

DR. T. B. FORD DIES SUDDENLY

Superintendent of Salem District, Methodist Church, Passes Away

Dr. Thomas B. Ford, veteran Methodist minister, and who was superintendent of the Salem district of the Methodist conference, fell dead of apoplexy while waiting for a trolley car at Oregon City Sunday afternoon. When death came Dr. Ford was standing near the ruins of the Oregon City Methodist church recently destroyed by fire, of which he was pastor for many years.

The funeral of Dr. Ford will be held at the First Methodist church in Portland at 1 o'clock p. m. today and Salem ministers and many laymen will attend.

Dr. Ford was appointed to the superintendency of the Salem district in 1916. He had been a minister in the Methodist church since 1860. Until 1896 he was a member of the Missouri-Arkansas conference, and in that year he came to Oregon. Among the churches he served as pastor in Oregon were the Sunnyside church in Portland, the church at Hood River and the church at Oregon City.

Dr. Ford's wife died a few years ago in Salem during his absence on official work. He leaves four children, Miss Sayde Evelyn Ford of Oregon City, Mrs. Harold Swafford of Lebanon, Burgess F. Ford of Stayton and Olin Ford of Oak Grove.

SALEM IS HOME OF NEW INDUSTRY

"Real" Pruner Nationally Known Though on Market Only Month

A new Salem product which is nationally known though it has been in the market less than a month is the "Real" Pruner, invented by Lee Unruh of Salem. It is being manufactured in the plant formerly used by the Kaylor Paint company and nine men are employed in manufacture.

The company is composed of Lee Unruh, A. A. Unruh, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lerchen.

Salesmen have been allotted to territory in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California, and a campaign of nationwide advertising, chiefly through newspapers and agricultural magazines, has been launched. Agricultural colleges, orchardists, experiment stations and hardware dealers and jobbers from Connecticut to California have written Mr. Lerchen relative to the pruner and trade and agricultural publications have offered them space and selling service in putting the device before the public.

Mr. Lerchen states that he has found it impossible to meet the demand for the pruner. Indications are that the orders will increase at a rapid rate.

PROHIBITION LAW IS UPHELD BY BRANDEIS

(Continued from page 1)

however, was evident. Difficulty in obtaining the tremendous railroad equipment, estimated at \$800 freight cars, and the comparatively short time limit was pointed to as an indication of impossibility to remove only a small fraction of stocks to the seaboard before January 16, when, according to a ruling of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper, all whiskey intended for export, must be out of the country.

HISTORY OF A. E. F. IS TOLD BY GEN. PERSHING

(Continued from page 1)

Metz menaced central France, protected the most exposed portion of the German line of communications, that between Metz and Sedan, and covered the Briey iron region from which the enemy obtained the greater part of the iron required for munitions and material. The coal fields east of Metz were also covered by these same defenses. A deep advance east of Metz, or the capture of the Briey region, by threatening the invasion of rich German territory in the Moselle valley and the Saar basin, thus curtailing her supply of coal and iron, would have a decisive effect in forcing a withdrawal of German troops from northern France. The military and economic situation of the enemy, therefore, indicated Lorraine as the field promising the most fruitful results for the employment of our armies.

American armies drew first blood, the report shows at Passchendaele Ridge, November 6 to 10, 1917 when the 11th engineers joined the British in a successful attack and the Saar basin, thus curtailing her supply of coal and iron, would have a decisive effect in forcing a withdrawal of German troops from northern France. The military and economic situation of the enemy, therefore, indicated Lorraine as the field promising the most fruitful results for the employment of our armies.

So afterward, however, came the collapse of Russia and the Italian debacle at Caporetto, with the result that the enemy's legions began to gather thickly in France. Allied commanders viewed the situation with frank apprehension. General Pershing's report indicated the pressure for an accelerated movement of American divisions was felt from all sides. At the same time came the suggestion that American units be brigaded with French and British in order that no time be wasted in training. In this connection, the general reports:

"Own Army Idea Important"

"My conclusion was that, although the morale of the German people and of the armies was better than it had been for two years, only an untoward combination of circumstances could give the enemy a decisive victory before the American

support as recommended could be made effective, provided the allies secured unity of action. However, a situation might arise which would necessitate the temporary use of all American troops in the units of our allies for the defensive, but nothing in the situation justified the relinquishment of our firm purpose to form our own army under our own flag.

"While the Germans were practicing for open warfare and concentrating their most aggressive personnel in shock divisions, the training of the allies was still limited to trench warfare. As our troops were being trained for open warfare, there was every reason why we could not allow them to be scattered among our allies, even by divisions, much less as replacements, except by pressure of sheer necessity. Any sort of permanent amalgamation would irrevocably commit America's fortunes to the hands of the allies.

Moreover, it was obvious that the lack of homogeneity would render maneuver and almost certain to break up under stress of defeat, with consequent mutual recrimination. Again, there was no doubt that the realization by the German people that independent American divisions, corps, or armies were in the field with determined purpose would be a severe blow to German morale and prestige."

General Pershing had refused utterly to drop his plan for a single American army, acting under its own flag, but consented because of the existing emergency, to lend the combat divisions at hand to help stem the German offensive of 1918 which the allied war council foresaw "may quickly place the allied armies in a serious situation."

The German rush developed as expected, the report shows, but the enemy's success was far greater than had been feared. At Aisne, the British were driven in on a 40-kilometer front; between the Oise and Berry-au-Bac, the French lost 50 kilometers on a 35-kilometer front in 4 days. And immediately the Germans utilized the Marne "as a defensive flank and the advance was directed toward Paris."

Orders Now Famous

"The gravity of the situation," the report says, "led to the famous orders for holding up all supply and troop shipments except 'infantry and machine gun units.'" General Foch who was now made generalissimo estimated that 100 American divisions would be necessary for allied victory.

General Pershing at this time was recommending that his troops be used to smash the Marne pocket into which the Germans had thrust themselves. He says:

"The Marne salient was inherently weak and offered an opportunity for a counter offensive that was obvious. If successful, such an operation would afford immediate relief to the allied defense, and would remove the threat against Paris, and free the Paris-Nancy railroad. But more important than all else, it would restore the morale of the allies and remove the profound depression and fear then existing. To this time our units had been put in here and there at critical points as emergency troops to stop the terrific German advance. In every trial, whether the defensive or offensive, they had proved themselves equal to any troops in Europe. As early as June 23 and again on July 10 at Bonhon, I had very strongly urged that our best divisions be concentrated under American command if possible, for use as a striking force against the Marne salient. Although the prevailing view among the allies was that American units were suitable only for the defensive, and in here and there they could be used to better advantage under allied command, the suggestion was accepted in principle, and my estimate of their offensive fighting qualities was soon put to the test."

Although his suggestion was not accepted, American forces found glory in the action which was undertaken. At Chateau Thierry, when the Germans first advanced, the 2nd division commander reported:

"Although the rush of the German troops overwhelmed some of the front line units, causing them to suffer, in some cases a 50 per cent loss, no German soldier crossed the road from Fossey to Crezanoy, except as a prisoner of war, and by noon of the following day (July 16) there were no Germans in the foreground of the third division sector except the dead."

Third Division Lauded

"On this occasion," General Pershing added, "a single regiment of the third division wrote one of the most brilliant pages of our military annals. It prevented the crossing of the Marne on its front, while at certain points the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in these directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 500 prisoners."

"Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed, here and on the field of Soissons by our first and second divisions, the tide of war was definitely turned in favor of the allies."

"The force of the American arms had been brought to bear in time to enable the last offensive of the enemy to be crushed."

St. Mihiel Recounted

Organization of the first American army and preparations for its maiden effort—the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient was now taken up. Again it was proposed that American troops reinforce the French for the operation but Pershing again objected. He explains:

"The plan suggested for the American participation in these operations was not acceptable to me because it would require the immediate separation of the recently formed First American army into several groups, mainly to assist

French armies. This was directly contrary to the principle of forming a distinct American army, for which my contention had been insisted. An enormous amount of preparation had already been made in construction of roads, railroads, regulating stations and other installations looking to the use and supply of our armies on a particular front. The inherent disinclination of our troops to serve under allied commanders would have grown and American morale would have suffered. My position was stated quite clearly that the strategical employment of the first army as a unit, would be undertaken where desired, but its disruption to carry out these proposals would not be entertained."

Plan Outlined

"A further conference at Marshal Foch's headquarters was held on September 2, at which General Petain was present. After discussion the question of employing the American army as a unit was conceded. All the allied armies were to be employed in a converging action. The British armies, supported by the left of the French armies, were to pursue the attack in the direction of Cambrai; the center of the French armies, west of Rheims, would continue the actions, already begun, to drive the enemy beyond Aisne; and the American army supported by the right of the French armies, would direct its attack on Sedan and Mezieres."

"It should be recorded that although this general offensive was fully outlined at the conference no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the French high command that the Meuse-Argonne operation, Montfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations."

"The choice between the two sectors, that east of the Aisne including the Argonne forest, or the Champagne sector was left to me. In my opinion, no other allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operations in that direction."

Salient Historical

"The salient had been held by the Germans since September, 1914. It covered the most sensitive section of the enemy's position on the western front; namely, the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin; it threatened the entire region between Verdun and Nancy and interrupted the main rail line from Paris to the east. Its primary strength lay in the natural defensive features of the terrain itself. The western face of the salient extended along the rugged, heavily wooded eastern heights of the Meuse; the southern face followed the heights of the Meuse; for 8 kilometers to the east and the crossed the plain of the Woivre, including within the German lines the detached heights of Loupmont and Montsec which dominated the plain and afforded the enemy unusual facilities for observation. The enemy had reinforced the positions by every artificial means during a period of four years."

Precision is Marvel

"The operations were carried out with entire precision," the general continues. "The rapidity of our advance overwhelmed the enemy, who apparently had started to withdraw some of his elements from the tip of the salient. We captured 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns and large stores."

"The material results of the victory achieved were very important. An American army was an accomplished fact, and the enemy had felt its power. No form of propaganda could overcome the depressing effect on the morale of the enemy of this demonstration of our ability to organize a large American force and drive it successfully through its defenses. It gave our troops implicit confidence in their superiority and raised their morale to the highest pitch. For the first time war entanglements ceased to be regarded as insurmountable barriers and open warfare training, which had been so urgently insisted upon, proved to be the one correct doctrine. Our division concluded the attack with such small losses and in such high spirits that without the usual rest of war were immediately available for employment in heavy fighting in a new theater of operations. The strength of the first army in this battle totaled approximately 500,000 men, of whom about 70,000 were French."

Veterans Keep Hammering

Without pausing to recuperate the new veteran divisions, Pershing swung them to the east and prepared for the Meuse-Argonne drive, the strategic importance of which he believed to be "second to none on the western front," for "should this system of supply through Sedan-Mezieres be cut before the enemy could withdraw his forces through the narrow neck between Mezieres and the Dutch frontier, the ruin of his armies in France and Belgium would be complete."

The entire frontal zone was "elaborately fortified," consisting of practically a continual series of positions 20 kilometers or more in depth and strengthened moreover, by the natural features of the terrain. The story of the hand to hand struggle which ensued is told dispassionately by the report which says "continuous fighting was maintained along the entire battle front" with "the enemy contesting every foot of our front," but by the end of October "the enemy's elaborately prepared positions, including the Hindenburg line, in our advance had been broken; the almost impassable Argonne forest was in our hands; an advance of 21 kilometers had been effected; 18,600 prisoners, 370 cannon, 1070 machine guns, and a mass of material captured; and the great railway artery through Carignan to Sedan was now seriously threatened."

With the enemy gradually break-

ing before him, Pershing found that his own reserves were beginning to show the effects of the terrific attrition. After a careful review of the situation the report recites that the decision to "continue the attack" was reached on the theory that the enemy divisions were suffering even more.

"Once a German division was engaged in the fight it was practically impossible to effect its relief," the general says.

Sedan is Brilliant Page

From November 1 to 6, three American army corps battered their way to Sedan and, to quote the official record:

"By the 7th the right of the third corps had exploited its river crossing to a distance of 10 kilometers east of the Meuse, completely ejecting the enemy from the wooded heights and driving him out into the swampy plain of the Woivre; the fifth and first corps had reached the line of the Meuse river along their respective fronts and the left of the latter corps held the heights dominating Sedan, a strategical goal of the Meuse-Argonne operation, 41 kilometers from our point of departure on November 1. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications. Recognizing that nothing but a cessation of hostilities could save his armies from complete disaster, he appealed for an immediate armistice on November 6."

"Meanwhile general plans had been prepared for the further employment of American forces in an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle, to be directed toward Longwy by the first army, while the second army was to assume the offensive toward the Briey iron basin. Operations involving this enterprise were issued on November 6."

"Between the 7th and the 10th of November the third corps continued its advance eastward to Remoiville, while the 17th French corps, on its right, with the 79th, 26th and 81st American divisions, and two French divisions, drove the enemy from his final foothold on the heights east of the Meuse. At 9 p. m. on November 9 appropriate orders were sent to the first and second armies in accordance with the following telegram from Marshal Foch to the commander of each of the allied armies:

Enemy Retreat General

"The enemy, disorganized by our repeated attacks, retreats along the entire front."

"It is important to coordinate and expedite our movements."

"I appeal to the energy and initiative of the commanders-in-chief and of their armies to make decisive results obtained."

"In consequence of the foregoing instructions, our second army pressed the enemy along its entire front. On the night of the 10th, 11th and the morning of the 11th, the fifth corps in the first army, forced a crossing of the Meuse east of Beaumont and gained the commanding heights within the remaining of the river, thus completing our control of the Meuse river line. At 6 a. m. on the 11th notification was received from Marshal Foch's headquarters that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 a. m. Preparatory measures had already been taken to insure the prompt transmission to the troops of the announcement of the armistice."

Ordnance Lacking

Under the headings of ordnance, aviation and tanks, General Pershing gives some first hand information of the actual equipment of the army with those much discussed implements and shows the extent to which America was compelled to rely on the allies. He says:

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. The task of the ordnance department in supplying artillery was especially difficult in order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French government to supply us with the artillery equipment of 75's, 155 mm. howitzers and 155 G. P. F. guns from their own factories for 30 divisions. The wisdom of this course was fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of American manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of American manufacture of the caliber mentioned on our front at the date of the armistice. The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109 75 mm. guns. In addition 21 8-inch howitzers from the United States reached our front and were in use when the armistice was signed. Eight 14-inch naval guns of American manufacture were set up on railroad mounts, and most of these were successfully employed on the Meuse-Argonne front under the efficient direction of Admiral Plunkett of the navy."

French Aid Aviation

"In aviation we were entirely dependent upon our allies, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own program could be set under way. From time to time we obtained from the French such planes for training personnel as they could provide. Without going into a complete discussion of aviation material, it will be sufficient to state that it was with great difficulty that we obtained equipment even for training. As for up-to-date combat planes, the development at home was slow, and we had to rely upon the French who provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing machines. The first aeroplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we received 1,379 planes of the DeHavilland type. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including aeroplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to our aviators, many of whom trained with our allies, it can be said that they had

no superiors in daring and fighting ability. During the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne our aviators excelled all others. They deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army.

Allies Furnish Tanks

"In the matter of tanks we were French and the English. Here, however, we were less fortunate for the reason that our allies barely had sufficient tanks to meet their own requirements. While our tank corps had limited opportunity, its fine personnel responded gallantly on every possible occasion and showed courage of the highest order. We had one battalion of heavy tanks, and the number available to participate in the last great assault of November 1 was reduced to 16 as a result of the previous hard fighting in the Meuse Argonne."

General Pershing closes his report with the following "Appreciation":

"In this brief summary of the achievements of the American expeditionary forces it would be impossible to cite in detail the splendid ability, loyalty and efficiency that characterized the service of both individuals and organizations. The most striking quality of both officers and men was the resourceful energy and common sense employed, under all circumstances, in handling their problems."

High Praise Accorded

"The highest praise is due the commanders of armies, corps and divisions, and their subordinate leaders, who labored loyally and ably toward the accomplishment of our task, suppressing personal opinions and ambitions in the pursuit of the common aim; and to their staffs who developed, with battle experience, into splendid teams without superiors in any army."

"To my chiefs of staff, Major General James Harbord, who was placed in command of the service of supply, and Major General James W. McAndrew, I am deeply indebted for highly efficient service in a post of great responsibility."

"The important work of the staff at general headquarters in organization and administration was characterized by exceptional ability and chief had ever a more loyal and efficient body of assistants."

"The officers and men of the service of supply fully realized the importance of their duties, and the operations of that vast business system were conducted in a manner which won for them the praise of all. They deserve their full share in the victory."

"The American civilians in Europe both in official and private life, were decidedly patriotic and loyal, and invariably lent encouragement and helpfulness to the armies abroad."

Women Workers Appreciated

"The various societies, especially their women, including those of the theatrical profession, and our army nurses, played a most important part in brightening the lives of our troops and in giving aid and comfort to our sick and wounded."

"The many in European waters, under the command of Admiral Sims, at all times cordially aided the army. To our sister service we owe the safe arrival of our armies and their supplies. It is most gratifying to record that there has never been such perfect understanding between these two branches of the service."

"Our armies were conscious of the support and cooperation of all branches of the government. Behind them stood the entire American people, whose ardent patriotism and sympathy inspired our troops with a deep sense of obligation, of loyalty, and of devotion to the country's cause never equalled in our history."

"Finally, the memory of the unflinching fortitude and heroism of the soldiers of the line fills me with the greatest admiration. To them I again pay the supreme tribute. Their devotion, their valor and their sacrifices will live forever in the hearts of their grateful countrymen."

"In closing this report, Mr. Secretary, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the unequalled support accorded me throughout the war by the president and yourself. My task was simplified by your confidence and wise counsel."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY, DEC. 19

THE BIG HIT!

COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
THE FUNNIEST AMERICAN
COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS

A TAILOR-MADE MAN

BY HARRY JAMES SMITH

A COMEDY CLASSIC

Seat Sale Wednesday, Opera House Pharmacy

PRICES—50c—\$1.00—\$1.50—\$2.00

34—IN THE CAST—34

ARMY AGAIN TO GIVE DINNERS

Free Christmas Baskets to be Distributed by Salvationists in Salem

The Salvation army will give free Christmas dinners to the worthy poor of Salem, and in accordance with the work done by the organization in past years is again making preparation to give comfort and cheer.

The army's program includes the distribution of carefully prepared basket dinners, each basket containing sufficient food for a family of five persons. The baskets are to be distributed Wednesday, December 24. There will be a Christmas tree for 700 children Friday, December 26, for distribution of toys and desirable presents, and also clothing and shoes for those requiring assistance of this character.

"In addition to this character of Christmas cheer the Salvation army is arranging to continue its relief work by helping cases of distress which appeal to the army during the winter months."

"There will be no personal solicitation of funds this year," said Ensign George Hunter yesterday. "The kettles are placed upon the streets for contributions from the generous public. We are depending upon this method and upon our home services to supply the necessary money for these worthy activities."

"Anyone desiring to donate provisions should drop a note with that information into the kettles and we will call and get the contribution, or they may take the contribution themselves to the army hall, 241 State street, or telephone 1829. Anyone knowing of a needy family is requested to telephone to the army headquarters and that family will be taken care of."

Ensign Hunter says the present unfortunate winter weather has increased the need of contributions in Salem this Christmas. The weather not only is causing much distress in itself among those who are poorly clad, but this is accentuated by the closing down of the mills and other industries that are unable to operate because of the cold and snow.

Judge Robert S. Bean Is Detailed to San Francisco

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—Judge Robert S. Bean, of the federal court here, left tonight for San Francisco and Los Angeles where he has been detailed to preside for the next six weeks at hearings in oil cases.

Famous Contractor, Sir John Jackson, Is Dead

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sir John Jackson, famous as a contractor for public works in various parts of the world, died today. He was born in 1851.

BIG NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE NEW BILL

Anthony Measure Would Limit Publications to Conserve News Print

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Provisions of the Anthony bill which would limit to 24 pages daily newspapers and periodicals using the second class mail privilege in order to conserve news print paper were commended and opposed by more than a score of news paper and magazine publishers today before the house postoffice commission.

Large Papers Oppose

Opposition to the measure came chiefly from the representatives of the larger newspapers who declared that restriction on the size would do little to remedy the situation resulting from the shortage of paper and would only serve to work a great if not fatal hardship on the large newspapers. The bill was supported by publishers of small newspapers who declared that they would be forced to suspend publication unless something was done.

Charles W. Northcott Dies at Home of W. P. Collard

Charles W. Northcott died December 14 at 2:30 p. m. at the home of W. P. Collard, nine miles north of Salem. He had made his home with the Collard family for many years. He was 65 years old and unmarried. He was a nephew of Yates Northcott of Marion county.

Mr. Northcott had made his home in Marion county for about 45 years. The funeral will be held at the Collard home today at 12:30 o'clock and burial will be in the Claggett cemetery at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Anna S. Miller Dies After Two Years' Illness

Mrs. Anna S. Miller died at her home, 435 North Liberty street, at 2 p. m. yesterday after an illness of about two years. She leaves one son, Harry Miller of Salem and several brothers and sisters. Her husband, a Salem printer, died several years ago. The funeral will be held from the Webb & Clough chapel, but arrangements as to time are yet to be made upon the arrival of brothers and sisters. Mrs. Miller was a member of the Neighbors of Woodcraft, the Rebecca and the Fraternal Union.

David Hutcheon Succumbs to Siege of Tuberculosis

David Hutcheon died at 2:30 o'clock Sunday at the state tuberculosis sanitarium at the age of 31 years. He was born in Brechin, Scotland, November 14, 1888. Funeral services are to be announced later. The remains are being held at the Rigdon undertaking establishment.

Mrs. Margaret Ostrander Succumbs to Paralysis

Mrs. Margaret Ostrander, 62 years old, died at her home, 925 North Twentieth street, at 6:29 p. m. yesterday. Death was due to paralysis.

Mrs. Ostrander was born in Germany in 1857. She had lived in Salem for 39 years and was the widow of a former Salem druggist. She leaves four children. They are Walter N. Ostrander of Portland, Mrs. R. H. Chapler of Portland, Stanley J. Ostrander of Salem and Clinton E. Ostrander of Akron, Ohio. The last three mentioned were at her bedside when death came.

The funeral service and interment will be in Salem but the time has not yet been fixed.

Salvation Army Building Effort is Postponed

One result of the below zero weather in Salem of recent days was to cause postponement until the first of the year of the effort under way by the Salvation army to raise funds for the construction of a new community center building in Salem. Adjutant

NEW SCHOOLS PLANNED

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 5.—The government has declared its intention to establish a hundred new schools annually during the next four years for Korean children.

Mr. De Rich—What? Another new street dress? Where is the last one you got?

Mrs. De Rich—I have worn it out. "It isn't a week since you got it."

"I wore it out last Thursday."

New York Weekly.

Read the Classified Ads.