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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday fair, light variable winds.

WE ARE IN FOR SOME HOT WEATHER NOW

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 231

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMANY'S MAN POWER IS STEADILY WEAKENING

Has Total of 6,100,000 Soldiers and 700,000 In Classes of 1919 and 1920 to Be Called—Grand Total 6,800,000—Has Lost 4,000,000—Has Every Available Man Fit for Service in the Reich—Can Raise No More Only as Boys Reach Age of 18—Would Give 700,000, in 2 Years

Germany's Present Man Power

Soldiers at the front or in cantonments... 5,500,000
Soldiers at depots, constituting reserve... 600,000
Classes of 1919-1920, still unincorporated... 700,000

Total..... 6,800,000

How Germany Has Lost Man Power.

Losses in the army through casualties... 4,000,000
Wounded under treatment but not yet capable of service... 300,000
German reservists in foreign countries (50,000 in the United States alone)... 200,000
Germans physically incapable of army service... 2,100,000
Employed in indispensable industries... 500,000

Total..... 7,100,000

LIBERTY LOAN OF \$3,000,000,000 IS NEXT BIG DRIVE

Its Failure, Says Secretary, Would Be Greater Disaster Than Loss of Battle

CAMPAIGN FOR SALE OF BONDS ON OCTOBER 27

Must Show to Germany America Backs War With All Her Resources

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 28.—Opening the campaign for the second liberty loan of \$3,000,000,000 Secretary McAdoo today called upon the bankers of America to fling back the German hordes on the battlefields of finance.

The failure of a single issue of government bonds, McAdoo told the American Bankers' association, would be worse for America than a disaster upon the field of battle.

America's forthcoming bond issue, he said, is pitted against a corresponding loan in Germany. Quoting a Berlin manifesto, which boasted of a successful subscription campaign in the Teuton empire, McAdoo declared:

"Let us meet the challenge by a subscription to our second liberty loan on the twenty-seventh day of October, nine days after the close of the German loan which will make clear to the German military despotism that America marshals not alone her brave soldiers upon the field, her invincible navy on the high seas, her industries throughout the length and breadth of the land, but as well, her financial resources, and that she is determined to use them all without stint and regardless of sacrifices to vindicate American rights, outraged too frequently by German infamies.

An Answer to Germany.

"Let us answer this challenge by making clear to the world that the American people with transcendent love of justice and of country, stand solidly behind their great president and support unequivocally the purposes of this war."

Before June 30, 1918, the United States will have to raise by additional bond issues between thirteen and fourteen billions of dollars, McAdoo said. Approximately five billions of this will go as loans to our allies.

"To raise thirteen to fourteen billions of dollars on or before the thirtieth of June, 1918, by the sale of bonds in recurring installments seems to some people an impossible task.

"It is a stupendous undertaking, but

(By Henry Wood)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Sept. 28.—Germany today has 6,800,000 men as the human "material" with which to enforce her demand for "a place in the sun."

This is the man power that remains out of a total of 14,000,000 men who have figured on the German military lists and passed through the hands of Germany's military arbiters.

Of the 6,800,000, approximately 5,500,000 are actually at the front and 600,000 more are in reserve. The remaining 700,000 constitute one of the greatest tragedies of the war. They are the boy soldiers of the classes of 1919 and 1920. They constitute the only resource of "human material" upon which Germany has to draw.

They must fill up losses in the German army which, with no major allied offensive in progress, normally total from 70,000 to 80,000 monthly.

Boys Must Be 18.

To date, however, the German general staff has not yet succeeded in imposing on the German people its right to seize these youths before they are 18. Therefore, this last drop of potential German manhood cannot pass into the army except in piecemeal lots, as the boys attain the age of 18.

The figures cited herewith are based upon the highest and most accurate sources of information. From this same source it is possible for the United Press today to detail this history of Germany's mobilization efforts.

Before the war the German army contained 51 divisions of 870,000 men. Mobilization at the declaration of war of all who had previous military training brought the total to 4,300,000.

But these were insufficient. The Ersatz reserve, 800,000 strong, was mobilized of men whose physical condition was a trifle under normal army standard. Then the class of 1914 was called out—450,000 men who became 20 years old in that year.

Has Combed Class.

In 1915 called for the first of the land-sturm yielded 1,100,000 men, and the 1915 class another 450,000; a special call in September for the remainder of the land-sturm, 130,000, and an advance call for the 1916 class, 450,000. Still more men were wanted; therefore, Germany combed out 500,000 more by stringent examination of those previously exempted.

In 1916 the 1917 class was called out early—450,000 boys, 18 and 19 years old. Another combing process added 200,000 more and, finally in November, the 1918 class was called out—another 450,000.

In 1917 the demand for human material was still more pressing. Another squeezing process found 150,000 more men, draining the empire of every man who by any stretch of medical inspection could be regarded as fit for military service. There remained no other resource except the boys, taken as soon as they became 18.

Not before 1918 can the German staff begin incorporating the 1921 class—and then only as fast as they become 18. At least 500,000 fit men are needed for indispensable industrial and civil service behind the lines. The utterly unfit total 2,800,000.

"We've just about made up our mind," says the editor of the Gresham Outlook, "that if Hoover doesn't fix the minimum on butter prices we are going to organize a society of gravy soppers."



JACCUSEI

STRIKE SETTLEMENT SLIPPED A COG

PORTLAND--ELK DAY PUT RECORDS AMONG HAS BEENS

45,000 Passed the Turn Styles and Over Flowed the Big Grounds

PENDLETON SLIPS IN MAKING DAY OF ITS OWN

20,000 Is Estimated for Today's Attendance--A Fifth Day Record

The record is broken "busted"—gone to smash, not only for this year, but all years in the history of the Oregon State Fair.

45,000 people were entertained Thursday, Portland Day.

Today estimates of 20,000 is not to be ignored, however, nor today's program to be forgotten.

The Pendleton folks were not honored by having a day set apart for them, but have transformed this the fifth day of the fair into Pendleton day.

Headed by Judge Stephen A. Lowell, the delegation arrived several "coaches strong" early this morning, and cowboy hats and bright sashes can be seen everywhere on the grounds.

The address by Judge Lowell was appreciated by the large audience who listened.

Other events of interest today aside from the musical program of Campbell's American band, the Veterans' File and Drum Corps and others, was the singing of Miss Miller of Salem, and the dancing of Mrs. Ralph White's famous dancing girls in the grand stand.

The sensational high dive and balloon ascension are still continuing to attract attention.

In the new auditorium the Good Roads Convention was addressed by Highway Commissioners Benson and Adams and others. Music was furnished by Campbell's American Band and a vocal solo rendered by Miss Lena Belle Tartar of Salem.

At 7:30 this evening, a descriptive fantasia, "Scenes of the Revolution", will be presented by Campbell's American band.

Mrs. Anna Rogers Fish, principal of the Fish School of Expression of Salem,

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN POSTPONED BY BOILERMAKERS

They Refusing to Accept Agreement--Employers Kept Plants Closed

THOUSANDS READY TO WORK DISAPPOINTED

Portland Claims Only Federal Mediation Can Bring Strike to End

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Not a wheel turned today in any of the big ship building plants around San Francisco bay, although this was the day set for resumption of work under a temporary agreement reached by employers and the Iron Trades Council in an effort to end the strike which has paralyzed ship building for ten days.

Following announcement by the boilermakers union that its members would refuse to accept the temporary agreement, the employers kept their plants closed.

(Continued on page seven.)

GERMANS SUFFER TERRIFIC LOSSES LAST TWO FIGHTS

Slaughter Most Dreadful Since the First Battle of the Ypres

IS CONTINUOUS BATTLE SINCE FIRST OF AUGUST

Germans Employed 75 Per Cent More Than Allies--Russian Destroyer Sunk

London, Sept. 28.—No slaughter of the Germans since the first battle of Ypres has been comparable to the terrific losses inflicted on the enemy in the last two battles around Zonnebeke, General F. B. Maurice, director of operations, asserted to the United Press today.

"Since the end of July there has been practically one continuous battle for possession of Zonnebeke ridge, which is the key to the whole system of Flanders ridges. The Germans are fighting their hardest.

"In our last two fights we gained all objectives with small losses. The enemy counter attacked dozens of times, but were annihilated.

"The Germans employed 75 per cent more divisions than we did."

Counter Attacks Desperate

London, Sept. 28.—German counter attacks continued with bitter desperation last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today. All were unsuccessful in a storm of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire directed at them by British defenders of the positions won in the latest Ypres drive.

"At Zonnebeke yesterday evening another hostile counter attack was broken up by our artillery, rifle and machine gun fire," Haig said. "South or Tower hamlets and south of Polygon wood, isolated strong points, where the enemy was holding close to our new positions, were cleared up, carried out a successful raid at night. Several Germans were killed or captured with out loss to us.

"South of Lens the enemy artillery

GEN. KORNILOFF'S FOES ARE TO BE HIS JUDGES

They Will Also Probably Be His Executioners, As the Soviets Who Are To Try Him Have Bitter Hatred Against Him—He May Have Made Mistakes But the World Does Not Doubt His Patriotism—That Is What Has Brought Him Into Disrepute with Pacifists

(By William G. Shepherd)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Stockholm, Sept. 28.—The court-martial of General Korniloff will probably result in a tragedy.

Korniloff is to be judged by those whose scheme of making the army subject to civilian control stung him to revolt.

Men under domination of the Soviet, or all-Russian council of workmen and soldiers, will constitute the court-martial to try the former commander-in-chief.

It was the Soviet influence which Korniloff, the soldier, the fighter, the man unskilled in politics, feared was crumbling Russia's army away. The Soviet hates Korniloff.

One of the main reasons why General Korniloff attempted the overthrow of Premier Kerensky was the provisional government's appointment at dictation of the Soviet of thirty "commissaires" who went to the front representing the government and who possessed more authority than the generals of the army themselves. The "commissaires" were all civilians and frequently they were all politicians.

The commissaires protected the soldiers against their superior army commanders. Russian officers invariably called them "Kerensky's spies." Army commanders were compelled to submit their military plans to the judgment of the commissaires.

With one army, the commissaire was Kerensky's nephew—a youth in his twenties. He had the final word over all troops there. He lived like a lord. Limousines were at his disposal. Moreover, he always protected the soldiers against their officers.

Korniloff saw this system's workings. Stern discipline, that he was, he decided it was impossible to lead any army so formed and controlled. He held it the most grotesque system in history. It was unthinkable, in Korniloff's view, that an army so weakened in discipline and so controlled by civilians who knew nothing of strategy could ever protect Russia in her new found freedom.

Therefore, Korniloff revolted. It was his idea of patriotism to his country, to save the nation from such an army's disintegration.

I was in Petrograd during these developments and can attest the untruth of the statement that allied citizens there were against Korniloff. On the contrary, he represented to them a new hope of a re-invigorated Russia. They rejoiced as bulletins told of Korniloff's army's approach toward the city.

Not even the possibility of a bloody battle in the streets deterred the individual, that a new Russian army might be born.

Foreigners in Petrograd all knew Korniloff could not restore the Romanoffs. They did believe he might furnish an iron hand for Russia—develop into a man of the hour, like leaders which have developed in other countries, who could dominate.

If one desires glowing optimism of Russia's situation, he can obtain it in Stockholm. It is evident there is a conviction German propaganda drive to disarm the allies and particularly America into belief that everything is rosy in Russia.

Representatives of Lithuania appealed to American Minister Morris here

KAISER'S CUNNING PEACE PROPOSAL PROVES FAILURE

Instantaneous Rejection by Americans Causes Change of Plans

CHANCELLOR AFRAID TO TALK OF IT IN PUBLIC

Dared Not Go Before the Reichstag With More Boastful Falsehoods

(By J. W. T. Mason)
(Written for the United Press)
New York, Sept. 28.—Chancellor Michaelis' sudden decision not to address the reichstag publicly on peace, but to make a secret statement to the reichstag's main committee, is a new indication of the floundering indecision that has overruken the kaiser's peace drive.

It is apparent that the peace propaganda is not working out as the German efficiency experts predicted among themselves it would. Unexpected things are happening that compel the kaiser's spokesmen to delay staging their farce of taking the German people into their confidence. The instantaneous rejection by public opinion in the United States and in the allied countries of the kaiser's cunning proposal for the semi-restoration of Belgium is unquestionably the reason why the German chancellor has reconsidered his plans to speak before the reichstag.

Germans are Thinking

He had arranged to tell the German people that peace had been brought appreciably nearer, on terms safeguarding the interests of kaiserism. But, even the kaiser has lately become aware that the most dangerous game he can play is to feed them with falsehoods. Never before in German history has Teutonic public opinion begun to form so many independent judgments as now.

Michaelis, therefore, dared not go before the reichstag with boastful words, for the German people must now know that the kaiser's latest peace offer has been ridiculed by criticism. It is very significant that coupled with the Michaelis forthcoming declaration to the reichstag main committee, is the statement that he will discuss the Alsace-Lorraine question.

Having failed to tempt the eagle powers with the promise of Belgian concessions into an statement of their demands for the democratization of Germany, the kaiser is now apparently sounding German opinion concerning

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