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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 163

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

RUSSIA CENTERS DRIVE ON LEMBERG IN HOT OFFENSIVE

131 Officers, 7,000 Men, 12 Heavy and 36 Light Guns Captured

FOUR MORE CITIES IN RUSSIAN'S POSSESSION

French Recapture Trenches Lost in Fierce German Attack of Sunday

Petrograd, July 9.—Russia centered her drive on Lemberg, in Galicia, today with a powerful offensive directed west of Stanislau, which took several villages, according to the official report.

General Korniloff was in charge of the operations in this section and reported complete success of the drive. The war office today declared that 131 officers, 7,000 men, 12 heavy guns, 36 light guns and many machine guns had been taken in the successful advance.

Four more cities in Galicia were captured by the advancing Russians today—Ternopolitzy, Pavoloch, Rybno and Starytsche. General Brusiloff's advance the official statement said, had now reached the River Lutska. In the Caucasus the war office said under pressure of the Turks the villages of Pendijsin, Khaikina and Katskshirvan had been evacuated.

Stanislau is about 75 miles southeast of Lemberg and 50 miles south of Brzezany, around which the Russian offensive first started.

French Drive Successful

Paris, July 9.—Assuming the offensive, French troops swept forward last night between Bovettes-ridge and Chevregny, recapturing first line trenches over a front of a mile, according to today's official report.

Between Bovettes-ridge and Chevregny we counter attacked and in sharp fighting the French, with admirable order, took the first line trenches on a mile front, regaining the major part of the territory lost in the enemy's powerful action Sunday between Pantheon and Froidefontaine. The war office asserted. In the region south of Plémy, artillery fire reached a violent intensity. Around Pantheon a strong enemy attack was brilliantly repulsed.

"Later details of the enemy's attack Sunday between Pantheon and Froidefontaine show that twelve fresh battalions and three different divisions of picked troops participated against us. The attack was accompanied by liquid fire. Prisoners taken by us confirm the heavy losses we inflicted on the enemy.

"On the left bank of the Meuse in the salient west of Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill) two attacks were repulsed.

In the Champagne, raids were repulsed between Rool, St. Hilaire and St. Ouplet."

The section where the French counter attack thus detailed was back ground from the Germans was that in which the German army staff tried desperately to break the French grip around Loos. The assaults started ten days ago and were made by a prodigious expenditure of ammunition and great masses of troops. It was the Germans' most powerful offensive against the French since the Verdun attacks. The enemy forced relinquishment of a small section of trenches by the French.

British Make Raid

London, July 9.—(Carrying out of a)

ABE MARTIN



GERMAN PRESS IS FRANK IN STATING REFORMS NEEDED

Gravity of Situation Causes Hindenburg To Be Summoned From Front

CHANCELLOR TO MAKE STATEMENT TOMORROW

Forced to State Position "Peace Without Annation or Indemnity"

By John Grandens.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Berlin, July 9.—Signs multiply that the political liberalization of Germany is impending.

A week's important conferences preceding the reichstag session brought the situation to a head today. Tomorrow Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected to make a formal statement and there is tense interest in political circles as to the attitude he may show on electoral reforms.

From the central wing to the socialists, all opinion in the reichstag is united that a reformed electoral system must be applied in Prussia, if Prussia fails to adopt such a plan of its own accord.

The government's promises of vast changes in electoral districts is considered only a small installment in payment for the large debt owing the people by the German government. There was a disposition indicated in all parties today to demand Prussian reform this fall.

According to Grandens's dispatch, the main objection now held by German reformists to the present electoral system is the preponderance of Prussian representation in the government. In the reichstag the kingdom of Prussia has 236 deputies, six or eight times as many members as any other kingdom or principality. In the bundesrat Prussia has 11 members, nearly three times as many as any other section of Germany.

People Make Demands.
Amsterdam, July 9.—The people of Germany are about to force from the German autocratic ring a more satisfactory...

687,000 To Be Drawn—First of These Will Go to the Regular Army and the National Guard

Washington, July 9.—The first draft of America's citizenship for war service will be for 687,000 men, the war department announced today.

These will be singled out from the great registration roll. The number raised by the war department is just enough to fill the regular army to war complement, fill the national guard of the country to war strength, and provide the levy of 500,000 for the 16 cantonment camps where the men will be turned over for training.

About 50,000 men are needed to bring the regular army to its full war strength. More than 130,000 others are needed for the national guard.

From official sources it was learned today that the first men drawn by selective draft will be put into the regular army ranks and the national guard.

In the lottery of the draft every one of the 9,500,000 registered men will be drawn, it was believed in official quarters. This will determine the order of liability for service for all time.

On the basis of the 687,000 draft, quotas are being assigned each state

Farm Dryer Solution of Food Conservation

Dallas, Ore., July 9.—That the home-made farm dryer now being demonstrated by the Oregon Agricultural college will be successfully used by the farmer in conserving the surplus fruits and vegetables was clearly demonstrated here Saturday.

At least 150 farmers attended the demonstration, some of them coming from points 25 or 30 miles from Dallas. Fully 50 farmers asked to be furnished with working plans for constructing the farm dryer.

Professor W. S. Brown, extension specialist in horticulture, co-operating with J. E. Coater, district agricultural

PORTLAND PASTOR RESIGNS

Portland, Ore., July 9.—Rev. J. M. Skinner, D. D., announced his resignation as pastor of a local Presbyterian church to accept a call by the Stockton, Cal., Presbyterian church. He said today he would leave for the south about September 1.

BELGIANS COMING

Portland, Ore., July 9.—Arrangements were completed today for the entertainment of the Belgian mission here tomorrow. The mission will visit one of Portland's largest saw mills, go over the Columbia river or highway, attend a reception and a banquet and address the convention of the National Education association in the evening.

Colonel Gantenbem May Go To Philippines

San Francisco, July 9.—Judge Calvin U. Gantenbem, of Portland, who is a colonel in the United States officers' reserve corps, has been offered the post of judge advocate general of the department of the Philippines with the rank of major. Both men are now at the reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio.

Judge Gantenbem declared today he would probably accept the post after the close of the training camp. He was colonel of the Third Oregon Infantry during the Spanish-American war.

STATES TO BE GIVEN CREDIT FOR TROOPS

Enlistments Will Reduce Draft --First Draft Will Be 687,000

By Webb Miller
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Washington, July 9.—States which have partitioned answered the call for regular army and national guard volunteers will have relatively less men to supply by draft than the slack states. Regulations for fixing the quotas of each state, issued by President Wilson today, base the levies on new population estimates, with deductions for heavy enlistments to date, though exact numbers are yet to be compiled.

California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Nebraska and Wyoming have filled their regular army quotas and consequently will profit from deductions.

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He declared that the dead are: Chief Gunner A. S. Mackenzie and his wife and two daughters; George Stanton and N. C. Damstead. Four of the injured are in a serious condition, he said. All of the injured are in the navy yard hospital.

The cause of the explosion is a complete mystery, but police and government officials are seeking a man who last night offered \$50 to a Vallejo second hand dealer for a marine's uniform.

McKenzie had tried to rescue his two children. His body was found on a hillside 100 yards from his home. He was clasping the younger child in his arms. The other lay beside him. His wife's body was found in the basement.

It is estimated that 250 men were at work when the explosion occurred. Commandant George believes that many more would have been killed and injured but for the fact that the men were sent to work unusually early this morning.

Seventeen powder filled houses collapsed from the shock of the explosion. Two tanks were completely turned around. Thirty-five wooden buildings were destroyed. Roofs were carried from two brick buildings.

All damage at Mare Island is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Shock Stopped Steamer

The commandant announced that the hospital staff at the island would be able to handle the situation without aid.

Major James Rooney estimated the damage to houses in Vallejo at \$10,000. The steamer Monticello, passing near the island, was stopped still in its course by the shock. Ship's officers were at a loss to account for this. The crew thought a submarine attack had been made. Several put on life preservers and prepared to leave the boat.

Stories of remarkable escapes were brought to Vallejo by persons leaving Mare Island shortly after the explosion. P. J. Morrison related how he, with a party of other workmen, had been carried in a house for about 100 yards. He said:

"I was holding a shell. There were six others in the place. Suddenly we saw a sheet of flame rise. I quickly laid the shell down. There came a terrific crash. I felt the house start sailing through the air. I thought death was at hand. Suddenly the house settled down on the ground again. Part of the wall caved in and some of the roof fell. The other fellows were pretty badly hurt. A little bit of my scalp was torn off but otherwise I feel great."

John Davis was driving up to the McKenzie home when a piece of harness broke. But for this accident he would have been hurled to death with the McKenzie's. He was fixing the harness when the explosion occurred.

First reports were that the entire magazine of the navy yard was destroyed. Later workmen explained that what is known as the black powder magazine consists of several buildings. One of these is the "black powder storehouse" and it was there the explosion occurred.

So terrific was the blast that most of the houses in South Vallejo, across the straits, facing the part of the yard where the magazine was located were badly damaged. Most of them had their fronts blown in and several were unroofed. The roof of the roundhouse at that point was blown in. Chimneys in both Vallejo and South Vallejo toppled and fell under the blast.

Much Damage Done.
In Vallejo proper thousands of dollars worth of plate glass windows on Georgia street, the main thoroughfare, were shattered and much other damage was done.

The port side of the Southern Pacific steamer El Capitan, which was in mid-stream when the explosion occurred, was blown out and two doors of the vessel were shattered. Six men on the steamer were injured, none of them dangerously. They are: Lieutenant C. Bird, D. W. Sausberg, of Pasadena; Carpenter J. D. Soule, L. S. Tighe, F. C. Sheldon and A. Wildsburg.

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American Troops Start for the Front

A French Port, July 9.—America's first expeditionary army in France was entraining today for the trip to their new camp close to the battle front.

Major General Sibert was an enthusiastic as his Semmes over the change, which will bring the Americans close to where there is fighting. Many of the American forces left slightly in advance of the troops themselves. All the townspeople were turned out to cheer the Semmes departure.

Yesterday there were ball games galore. Hundreds of French townspeople watched the games curiously from the field.

EMBARGO DOES NOT AFFECT MARKETS

Chicago, July 9.—President Wilson's export embargo proclamation had little or no effect on grain prices at the opening of the Chicago board of trade today, owing to the restrictive regulations enacted some time ago which prevent "speculation" in wheat futures.

There was no trading in July wheat at the opening, which closed Saturday at \$2.07. September wheat was down 1/4 at \$1.92.

The government crop report, due after the close of the grain markets this afternoon was expected to show a bullish condition for July wheat (the winter future) and the opposite for September (the spring figure). The report was expected to show a combined production of spring and winter wheat of 675,000,000 bushels—275,000,000 spring and 400,000,000 winter—compared with 656,000,000 bushels predicted last month and 640,000,000 harvested last year.

Comment on the effect of President Wilson's embargo from two leading Chicago grain houses varied.

J. Herbert Ware, of Ware & Leland, said:

"There may be some temporary effect on the market but this will be influenced by supply and demand. A slight break may come but the market will readily adjust itself under government handling on the basis of supply and demand."

Lamson Brothers made this comment:

"We look for lower prices in view of the statement from Herbert C. Hoover that exports in corn and fodder are to be limited. The tendency of prices in oats we expect will be lower."

"There is now no trading in wheat futures, commission houses being restricted to cleaning up old contracts and trading only when actual delivery can be made."

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Dolly Dimples Begins Adventures in Salem

Story of Experiences To Be Given in the Capital Journal From Day to Day

Well, I'm here. I find Salem one of the prettiest cities I have ever visited. A little small for sustaining the character of Dolly Dimples as I should like to, but I shall do the best I can.

I would like to do a great many things that "Dolly Dimples" done in cities such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and elsewhere, but the size, however, prevents. I shall have to be more careful and you will have to be more on the lookout.

My arrival in your city recently was unheralded except by the singing of the multitude of beautiful birds, sending their lovely carols heavenward.

A most appreciative audience greeted us at both afternoon and evening performances. Some were perhaps disappointed in that my identity was not revealed in some way, but this oversight was unintentional. The sole thought of the Dolly Dimples "stunts" is merely a good natured exchange of wits. There is nothing even remotely serious involved at any time and the management of the affair propose to keep folks guessing as to my identity as long as we can.

Several comments were overheard by members of the company yesterday, many of them very interesting. Most folks are of the opinion that on the stage yesterday I assumed the character of "Mrs. Abbie Cohen." They felt sure that the character as presented involved a very "stunt" up. "May be," they must wait and see.

As visit to Benjamin Brick's between 11 and 12 and to Rostein and Greenbaum's between 1 and 2 was without incident.

My "get away" was successful. Promptly at 12:10 I left from the front of the Bligh theater but not exactly as was expected. Mr. Frank Bligh very kindly took us for a drive out to the interesting, state hospital and other interesting points in Salem.

Now as to the future plans, tonight between 9 and 11 p. m. I shall visit Davies Place, 147 S. Commercial street. A very delightful place for ice-cream, soft drinks and lunches as I can testify, as our entire company with the exception of one young lady, paid the place a visit Sunday evening and were

well entertained. I shall not promise however to bring the entire company on future occasions.

I shall expect to visit Benjamin Brick & Co. at between 11 and 12 tomorrow and Rostein and Greenbaum's at between 1:30 and 2:30.

During these visits and all visits I shall reserve the right to assume any disguise that I see fit or otherwise. I can go in the front door a young lady and come out the back door as a boy, or vice versa. I may be a man or woman or a Salvation Army lassie, in brief the only sure way to catch me is to stop everybody, whether you know them or not and say "You are the Missing Dolly Dimples, do you deny it?"

Don't forget you must hold in your hand a sales tag showing that you have made a purchase from me, either at Brick's or Rostein and Greenbaum's.

This is a vital part of the program. You may be able to identify me correctly, but unless the above formula is carried out to the letter I shall refuse to acknowledge the salutation and merely say what any one else would naturally say, "You are mistaken," or "I am sorry," or "I am afraid you are wrong," or something of the kind.

It is useless to ask questions about me of the Bligh theater, or Capital Journal management as the only information concerning my adventures will be given from day to day in this paper or from the stage.

If I am caught on the streets of Salem I will gladly bring my "detective" to Mr. T. G. Bligh of the Bligh theater who will pay \$50 reward if I am "captured" on the streets of Salem, \$100 if captured in one of the stores co-operating in my appearance.

In order that I may have a little leeway in the matter there is one place that is to be absolutely "neutral ground"; that place is the Bligh hotel and Bligh theater and in the front and rear of these buildings. This is necessary because as all know, I am appearing at the Bligh theater every morning and evening and I may be stopping at the Bligh hotel. So, in order to protect the guests from undue embarrassment I shall ask that no one attempt my cap-

GERMAN PLOTS TO FORM MONARCHY IN CHINA MISCARRY

General Chang Hsun, Behind Movement Sees His Army Melt Away

REPUBLICAN ARMIES WILL BESIEGE PEKING

All Railways Leading to City Have Been Cut—Republic Is Re-Established

By Ralph H. Turner
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Tokio, July 9.—Germany's Chinese plot has apparently failed. General Chang Hsun, believed here to have been started in his attempt at institution of a monarchy in China by German money and German arms left by agents of the kaiser, was reported today to be in dire straits in Peking. The youthful emperor, once deposed to make way for the republic and recently re-elevated to the throne by Chang Hsun, was reported again to have stepped down. Chang Hsun, himself, was understood to have resigned command of the army, an army now fast dwindling by desertions and under pressure from advancing republican forces.

The first battle of the republican campaign against the monarchy has been fought at Lang Fang, midway between Tien Tsin and Peking, according to advices received today.

Chang Hsun assumed the offensive and attacked the republican troops under Tuan Chi Jui. Practically all railways leading into Peking have been cut.

Chang Hsun Defeated
The fact that the republicans have let it be known they are preparing to lay siege to Peking is interpreted here to mean that Chang Hsun suffered a defeat at Lang Fang and is retiring towards the capital. Tuan Chi Jui has issued a manifesto announcing the siege and declaring that the lives and property of persons of all nationalities in the city will be protected from molestation.

Li Yuan Hung, president of the republic, is expected to re-establish the republic in all its branches with headquarters in Peking.

EMBARGO HANGS ANOTHER WEIGHT ON KAISER'S NECK

Neutral Nations That Have Divided With Germany Get Hard Jolt

Washington, July 9.—America's embargo, plus internal German troubles, promise soon to hang two new millstones about Germany's neck.

The embargo, curtailing supplies to neutrals, lest they be re-exported to Germany, will be effective July 15. Thereafter, no vital foodstuffs, munitions, fertilizers or metals can be sent abroad without licenses from the department of commerce.

Certain congressmen strongly favor having the president so screw down these limitations that the neutrals will have to align themselves with the United States unless they wish to starve.

Meanwhile, according to press reports, Germany is confronted with troubles from within—a demand for parliamentary reform and a general political situation wherein new peace terms are apparently forthcoming.

The pressure from without and within seems likely to be such as to give the Teuton authorities some difficult months ahead.

Neutrals will suffer more unless they divert their tied-up shipping to allied uses and likewise permit an allied patrol of the Scandinavian coasts to beg submarines, now using territorial waters as a safe outlet to the sea.

Must Aid Allies First
In issuing regulations on the embargo, President Wilson pointed out that the United States wants to head neutral needs, but he just as emphatically showed the prime need for feeding the United States and its allies first and of shutting off any re-export of supplies to Germany through neutral nations. The Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland will be hard hit by the embargo.

The nature of the proclamation has strengthened belief here that the government will shut off all exports with an embargo for 60 days until an invoice of this country's supplies may be taken.

Commercial envoys from European neutrals and representatives of South American countries were active today in an effort to remove some of the teeth from the threatened embargo.

Eventualities which might follow this government's drastic action have been considered today. It is realized that if the war endures long, new faces may appear on one side or the other of the great world struggle forced there by the pressure of threatened starvation.

But military men insist that no chances must be taken with supplies of this nation and her allies, regardless of what neutrals think.

Members of congress—Senator Knox, Iowa senator, former secretary of state, among them—say "use the embargo boldly. Let those who are slow to realize the purpose of this great war learn. Let the neutral world know that those who are not with us are against us."

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Eventualities which might follow this government's drastic action have been considered today. It is realized that if the war endures long, new faces may appear on one side or the other of the great world struggle forced there by the pressure of threatened starvation.

But military men insist that no chances must be taken with supplies of this nation and her allies, regardless of what neutrals think.

Members of congress—Senator Knox, Iowa senator, former secretary of state, among them—say "use the embargo boldly. Let those who are slow to realize the purpose of this great war learn. Let the neutral world know that those who are not with us are against us."

EMBARGO HANGS ANOTHER WEIGHT ON KAISER'S NECK

Neutral Nations That Have Divided With Germany Get Hard Jolt

Washington, July 9.—America's embargo, plus internal German troubles, promise soon to hang two new millstones about Germany's neck.

The embargo, curtailing supplies to neutrals, lest they be re-exported to Germany, will be effective July 15. Thereafter, no vital foodstuffs, munitions, fertilizers or metals can be sent abroad without licenses from the department of commerce.

Certain congressmen strongly favor having the president so screw down these limitations that the neutrals will have to align themselves with the United States unless they wish to starve.

Meanwhile, according to press reports, Germany is confronted with troubles from within—a demand for parliamentary reform and a general political situation wherein new peace terms are apparently forthcoming.

The pressure from without and within seems likely to be such as to give the Teuton authorities some difficult months ahead.

Neutrals will suffer more unless they divert their tied-up shipping to allied uses and likewise permit an allied patrol of the Scandinavian coasts to beg submarines, now using territorial waters as a safe outlet to the sea.

Must Aid Allies First
In issuing regulations on the embargo, President Wilson pointed out that the United States wants to head neutral needs, but he just as emphatically showed the prime need for feeding the United States and its allies first and of shutting off any re-export of supplies to Germany through neutral nations. The Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland will be hard hit by the embargo.

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GERMAN PLOTS TO FORM MONARCH