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FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 277 SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

HAIG SURPRISES GERMANS WITH MIGHTY BLOW

VISIT TO FRONT LINE TRENCHES OF THE U. S. ARMY

United Press Correspondent Tells How Sammies Guard Their Line

SNIPING AND ARTILLERY FIRING OCCUPIES TIME

Good Duck Pond Lies Midway Across No Man's Land Before Them

By J. W. Pegler
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the American battalions in the Front Line Trenches, France, Nov. 21.—A zig-zagging trench, walled in with hand woven twigs, khaki clad Sammies standing on the firing step—this is America's first line.
It winds like a brown scar across the face of the hill. Sammies, peering cautiously over the parapet, have an unobstructed view across a valley to where the Boche is sulking in his own front line trenches.
America's front line in the land branch of the battle for democracy isn't just a plain line. It is a labyrinth of twists and turns and holes and mounds. But to Sammie it is as simple as "Main street back home." He knows every dugout, every traverse, every listening post.
Standing on the first step at one place in the trench beside a Nebraska soldier, I strained my eyes across Death Valley, where the enemy holds forth. It was a dank, tangled tangle. Woods run wild for three years luxuriated there.
A battered village stands midway, awaiting the day of reclamation. In front of it a smashed "faubourg" one
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PAUL RINGLE WRITES FROM LONG ISLAND

Salem Boy Likes Climate Better As He Gets Accustomed To It

Phil Ringle is one of the boys of Company M at Camp Mills, who are learning a lot about the real eastern climate on Long Island. He writes in part to his folks in Salem as follows:
"It is somewhat warmer here and we are getting somewhat acclimated so that we feel much better than when we first arrived. So far I have not been able to go to New York City which is only 24 miles away, but I sure am going if I get a chance.
"The San Diego is in the harbor now and there are a lot of Salem boys on it. Henry Radcliffe, Clifford Smart, Doc Mercer's son Ralph Mercer and the two Hitchcock boys who used to live in North Salem I got to see as they came down to the camp. They are all fine and expect to convey troops across in several days.
"There is a Pingle in a company from McMinnville and I can't help but think he is some relation of ours. They tell me he is a Moose but so far I have not hooked him up.
"Yes, I would like very much to get the Capital Journal and I know the boys would surely enjoy it. I have received a promotion to that of private of the first class and I will draw \$3 a month more and get to have charge of the squad once in a while when the corporal is away. You must address my letters as "private" as it is a risky stunt to have "private first class" written on the envelope.
"I am going to try and land a corporalship sometime but the captain likes to have them over twenty so it will be pretty hard.
"Sergeant McIntire, Sergeant Alford and Sergeant Wallace were all promoted to lieutenants and they will be fine officers. We will have six officers now instead of three—one captain, two first lieutenants and three second lieutenants for a company of 250 men.
"We are sure doing some tall drilling now from 7 until 11:30 and from 1 until 4:30, and we are on the go all the time you can bet."

RUSSIAN MOVE TOWARD GERMAN PEACE IS BEGUN

Notice Sent to Socialist Convention in Session at Dresden

TANGLE AT PETROGRAD IS WORSE THAN EVER

Socialists Refuse to Help Form Government For Extremist Faction

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—Formal proposals of an international peace among warring nations were made by the Russian Bolshevik representatives at Stockholm in greetings sent a socialist mass meeting in Dresden, according to word received here today.
"The Russian workers' and soldiers' council snatched power from those who have been permitting peace revolutions and social aims to lapse," the message asserted.
"We now propose immediate negotiations for a peace without annexations and without indemnities, on the basis of the right of nations to decide their own destiny."
"However, Russian capitalistic forces will oppose an international peace. There is still a long struggle, which can only end victoriously by joint international action of the proletariat."
Angling For Peace.
London, Nov. 21.—Russia may be angling for peace, according to dispatches received today from Scandinavian sources. They reported the Bolsheviks, Maximists, Minimalist, socialist and moderate parties of the nation almost united in the belief that only complete withdrawal from the war and concentration of all efforts on internal affairs can restore order in Russia.
The tangle still continued at Petrograd, according to latest advices. All endeavors for a compromise or coalition government have failed. Kerensky's whereabouts are still unknown.
Scores of reports were received at Swedish cities about him—one that he had committed suicide. None was authenticated.
Control Second Army.
Petrograd, Nov. 21.—The Soviet's revolutionary committee today proclaimed its "control over the Russian second army."
The Russian second army was last reported in the great Russian retreat from around Tamopol last summer. Its panic and the wholesale desertions of its soldiers started the retreat in this section.
Socialists Disagree.
Petrograd, Nov. 21.—Maximalist leaders today announced the rupture of negotiations with the moderate socialist party. It was reported a compromise government was being negotiated between the Bolsheviks and the socialist revolutionaries of the left wing.

ABE MARTIN

ABE MARTIN

There's a lot of girls gittin' by in short skirts that were given up as hopeless a couple of years ago. The best substitute for coal is the five-cent star.

Arthur Henderson, Former Labor Member of Cabinet Tells War Aims of British

Note—In the following remarkable interview, setting forth British war aims, Arthur Henderson, former labor member of the Lloyd George cabinet, and spokesman for British trades unionism, emphasized a point generally overlooked in this country. He reveals the importance attaching in Europe to the secondary offensive—the political offensive—launched by President Wilson against Hohenzollernism in his war declaration speech. Dispatches from France during the past few days have revealed the extent to which the campaign for the democratization of Germany is being pushed from that angle and through Switzerland.
(Signed) THE EDITOR.
By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent)
London, Nov. 21.—The allies should not abandon their political offensive against Germany, according to Arthur Henderson, because in many respects it is the most dangerous offensive the house of Hohenzollern has to face. Henderson, as leader of the labor party, has aligned with him some four and a half million voters, through the new coalition of his party and the cooperative movement.
"Look at this item in the paper," said the labor leader.
The item reported the address of the crown prince to the latest batch of German boys brought to the western front to join their fathers and brothers.
"There are powers at work attempting to sow discord between the German people and their sovereign, knowing Germany otherwise is invincible," said the crown prince. "It is your work also to prevent this," and more of the same.
"Of course, Germany is not otherwise invincible," said Henderson. "The crown prince pretends not to fear the allies' military efforts, but he shows a great concern regarding their ability to make a wide breach by other means between the kaiser and his people. The real position is that the German kaiser and his high command realize that their military plans have failed. They are now at pains to prevent their military failure leading to a political upheaval at home."
"Military victory is not the final aim of the allies. It is a means to an end. It is sought in order to enable them to achieve the sort of peace which they conceive to be essential to prevent any future recurrence of the present awful struggle and to secure the end of the war for all time; a peace which will recognize the rights of peoples to dispose of themselves as they think best, and will make the world safe for democracy, a peace which will solve all old grievances with out creating new ones and which will secure just reparation for the innocent victims of the foul wrongs perpetrated by German militarism during the war.
"These are, broadly, the aims of the allies, and it seems to me that to supplement military effort by the political weapon in order more quickly to achieve such an honorable and lasting peace would not weaken the allies' position, but would strengthen it."
"We are at war with the kaiser and kaiserism and personally I do not want to see any peace made with kaiserism. If the peace settlement is to have any prospect of durability it must be made with the German people and not with the kaiser."
"President Wilson, who has a profound knowledge of real politics, and whose utterances come nearer to the ideals of democracy than those of any other allied statesman, has seen the possibilities of the use of the political weapon in this war and he has courageously defined an important difference between the German people and its autocratic rulers. In this differentiation, I fully concur with President Wilson and I strongly advocate a political offensive in order to widen the breach between kaiserism and the German people."
"By a 'political offensive' I do not mean that Great Britain should resort to the use of unscrupulous diplomatic practices, as Germany has done. The British people would not tolerate that. But I do say that they should make a wise and discriminate use of legitimate political methods, which are open and above board and which mean elimination of secret diplomacy."
"At present," he continued, "the allies are negotiating with the kaiser's servants. All the speeches made by the German chancellor find replied to by a display of open political means—bringing about a settlement of the war."
(Continued on page two.)

ITALIANS HOLDING PIAVE LINE BUT MAY BE FORCED BACK

French and British Forces Has Cambrai, Great German Communication Centre Almost Within Grasp

By John H. Hearley
(United Press staff correspondent)
Rome, Nov. 21.—Because of the disadvantageous battle ground offered along the Piave river, a further strategic retirement of Italian forces may be necessary, according to reliable information today.
As yet none of the French and British reinforcements have gone into action. The Italian troops single handedly are bearing the full burden of the Teutonic assault. They are holding firm and inflicting terrible casualties on the enemy. Their morale is the best probably it has ever been.
So also is the spirit here in Rome. The public supports the war as never before. All fruits of Italy's two years of strife have now been swept away; a dread enemy reaches ever forward seeking her most treasured possessions of art and industry. But the internal dissension which Germany craftily hoped to start has never appeared.
The enemy won his first blow by treachery in the army and in the civilian population, when the sudden evening spectacle of the perfectly equipped Teutonic armies made the Italian officers lose their heads. Germany played for a revolution in Italy like that she aided in Russia. She will never attain that hope.
Germans Attack in Meuse
With the Italian Armies, Nov. 21.—All pre-conceived ideas that the Teutons are husbanding their resources of manpower are refuted in the great battle along the Piave river.
The same tactics of seeking to smooth over their objectives in a flood of pack ed humanity, which Germany used fearfully in the west, are those which the Ger-

HAIG'S LAST BLOW GREATEST SURPRISE WORLD WAR BATTLES

Has Cambrai, Great German Communication Centre Almost Within Grasp

By Perry Arnold
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
New York, Nov. 21.—The greatest surprise stroke of the war, one of the greatest single strategic achievements of the struggle and possibly the start of a victory equal in importance to the Marne, is Field Marshal Haig's breaking of the Hindenburg line, reported today.
Between the two north and south points mentioned in today's official report, there is a distance of eighteen miles. Over this whole section the British had made an average of four miles.
Haig's troops are now literally on the threshold of Cambrai, the vital spot in the German communications line.
The biggest town captured in the drive was Maroing, five miles southwest of Cambrai. With Anzeux and Graincourt also in British hands, the Brits already have a segment approximately four miles wide in its arc, showed around the depot city of the German communications artery.
Lavesqueux lies a little farther to the south of Cambrai, at the junction of two roads from Le Catellat and Fins to Cambrai.
Plessures is a bare five miles distant from Cambrai, lying just beyond Havrincourt, which was also stormed and captured.
The British drive must have been an overwhelming surprise to the Germans. Ever since September 21, the British have been concentrating all their efforts on the lines for to the north—in the Flanders sector.
Haig made some localized attacks there not more than three days ago. The Germans evidently figured the British strategy was to press this Flanders drive menacingly. Their lines must have been greatly depleted along the whole of the Wotan and Siegfried achievement in the great war.

Draft Violators Are On Way to Prison

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—"Dr." Max Gorman and Mrs. Rose Leschen were on their way to imprisonment today, for conspiracy to prevent execution of the draft law. Gorman and his agent, Mrs. Leschen, attempted to collect \$3,000 from Joseph Gottstein, well known business man, on the understanding that he would be made physically unfit for military service through an operation on his throat.
Federal Judge Jeremiah Neterer sentenced Gorman to spend ten years in McNeil island federal penitentiary and Mrs. Leschen to pay a \$500 fine and go to Pierce county jail for six months. Appearing before the court late Monday, both defendants personally appealed for leniency, declaring they carried out their plan to determine whether or not the rich were gaining exemptions through fraud.
Gottstein reported the conspiracy to federal authorities and through his testimony the pair landed in the federal net.

FIRST MILLION MEN FROM UNITED STATES AWAITED ANXIOUSLY

Additional Shipping Promised Will Also Be Appreciated By Our Allies

London, Nov. 21.—England looks anxiously for the day when America's "first million men" shall be in France and when America's first 6,000,000 tons of shipping shall sail the seas, bringing more men, more munitions, more supplies, in the common cause against autocracy.
The hope of an early realization of these plans, as expressed by Premier Lloyd George in his speech opening the British-American war conference, was re-echoed throughout England today. It served again to emphasize the British public's realization of the vast impetus which America will give to the allied war machine and to the Americans here, at least, it also served as a reminder of the gigantic task to which the United States has set itself.
With Lloyd George's speech opening the conference, the representatives of the two governments bent to work to speed up the realization of the premier's hopes and aspirations.
Foremost under discussion was the British plea for acceleration of America's concentration of fighting men at the front. From Lloyd George's words, it was evident England hopes for all speed in this mobilization.
"Like Britain," the premier said, "the United States is a pacific power and she, therefore, has had to build up a war organization from the start. In doing so she can learn from many mistakes which Britain made. Two of the most urgent matters today are man power at the front and shipping."
"The collapse of Russia and the reverses of Italy make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible. I am anxious to know how soon the first million men can be expected in France."
The premier detailed the allies' need in aeroplanes, food and supplies and reiterated the necessity for closest cooperation in the war.
Minneapolis Robbers Make Rich Haul Today
Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.—Three unmasked men today entered Harry Green's jewelry store, in the heart of the downtown district, held two clerks on duty at the point of revolvers, felled by blows from a revolver two men who came to the aid of the clerks, and escaped with between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of diamonds and \$212 in cash.
Employees of the jewelry firm and an optical firm adjoining were forced into a small room at the back of the store, which the bandits worked on the safe. Robert Bettner, porter, entering the store with two pairs of gloves, looked down the barrel of two guns and "stuck 'em up" so quickly that the room was covered with water from the pails. The bandits refused to touch a tray of valuable sapphires, because they called them "phony stuff."

BRITISH FORCES DRIVE THROUGH GERMAN LINE MORE THAN FOUR MILES

Front of About Eighteen Miles Gives Way Before Surprise Attack and Thousands of Prisoners With Vast Quantities of Munitions Are Captured—Cambrai, Great Railroad Center Almost Within Grasp of British General—Third Army Under General Sir Julian Byng Breaks Hindenburg Line—Tanks Prepare Way for Advancing Infantry

By Ed L. Keen, (United Press Staff Correspondent)
London, Nov. 21.—Field Marshal Haig has broken the Hindenburg line.

At various points over a front of at least a score of miles, the British commander-in-chief today reported his troops had smashed their way for a distance of between four and five miles from the first defenses of the vaunted Hindenburg line.
The second line—more than a mile behind the preliminary defenses—was also stormed by the victorious Tommies.
Tanks battered down the German defenses, crumbled away some of the artfully contrived German cement emplacements and ponderously drove forward in advance of the artillery.

Cambrai is now almost in the hands of the British. The importance of the victory cannot, as yet, be fully estimated.
Not only has the Hindenburg line been penetrated and at least two of its lines utterly destroyed, but the British now directly menace the main German line of communications—Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin.
The surprise of the British drive, coupled with its overpowering force, was so complete and the German demoralization so utter that official reports did not attempt to estimate the number of prisoners taken nor the quantity of guns, supplies and ammunition.
Field Marshal Haig departed from the custom of withholding the names of generals immediately in charge of operations in his statement today, giving General Sir Julian Byng and his third army the credit of the brilliant achievement.

HAIG'S POWERFUL STROKE
Field Marshal Haig's terrific smash, breaking the Hindenburg line, resulted in the capture of four towns, two villages, a hamlet, an important ridge, three woods, and the strong positions along the road from Baume to Cambrai. He also sent his troops across the Mestiers canal.
Maroing, Havrincourt, Fleesqueux, Lavesqueux, towns; Graincourt and Anzeux, villages, and the hamlet of Bonaires are now in British hands. The Welsh ridge, formidably fortified, fell and the Bontellet wood, Neuf wood succumbed to the British advance.

OVER 5000 PRISONERS.
London, Nov. 21.—Front dispatches here this afternoon said more than 5,000 prisoners were taken yesterday in Field Marshal Haig's great victory.

By William Phillip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the British Armies in the Field Nov. 21.—The strangest battle in the world's history was that by which the British today smashed the Hindenburg line.
There has been no other battle like it in the annals of warfare. Only the wooden horse of Troy offers a comparison with Haig's blow in tactical originality.
General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American army in France, witnessed this most staggering of all the blows which the British have launched against the enemy.
At a moment when the world was saying that surprise attacks in this war were no longer possible—when the



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