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The Daily Capital Journal

FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 198

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIFTY CENTS

GREAT BATTLE RAGES OVER 435 MILE FRONT

Concentration of Artillery Greatest in World's History—Blazing Guns and Exploding Shells Turn Night to Day—Italians Capture 10,000 Prisoners and Dead and Wounded Doubles This Austrian Loss—Allies Superiority Everywhere Shown—Portugese Soldiers Take Part

London, Aug. 21.—The great, gigantic offensive yet directed against Germany.

The west front from the Belgian seacoast to Switzerland was one gigantic battle, with French, British, Belgian and Portuguese troops attacking.

Southward, Italy's most formidable offensive threw millions into a grapple over a front of almost a hundred miles.

Field Marshal Haig's drive in Flanders is pressing forward while his Canadian troops gripped tighter around Lens. General Petain's troops were driving fiercely out of Verdun, while steadily increasing their pressure along the Chemin Des Dames and in Champagne.

Russia alone of the great allied powers was not participating in the concerted assault.

Even little Rumania, through her reorganized and revived army, was making stubborn opposition to a great Teutonic attempt at encroachment on the fragment of Rumanian territory left in allied hands.

Every one of the assaulting moves was strategically timed and co-ordinated.

The French offensive at Verdun came at a time when the Germans were massing effectives to oppose further British successes in the Lens and Ypres sectors.

Italy's offensive came when Austria, flushed with success of Teutonic machinations by which Russia's troops melted away, was diverting men from the Carso, Julian and Isonzo fronts to sweep forward beyond Galicia.

The Macedonian front was the only one today in Europe from which there was no report of an allied offensive. Military experts, however, believed General Serrail would shortly come into the great play of arms, timing his blow to best advantage.

German Hold Weakening

(United Press staff correspondent)
With the French armies in the field, Aug. 21.—The greatest battle of the world was being fought today, from the seacoast to the Swiss frontier—over 435 miles—the allied forces were fighting a practically continuous offensive.

France's great assault at Verdun, still driving on today, completed the chain of battles which were welded in the forge of war into one gigantic action of unprecedented extent and power.

The great battle started with the Anglo-French offensive in Flanders extended to the British offensive at Lens, thence to the French attacks around St. Quentin, then to the French offensives at Chemin Des Dames, Moronvilliers and Verdun and concluded with heavy artillery fighting in Lorraine and Alsace down to Switzerland.

The western front has never seen such an extensive battle. Nor has the allies superiority everywhere been so asserted.

With three more months of fighting weather this year, Germany's hold on the western front may become precarious before winter.

Perfect and coordinated strategy underlies the English and French attacks. They have been so timed as to convert all the fighting into one great battle.

Two Huge Offensives

Once before the allies timed such

ABE MARTIN



Next to a safe blowier than haist nothin' that's got as many aliases as a Ben Davis apple. Lufe Bud bought a 14-carrot beef stew this mornin'.

CAMP NEARLY READY.

Camp Fremont, Menlo Park, Cal., Aug. 21.—Announcement of the exact date on which troops of the 41st national guard division can be received at Camp Fremont is expected within 24 hours. All that remains of the necessary work is the water system, and trench digging machines are making quick work of that.

Army authorities plan to bring a company from each national guard regiment to the camp first, to prepare regimental bases.

TO GRANT AUTONOMY.

Zurich, Aug. 21.—German Chancellor Michaelis will announce Germany's decision to grant autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine at this afternoon's session of the main reichstag committee according to a special agency dispatch received here.

ORDINANCE PROVIDES FOR RE-ASSESSMENT

City Council Takes Steps for Collecting Street Assessments—May License

Although the regular meeting of the city council last night was a very tame affair yet two bills for ordinances were introduced, and read the first and second times and committed to the hands of committees for investigation, that were of considerable importance and were the fruits of the recent city election.

These ordinances were for reassessment of property and for the foreclosure of liens. The reassessment ordinance provides for reassessing property on South High street from the north line of Mill to the south line of Mission, and on Twelfth street from Mission street to the south city limits.

The foreclosure of liens is copied to a great extent from the state law covering foreclosures and provides that no certificate of delinquency shall be issued within six months or one year, as the committee may recommend, and that foreclosure cannot be started for three years after the delinquency is declared to exist.

Both these bills were referred to the ordinance committee.

An ordinance requiring garages and automobile repair shops to keep a record of all repairs and changes to any machine was read the first and second times and referred to the ordinance committee.

License Fee \$50.
An ordinance licensing taxicabs, etc., and making the license fee \$50 a year was read and referred to the ordinance committee.

An ordinance providing for the transfer of \$9,771 from the general fund to the street fund was passed. This was done on account of the street fund being nearly exhausted, and because the limited amount of the street fund makes it necessary to transfer money from the general fund so that work can be carried on.

The bid of E. M. Croisen of \$5.35 a cord for wood was referred to the committee on public buildings. Councilman Urub moved that the committee look into the proposition of changing from wood to coal, and the cost of changing grades, and report to the council at its next meeting. The motion carried.

Street Commissioner W. S. Low was granted a two-weeks vacation on pay. His vacation will begin next Monday.

On motion of Councilman Elliott the city purchasing agent was authorized to purchase five tons of straw for bedding for the city horses.

The petition of Steusloff and J. Farrar for permission to install carter lights in front of their properties, the one on Liberty street and the other on State street, was allowed by the council.

Great Artillery Battle
The combined French and German artillery brought into the play of death, is probably the greatest concentration of weapons for a single attack the whole war has yet seen. During Sunday night's final artillery preparation by the French, although it was cloudy and the French military rules strictly forbade the slightest glimmer of artificial light, I was able to leave Verdun at midnight and proceed to an observation point, a greater distance from the city than Douaumont, as my way was lighted by countless thousands of gun flashes. Artillery kept the night continually lit. It was as though a million lightning flashes blazed into one cataclysmic shock. The artillery gave light enough for the French artillery to advance with every peck mark of No Man's Land visible.

The Germans brought into action giant 280 millimeter (fifteen inch) shrapnel shells high in the air they

California Oil Men Get Favorable Decision in Circuit Court of Appeals

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Victory for California oil men was seen today in the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals in setting aside the receiverships of the North American Consolidated Oil companies. The oil men have been fighting for relief since the Taft withdrawal order of September 1907.

The court ruled that the government cannot gain possession of lands on which private development was done prior to 1907 and that operations on a quarter section form proof of development of an entire claim.

It was declared that if this ruling is sustained by the supreme court, the government's cases to get possession of valuable California oil lands covered by the Taft withdrawal, will be cancelled.

WILSON NOT READY TO TAKE UP POPE'S PEACE PROPOSAL

Postpones Discussing It With Cabinet—Devotes Whole Time to War Matters

ENGLAND TO EXAMINE IT IN BENEVOLENT SPIRIT

Belief in Washington That Another Year Will See End of the Struggle

(By Carl D. Groat)

(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Aug. 21.—President Wilson today postponed discussion with his cabinet of the pope's peace proposal in order to give undivided attention to war work.

Russia, through the embassy here, has said the pope's proposal will not do in its present form. This, of course, has been the attitude of all the allies since receiving it.

The whole question now is what to include in the conservative reply President Wilson is expected to send. He must accept those provisions of the pope's proposals calling for disarmament and arbitration of future international differences. He cannot accept the status quo ante provisions. He cannot admit a willingness to sit about a peace table with the German people represented by a pawn of the Hohenzollernism. He must demand guarantees that will not be regarded as "a scrap of paper," and he believes impossible except for a democracy. He will point the way to peace for the German people but will make it clear, it cannot come through the office of the Kaiser's iron autocracy.

The first reply to the pope's appeal appears to be a general allied offensive of tremendously increasing violence along all fronts save Russia.

That peace is ahead, is the conviction here. The pope has laid the ground work for peace negotiations. President Wilson will give momentum to the building. Another year will see the end of the struggle experts here now believe.

Acknowledge Receipt.
London, Aug. 21.—England, first of the belligerent powers to answer the pope's peace suggestions, presented a formal note to the Vatican today, thru British Minister Desails, declaring the holy father's plan would be examined "in a benevolent and serious spirit."

Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, expressed his gratification at the response.

Cardinal Gasparri said he hoped all belligerents would admit of agreement on four fundamental principles, which, he said, had already been approved by England, France, Russia, Germany and Austria. He declared President Wilson's peace note of last December implied all that was contained in the pope's program.

It is not clear what four fundamental principles the belligerents mentioned above, have agreed upon. So far as cable dispatches have indicated, no common ground has yet been reached by any of the belligerents officially.

France Demands Provinces.
Washington, Aug. 21.—Germany cannot evade demands that will be made by the allies as part of their peace terms by attempting to dispose of points at issue to her own liking.

This was the reply from allied sources today to the Zurich report that Chancellor Michaelis would announce granting the autonomy to Alsace Lorraine, in his address to the reichstag.

"Absolutely unacceptable" was the response from high French officials here.

"France would never have made Alsace Lorraine a war issue before 1913," this French authority declared to the United Press, "and now that Germany has invaded France the French nation will never consent to seeing Alsace Lorraine anything but a French province."

EIGHT AUTOISTS KILLED
New London, Conn., Aug. 21.—Eight persons are dead today and a little girl is in a hospital here in a serious condition following the destruction of their automobile early today when it was struck near Saybrook by a New Haven train.

Robert Bohler, aged 30, New Haven and Gustave Weyal, New Haven, father of Louise Weyal, the child have been identified. Others dead include a woman and five children, one of the latter an infant of three months, whose body was lifted from the locomotive pilot.

Japanese scientists are searching for an explanation of an apparent relation ship between the frequency of earth quakes at Tokyo and the quantity of rainfall and snowfall in other parts of the empire.

BABY HAS SEVEN DADS.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 21.—Federal authorities today are investigating a charge that one baby was used by seven men to show the draft exemption board they had dependent children. A woman who is alleged to have posed as the wife of two men also is receiving the attention of federal agents. No names have been made public, but arrests within the next few days are expected.

VOTE TO ATTEND.

London, Aug. 21.—By a vote of 1,234,000 to 1,231,000 the labor party members today decided to participate in the Stockholm peace conference.

The vote was by card. The seat majority found—only 3,000—was a surprise.

The labor party will appeal to the government to grant passports for its representatives.

LESS THAN 200 OBEYED ORDER TO WALK OUT

Just Here and There a Weary Willie Accidentally at Work, Responded Gladly

Portland, Or., Aug. 21.—Not over 150 I. W. W. went on strike yesterday.

United Press dispatches from various points in Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon today emphasized the complete failure of the much advertised I. W. W. general strike in the four states.

Logging camps, sawmills, mines, threshing outfits, factories—every industry which the I. W. W. agitators attempted to organize—are running today as usual.

The general strike, so called, by the I. W. W. was a house of cards which collapsed before the army's display of authority Sunday at Spokane, where 27 leading I. W. W. were arrested.

Only in a few isolated districts did any men quit work. If an accurate count could be made, it is likely that the total number of I. W. W. strikers would be found less than 100.

The only important effect today of the attempted strike is increased determination of army officers and civil authorities to suppress the I. W. W. in the four northwest states.

Following the ultimatum from army authorities in Spokane that street speaking in that I. W. W. hot bed must stop, the city commissioners now have issued a similar order. Troops are today stationed at Wallace and Lewiston, Idaho, and in a score of towns men known to be I. W. W. are rounded up without ceremony. The I. W. W. rebellion in the northwest is being stamped out.

WORLD MEAT FAMINE MAKES PRICES SOAR

Ham and Bacon Prices Will Be Prohibitive—High Corn Prices the Cause

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Pork chops soon will be fifty cents a pound retail. Ham and bacon will be even higher.

Meat generally is going up. "World meat famine" is not over estimated.

These were the conclusions drawn for the United Press today by Robert Miller, president of the Chicago Retail Grocers association, from Hoover's meat report.

Danger of a meat famine has been known to Chicago retail dealers for some time, Miller said.

"There is but one remedy," he continued. "Uncle Sam must devise some regulation that will make it more profitable for the farmer to feed his grain to cattle than to sell it. As long as the farmer can get \$2 for corn on a quick sale, he is not going to feed it to cattle and wait for the same profit."

"Shrinkage in the supply of corn fed cattle and good beef becomes more alarming daily."

The rapid rise in wholesale hog prices is boosting the retail price of pork proportionately, retailers declared.

Pork loin that sold for 32 cents Saturday, today was 35½ cents. A fifty cent advance in hogs on the hoof over last week's prices was blamed for this.

The wholesale price of hogs August 1 was six dollars higher than a year ago and twice as high as on August 1, 1914. Hogs today were nearly \$4 higher than August 1 this year, selling close to 420 a hundred pounds.

Bacon that retailed for 30 to 35 cents last week, today was 35 to 40 cents a pound. Ham was selling at 45 cents today on a corresponding rise.

SILVER MAKES RECORD.

New York, Aug. 21.—Bar silver was quoted here today at 88 1-4, another new record.

RAINBOW DIVISION BEING MADE READY FOR WORK

City to House 20,000 Springs Up By Magic—Roads Laid Out, Water System Provided—Pasture of Week Ago Is Now Camp Mills—Headquarters of Tomorrow Is Corn Field Today—These Will Be First "Citizen Soldiers" to Reach the Trenches, Probably Before Snow Flies

By Hugh Bailie,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Hempstead, N. Y., Aug. 21.—On a rolling plane, flanked by millionaires' estates, with army aeroplanes constantly maneuvering high over head, 20,000 American boys—the "Rainbow division"—are today mobilizing for war. They will be the first citizen soldiers to reach the trenches.

Camp Mills, where this Forty Second division of national guardsmen from all parts of the country will be quartered until it starts for France, is springing into existence like a magic city conjured up with Aladdin's lamp. A week ago the four hundred acres over which it is spreading, were pasture lands.

Motor trench diggers, devouring the ground, cut ditches for two miles of water pipes. A thousand soldiers from the Twenty-second infantry laid out streets, made roads and with the aid of civilian laborers, built three hundred shower baths. Pits for the disposal of refuse were dug.

The vanguard of the troops now flocking here from all parts of the United States pitched their tents at one end of the reservation, temporary postoffices sprang up, the boys in khaki marched in, sentries were posted, women came running with buckets of lemonade and Camp Mills was born.

Today the camp routine is in full swing where the Sixty-ninth regiment of New York is stationed and a mile and a half away were ambulance corps, artillery and sanitary corps and civilian workers are still hammering away at field kitchens and guttering traverse streets. The place where division headquarters is to be is still a corn field.

Health Safeguarded.
The camp is oblong, with a broad avenue—called "Main street," running through the middle from end to end. A short distance westward lies the government aviation school at Mincola.

French and British flying officers, instructing the young American eagles, scout past in automobiles and on motorcycles. In the wooded country nearby the roofs and towers of country mansions can be seen among the trees. This camp is in strangely peaceful surroundings.

Colonel F. H. Lawton handled the construction work and is in charge of the feeding division. He estimated today that 125,000 pounds of food daily—counting boxes and crates—would be necessary. Colonel Lawton has established headquarters in a little red brick railroad depot at Clinton Road.

Everything possible has been done to safeguard the health of the soldiers. Roads are sprinkled with calcium chloride, reducing dust to the minimum. Great showers were constructed on a new plan—four showers to every company of 250 men. Under this arrangement the soldiers are showered in squads of forty—a steady procession marching under the water.

Five cooks are provided for each company and the food is prepared in tents carefully screened against flies. A watch will be kept on neighbors who want to bring soft drinks and assorted tid-bits to the boys. Indiscriminate feeding out of hours, it is feared, will "ruin the men's stomachs" as one officer put it.

Will Be Kept Warm.
A paternal watch is also kept on sky larking which might be dangerous. There was an instance of that when an officer caught two boys in khaki recklessly speeding on a motorcycle and reprimanded them severely.

Every fighting man is worth big money to the government now. The tents occupied by the troops are conical shaped, regular army shelters of khaki-colored canvas, each one floored to protect the men from dampness. Tent stoves will be provided if the soldiers remain until cold weather.

Such stoves, Colonel Lawton said, would keep the men comfortable even in below zero weather. But present indications are the division will be in France before chilly weather comes. Each tent is fitted with regulation army cots.

In the midst of the tents a "big top" of white canvas conspicuous among the brown army shelters, houses the Y. M. C. A. It contains tables for letter writing and has a store of books and magazines.

An open air motion picture screen will soon be erected. There the men will see movies of life in other army camps as well as plenty of comedies and war pictures.

Has Phone System.
The refuse trenches are burned out every morning with oiled straw and chemicals. Fresh water is available in every company street. Camp Mills has its own telephone system, with a central switchboard, constructed poles and all over night. There is also a telegraph office.

Over a slight rise at one end of the camp thousands of acres are available for maneuvers.

Trenches criss-cross a part of this territory and aviators soar over it, photographing the cartworks, dropping dummy bombs on an imaginary enemy.

At night a million candle power searchlight, located at the aviation field, sweeps the country; the camp, the hill tops, picks up a solitary airplane on a night flight and glints on the roofs of peaceful homesteads. The aeroplanes are in their war paint, with red, white and blue rudders and the white star a red center on the underside of the wings. They lend the last warlike touch to the spectacle.

Corn a Trifle Lower
Wheat Up Two Cents
Chicago, Aug. 21.—Favorable growing weather with a continued weakness in cash corn was responsible today for fractionally lower corn futures.

December corn opened 1-4 lower and sold down 1-4 at an opening of \$1.08 5/8. May opened at \$1.07 1/8 lower and later was \$1.06 7/8.

September wheat was more active at an opening of \$2.07 which was 2 higher. Later it was up three.

Oats was down in sympathy with corn. September opened 1-8 lower at 54 1-8 and sold down 3-8. May opened at 57 1-4, which was 1-4 down and later was 57.

Provisions were irregular on a slow and higher hog market.

BISHOP IS BETTER.

Portland, Or., Aug. 21.—Attendants at St. Vincent's hospital here this morning announced a slight improvement in the condition of Bishop Gloreux, of Boise.

THE WEATHER

BEING A CITIZEN IS A ONE-UP JOB

Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday fair; moderate westerly winds.