J. Wenderoth. On September 8, Captain Keizer, who is in the medical department of the 30th engineers and flame regiment, the first unit of that character to go overseas, was reported to have been killed in action. His message yesterday said: "Well. Report mistake. Everything fine." He enlisted at Marshfield where he was practicing his profession.

BELGIAN CHILDREN AIDED

HAVRE, France, Oct. 22.—Lieutenant Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, commissioner for Belgium, has announced that the American Red Cross is to aid the sickly children in occupied Belgium by sending them in Holland to build up their strength. Already 10,000 children have been brought out of Belgium for this special treatment.

S. A. T. C. LADS HAVE ORDER TO SING IN GROUPS

Committee on Education and Special Training Sends Instructions.

NEW UNIFORMS ARRIVE

Applications from Candidates for Training Schools Are Sent in.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, Oct. 22.—S. A. T. C. men of the Oregon Agricultural college will sing, following out instructions from the committee on education and special training, Washington D. C. Group singing has proved so successful in the vocational sections of this and other colleges, that the committee desires to extend the practice. Dr. D. V. Polling, Y. M. C. A. secretary was particularly successful in training the members of the Washington detachment, who have been sent elsewhere for educational training, in the singing of popular and patriotic song hits. The college will be represented at a government conference in Portland, November 14 and 15, by W. F. Gaskins, director of the school of

(Continued on page six)

NOTE ACTION WILL AWAIT WAR COUNCIL

One Question in Peace Situation Immediately at Issue Seems to Be Evacuation of Captured Territory.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF GERMANS ARRIVES

Big Problem Confronting the World Now is "Are the Germans Whipped?"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The prevailing belief here tonight is that any action President Wilson may take as a result of the new German note will await and largely be guided by a decision of the supreme war council in France.

Shrewd diplomatic observers and some officials take this view, though no intimation of his own attitude has come from the president, because admittedly the one question immediately at issue is a military problem—that of the evacuation of invaded territory by the German armies as the only condition upon which the plea for an armistice even will be given consideration.

The Germans now are evacuating Belgium and northern France as rapidly as they can move before the sweep of the allied and American soldiers and still maintain their organization.

Since the Berlin government says they want to get out without further fighting, apparently the issue is one for the allied war council to determine—whether it shall be suggested through President Wilson that General Foch be applied to for terms, or whether without further diplomatic parley, the approach of a white flag from the German lines shall be awaited.

(Continued on page six)

FALL OF VALENCIENNES IMMINENT; BRITISH ENTER SUBURBS OF TOWN; [CZECHS] FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT

With French Doughty Fighters from Austria Help Retake Village from the Arms of Central Powers.

GERMANS MASSES IN STRENGTH AT SHELDT

Activity of Americans Near La Cateau Has Diminished Greatly.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—British troops have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. The text of the statement reads: "We have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes and, north of that town have penetrated deeply into the Forest de Raismes toward the angle of the Scheldt at Conde."

COFFIN GHOULS UNDER ARREST

Bilking of Government by New York Undertakers Revealed by Arrests.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—In an investigation here of the activities of alleged "coffin ghouls" the federal authorities today caused the arrest of two undertakers on charges of attempting to defraud the government. The undertakers, it is alleged, by representing to relatives of dead soldiers that the government coffins in which the bodies were shipped home were "cheap pine boxes," secured orders for expensive caskets and then appropriated the government coffins, in some cases reselling them to the government. The "cheap pine boxes" cost the government \$36 each.

GREAT NEW DRIVE IN PROSPECT AGAINST GERMANS

ONLY TEMPORARY LULL WILL BE ALLOWED THE HUNS EXPECT STAND WILL BE ATTEMPTED ON MEUSE LINE

Line Surrendered from Lille Northward No Longer or Stronger than the Present Stand of Enemy.

COMMUNICATION LINES WILL BE IMPROVED

First Stage of Great Retreat Now Considered Practically Complete.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Now that the Germans have been cleared out of Belgian Flanders and Northern France, army officials here are watching the battle front intently, many of them with a distinct feeling that a new storm of attack may be about to break against the enemy. There was nothing tonight to indicate that this expectancy was founded upon definite information and it possibly grows out of a number of happenings of a minor character in themselves, but possibly important links in the chain of events soon to be disclosed.

Journal. Both of the places are in our possession. "Northwest of Tournai we have driven the enemy from the village of Froyenne and progressed beyond it towards the Scheldt. Further away heavy fighting has taken place for the crossing of the Scheldt at Pont-a-Chin."

PARIS, Oct. 22.—French troops have captured Challandry and Grandlup, north of Laon, according to the war office announcement tonight.

The Czechoslovak troops fighting with the French recaptured the village of Teton, which had temporarily fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(By The Associated Press)

The fall of Valenciennes to Field Marshal Haig's forces is imminent. Despite the desperate resistance of the Germans, the British have entered the city on the west, while on the north they have made a deep thrust into the great Raismes forest and are moving in the direction of Conde, near the angle of the Scheldt.

Valenciennes has been in uninterrupted French possession from 1677 until the onrush of the Germans early in the present war. It is now about to be redeemed.

Although the progress of the allied forces in Belgium and French Flanders has slowed up somewhat in the face of the stiffening of the lines of the enemy rear guards, appreciable gains have been made, some of them of much importance. Hollain and Bruyelles, and north of Tournai the village has been cleared of the enemy, who is drawing toward the Scheldt. There has been sharp fighting for the crossings of this waterway at Pont-a-Chin; the Germans are battling hard to keep the allies from outflanking Tournai on the north.

Behind the Scheldt the Germans are massed in strength; their machine guns on the east bank are receiving the support of the artillery and trench mortars.

In the north battle area, the Belgians have reached the Lys canal along their entire front, and have captured a bridgehead with numbers of the enemy west of Meerdre.

An item of great interest appears in the latest announcement by the French war office concerning the operations along the Aisne. It says: "The Czechoslavs with us retook the village of Teton."

The French are still moving actively to the north of Laon and have now completed the occupation of Challandry and Grandlup. To the southwest of Ghent they are firmly established on the east bank of the Lys river, having made crossings at

several points. Around La Cateau, where Americans are fighting with the British fourth army, activity has diminished greatly. The same is true of the American sector northwest of Verdun, where the chief activity of the American lines with mustard and other gas shells, and an air raid, which came near to achieving the destruction of an American base hospital.

The German reply to President Wilson is still the subject of much comment, newspapers and public agreeing that German has by no means adequately met the desires of the president and the allied powers. Official cognizance of the note has not yet been taken by the United States government.

Meanwhile some German newspapers are calling upon the emperor to eliminate himself from the question and declaring that peace must not be delayed on account of the Hohenzollerns or for any other reasons.

Winter, unusually late this year, has set in on the front in Northern Russia and a prolonged lull is looked for in that territory.

DR. POMEROY PASSES AWAY

Well Known Salem Woman Succumbs after Going to Bedside of Brother.

A telegram was received by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Keath Tuesday afternoon telling of the death of Dr. M. E. Pomeroy who died in Portland yesterday at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Pomeroy was a prominent practicing physician in Salem, with offices in the Bank of Commerce building. A week ago she left for Portland to be at the bedside of her brother, Edward Cornelius, who died October 15, from pneumonia, following Spanish influenza.

While in Portland Dr. Pomeroy contracted pneumonia, which resulted in her death. C. T. Pmeroy, her husband was called to Portland Saturday and he was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Keath, who remained there until Monday night.

The late Dr. Pomeroy is survived by her husband, C. T. Pomeroy, and her mother, Mrs. C. Cornelius, who lives in Salem, and a son, Dr. Ray Pomeroy, who is in the navy overseas.

The funeral services will be held in Portland Thursday at 2:30 o'clock at the Miller & Tracy Undertaking parlors. The body will be cremated.

treating forces are nearing the whole northern front on the line which frequently has been selected by military critics as the first pausing place to the Meuse or the border, or to the necessities of extending allied and American communication lines as the troops advance. It is probable, officers said, that there is necessity for a breathing spell on both sides.

There is little doubt here that the German army is headed for nothing short of the Meuse line and that any pause will be but temporary to permit readjustment of the columns and supply lines in order that the same orderly sequence of movements will characterize subsequent retirements. Several halts of this character may be expected, it was said, as the withdrawal project is carried out. The fact that the allied armies are hampered by extending the communication lines gives opportunity for such halts before Marshal Foch's forces can come up in sufficient force to compel a resumption of the rearward movement.

The line surrendered by the enemy from Lille northward to the coast, it was pointed out, was far stronger and no longer than that which he now stands upon in Belgium. In addition by the evacuation of the Flanders coast, he has furnished the allies with means of setting up new and more direct communication lines from England via Ostend, Zeebrugge or other Flanders ports. Without question, it is said, these avenues of supplying the advancing armies already are being opened to free the longer lines back into France of that burden and consequently officers

cannot see any tactical advantage gained by the enemy unless he intends to fall back at least to the line on the Meuse.

The first stage of the great retreat is almost complete. The German right flank has been swung back like a gate all the way from Solesmes, south of Valenciennes, to the Dutch border. South of the pivot, however, there has been little change on the front at the Oise to the Meuse. It has been noted that heavy concentration of forces was made by the Germans on the Le Cateau-Oise-Serre front and that also against the American pressure northwest of Verdun. Without question the retention of these lines unbroken was vital to the German plan of action. Now that the withdrawal in the north has progressed so fully, however, it was cause no surprise here if a retirement between the Oise and the Serre were undertaken without delay, to rectify the whole line.

To many officers it seems possible that events have so shaped the lines that a great drive may soon be undertaken, calculated to upset the whole German plan of retirement. Already the allied lines have been shortened so that considerable forces must be available for the work, particularly British. The time cannot be far away also when the American second army, under Major General Bullard, will be put into play.

To some observers it seems possible that a wide attack may be made by the two American armies, both

(Continued on page six)

Barnes Cash Store advertisement featuring various styles of shoes with prices and descriptions.