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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Sunday rain; moderate southeasterly winds.

FORTIETH YEAR—NO. 280 SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1917 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

# BYNG DRIVES TOWARD CAMBRAI AGAINST MASS STRENGTH OF GERMANS

## British Now Within Two Miles of Most Important German Supply Depot and Railroad Point—Bitter Fighting Now Marks Every Foot of Progress—Crown Prince Has Drawn Every Available Reserve to Combat Advance of Opponents—Invalids Forced Back Into Fighting Line

By William Phillip Simms
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the British Armies in the Field, Nov. 24.—General Byng today fought his way back to within two miles of Cambrai.

The Germans were hurled back upon Fontaine Notre Dame. The town is now in flames.

The Germans are falling back upon Proville, a suburg of Cambrai proper.

Fontaine Notre Dame is believed to have been evacuated entirely by the enemy, so that it is now No Man's land.

Desperate fighting has marked the continued advance of the British, but they have pushed the nose of the wedge driven through the Hindenburg line back to within two miles of the city serving as the German supply center.

Bourlon wood, where numerous and valuable observation posts had been established by the Germans, has been captured.

At Moeuvres, where the British made further advances, field guns captured from the Germans were turned almost point blank on the retreating enemy.

Close hand to hand work marked the fighting at several points in the line as the British resisted the German counter attacks and then moved forward in new assaults of their own.

Crown Prince Rupprecht put forth every ounce of his army's strength today to stem the British advance and save Cambrai.

The German depot city is full of German troops. Avintors reported its suburbs bristling with massed field guns. Hurried defenses are being thrown up in every direction. Germany does not propose to surrender it without the most desperate resitance.

Nevertheless, the city's use as a rail center is finished. It has been evacuated of its stores. Its railroads are now being crammed with reinforcements milked from exhausted German divisions, who had been sent back of the lines in rest billets. Practically the whole of the western front has contributed every man that could be spared.

Today the British lines, still forging their wedge, menaced the German salient between Cambrai and the Sensee valley.

Withdrawal of British forces from Fontaine Notre Dame was a case of pure bad luck. The companies defending the position were short of ammunition when they were attacked by three battalions.

The position was an important one, since it endangered the German hold on Bourlon wood and the village nearby, both of which are on the high ground and afford a sweeping view of the country in all directions.

Prisoners taken by the British today, said Crown Prince Rupprecht had ordered Bourlon wood held at all costs and that the thirtieth German division had been brought from the Aisne and the 119th division from the Flanders front to reinforce the failing German lines. Both were stationed in Cambrai.

Bourlon wood with its six hundred acres of oak and ash timber and with the ground covered with thick underbrush, conceals a number of German observatory towers. Its natural height makes it a commanding point.

The victory now being fully consummated proves once the Germans are swept from the air mechanical mankillers can smash the German army.

**The German Version**

Berlin via London, Nov. 24.—Thirty British tanks were "shot to pieces" in the British assault around Cambrai, today's war office statement declared. The statement declared the British

(Continued on page three)

# ITALIAN FRONT IS SCENE OF BITTER STRUGGLE TODAY

## Fighting Brings Together Massed Strength of All Belligerent Arms

## AUSTRO-GERMANS MAKE REAR DEFENSIVE LINE

## General Plumer Placed at Head of British Troops In Italy

With the Italian Armies, Nov. 24.—The battle upon which the fate of the Venetian plains may depend, was developing in a fury of concentrated fire today, between the Brenta and Piave rivers.

Hold fast everywhere along the front by the magnificent Italian defense, the German and Austrian staffs were massing tremendous forces at this point, evidently having picked it as the key to the line.

Dispatches to headquarters today reported withdrawal of forces from half a dozen other points in the line for dispatch here, where the enemy patently plans an overwhelming assault.

That the German and Austrian staffs are by no means convinced of their ability to break the line and are even fearful of an enforced retreat when British and French reinforcements shall have arrived, was indicated in reports of Avintors today showing that the enemy is already preparing a defense line along the Tagliamento river. The strongest sort of defenses are being constructed here. New types of German guns made their appearance in the pivotal battle between the Brenta and Piave. They are of large calibre and mounted on huge motors, giving them great mobility. The guns operate in groups.

**Murderous Fighting.**

Italian Army Headquarters, Nov. 24.—Disguised in Italian uniforms, Austrian troops picked from the flower of the dual monarchy's fighting forces precipitated one of the bloodiest battles on the Piave lines Wednesday. Details were received by headquarters today. The battle was around San Marino.

The Austrians opened with a terrific artillery bombardment, continuing for hours. Then they sent advance troops against Italian positions. Their violent onslaught, coupled with the confusion caused by the fact they wore Italian uniforms gave them a temporary foothold near San Marino.

The Val Tellino Alpines were sent to the counter-attacks. Regardless of the murderous enemy fire, they swept the Austrians back. Every Austrian found in an Italian uniform was shot.

In this section of the front between the Brenta and Piave rivers today the fourth Italian army was holding tight to its positions despite fierce enemy attacks.

The first army is guarding the Asiago plateau while the third is lined on the Piave making effective use of the numerous canals and waterways in that section.

**German Attacks Fail.**

Rome, Nov. 24.—Failure of powerful enemy thrusts delivered on the front from the Asiago plateau to the Brenta river in the face of the stubborn Italian resistance was reported in today's official statement.

On the lower Piave the war office reported extremely heavy enemy casualties. The groups of Germans and Austrians attempted to cross the river in small boats. They were subjected to a tremendous fire of artillery, machine guns and rifles from the Italian defenders, many boats being turned over by the violence of the defense.

**Report From Berlin.**

Berlin, Via London, Nov. 24.—All Italian attacks between the Brenta and Piave and west of the Piave failed, today's official statement declared.

This is Berlin's first admission that the Italians have assumed the initiative on the Piave line and are launching various offensive blows to break the German grip.

**Italy Is Encouraged.**

Rome, Nov. 24.—The press and the public alike were enthusiastic today over reports that one ofthe first steps to be taken by the American congress after convening next month would be declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, in order to emphasize its determination to fight with all powers against the central empires.

"Such a step would be evidence of America's resolute and practical spirit of earnestness", declared the Giornale d'Italia today.

**Plummer in Command.**

London, Nov. 24.—General Plummer was announced today as commander of the British forces in Italy.

Lieutenant General Sir W. Marshall was named to succeed the late General Maude.

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BIRD OF EVIL

# EMBASSY QUITS USURPERS RULE IN RUSSIA IS REASON

## Ambassador Bakhmetieff Will Remain On Duty Only In Unofficial Capacity

## FIRST SECRETARY WOULD JOIN AMERICAN ARMY

## Diplomat In Letter to Lansing Says Bolsheviki Is Anti-National Faction

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Russian embassy here broke off all allegiance to the Bolsheviki government this afternoon. In a message to Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Bakhmetieff declared that he would remain at his post, but authorized other members of the embassy staff to leave.

Several attaches and Russian diplomats have resigned.

Jean Sookine, first secretary, has applied for admission in the American army.

Several member of the embassy's naval and military staff will offer their services to the United States government. Ambassador Bakhmetieff stated he "would in the future continue in not recognizing the 'Bolsheviki' or any similar government which would break loyalty to Russia's allies in participation in the war."

Bakhmetieff will remain to look after the interests of Russian citizens in this country, he said, unless another legal representative recognized as such by the United States would take charge.

"A deep and active opposition of all sound and conservative elements in Russia is bound to arise," against the Bolsheviki, stated Bakhmetieff, "revealing in positive action the true spirit of the loyal and national Rusia."

**Ambassador's Letter**

Ambassador Bakhmetieff's message to Lansing follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary: In connection with the events that are taking place at present in Russia, I have considered imperative to define clearly the attitude which the embassy has adopted with regard to further activities."

"From the very outset of the revolt in Petrograd the embassy has characterized the 'Bolsheviki' as anti-national and not representative of the true will of the people. The embassy has, therefore, refused to accept authority and has not entered into any contracts with the group at present in power in Petrograd. In the future I will continue in not recognizing the 'Bolsheviki' or any similar government which would break loyalty to Russia's allies on participation in the war.

"However, disorganizing and dangerous for my country and the common cause might be the passing rule of the Bolsheviki, I have not declined for a moment the firm attitude of faith and conviction that even open steps undertaken by the Bolsheviki for the withdrawal of Russia from the war cannot prejudice the true spirit of the Russian people and the real decision which the people will adopt when freed from the temporary rule of violence which is endeavoring actually to bring forth irreparable action.

**Hope for Future**

"A deep and active opposition of all sound and constructive elements in Russia is bound to arise, revealing in posi-

Continued on Page Seven.)

# PITIABLE REFUGEES CRY WITH GLADNESS AMONG THEIR FRIENDS

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Nov. 24.—The glory that was of the ressurection was in the eyes of a pitiable procession that tramped the by-ways of the war out of Marcoing today.

The column was what remained of France's peasants, little storekeepers village officials—plain people—after war's waves had receded. It was the procession of the repatriated, these miraculously restored to the soil of their beloved France and freed from Prussian slavery. The United Press correspondent was the first civilian to mentor Marcoing from the allied side for close on to four years. I met the procession just outside—its vanguard starting last night. It passed hour by hour. It constituted all the remaining civilians of Cantaining. They glanced at my correspondent's uniform, thougt I was a British officer—and every man, woman and child, gave some expression of gratitude that was in their hearts to their deliverers.

Already on the road for 14 hours, covered with mud from head to foot, tired, bereft of all save what they carried or dragged, the procession was at once a column of misery and of joy.

**Women With Baby Carriages.**

Women pushed baby carriages filled with babies and packages. Old men and boys trundled makeshift carts bearing all their earthly possessions. One grandfather strained to roll along a vehicle the wheels of which had done service on a German aeroplane. Young girls bent under the load of heavy sacks on their tired backs. Here and there a British Tommy one of the countless thousands who had perhaps marched miles and waited hours with his 65 pounds of equipment strapped on—staggered along, submerged under bundles and sacks he was carrying for the infirm, the aged, or the worn out.

**Back to Their Countrymen.**

One Philadelphia boy, driving an ambulance, filled his car with boxes and bundles and perched feeble old men and women on them. Many of that miserable company, their tired eyes gleaming feverishly, told me they would rather be homeless, no roof above them, rain soaked, bound they knew not whither—as they were that night—than to continue in the comparative comfort of the days before the ressurection, living among those who had raped the nation.

It was not all drab, however. Even the most exhausted, with that indomitable energy that is inherent in the French peasant, and with tired out nerves newly strung with joy and gratitude, chatted volubly.

**Her Triumpnal Tour.**

One old lady, pereed on a two wheeled commissary cart, trundled along by willing Tommies, kept nodding and smiling as though being homeless in the winter time with great guns thundering about was a wedding day festival.

She shouted gleefully in her queer provincial French:

"The Englishy they will be in Cambrai tomorrow!"

Tommies bound for the front line up in column opposite her laughingly responded with vigorous emphasis:

"Wee, wee!" and the little old lady laughed and noded her way onward.

I talked with one mud-coated couple trundling a ten-month-old baby. The child was pulling away at a bottle. It was a German beer bottle. It was filled, they told me, with American condensed milk.

**Tanks Scared Germans.**

"The Germans were scared when the tanks approached Cantaing," the couple said in chorus of excitement. "That was Wednesday morning. We had a sergeant and three other German soldiers billeted with us. They ran away so scared they left the coffee pot on the fire and a skillet that was steaming away with cooking.

"The tanks loafed around our village until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the British cavalry came in.

"Then the Germans began wildly selling us. There were no casualties among us civilians. When the infantry came at night we were evacuated."

"We don't know where we are going," the tired wife added, her wan face lighting up, "but we're glad to get out of the clutches of the Boche. We aven't anything but the clothes we are wearing, and this basket of

Continued on Page Seven.)

# PIONEER MERCHANT OF SALEM PASSED AWAY EARLY TODAY

## J. L. Stockton Died Suddenly From Stroke of Paralysis This Morning

J. L. Stockton, pioneer citizen and merchant, died at his home 274 North Summer street this morning at 4:20 o'clock from a stroke of paralysis.

Although he had been suffering from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy for more than two years, he continued to take an active interest in his business and was at the store until 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, seemingly as well as usual.

Besides his widow, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Anna Stockton Culbertson and Miss Zoe Stockton. Also by a grandson Leon Culbertson of this city, and a brother, C. J. Stockton of Meadville, Pa.

The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home on North Summer street and will be conducted by the Rev. Carl H. Elliott, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Burial will be in the City View cemetery.

Mr. Stockton was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1847, and was married to Miss Amelia Yost on Dec. 15, 1870.

Coming to the west, he first went to the state of Washington where he engaged in farming. Having loaned a mercantile firm money, to save his investment, he was obliged to take over a store. This was 33 years ago and since that time he has been active in mercantile enterprises coming to Salem in 1891, opening his first store in the rooms now occupied by Rostein & Greenbaum. For several years prior to coming to Salem he was engaged in business in Independence and at one time was mayor of that city.

He was a member of the G. A. R., having served when 17 years old on the gunboat Fairplay on the Ohio river, remaining in the service until the close of the Civil war. For the past 30 years he has been an active member of the Presbyterian church. In local affairs his membership was with the Commercial club, the Cherrians and also affiliated with the Masonic lodge as a member of Pacific lodge No. 50 of Salem.

Besides taking an active part in all local organizations, he was interested in state affairs, having served four years as president of the Oregon Retail association, from which position he resigned a few years ago on account of ill health. At all times Mr. Stockton was willing to give his time and money for the welfare of the business interests of Salem.

**WIN NOW OR FIGHT AGAIN.**

Cleveland, O., Nov. 24.—Win now or fight again, was the advice given by ex-President Taft to members of Cleveland's Builders' Exchange.

Taft linked the sinking of te Lusitania to landing of German troops on American soil.

# TROTSKY ATTACKS AMERICANS IN A SPEECH TO SOVEIT

## Russian Pro-German Leader Abuses Country That Gave Him Shelter

## RUSSIANS AND GERMANS IN COMPLETE ACCORD

## General Ludendurff Goes to Eastern Front to Represent Hindenburg

London, Nov. 24.—Bitter denunciation of the United States, which once sheltered him from the czar's reach, was included in a speech which Leon Trotsky, national commissioner for foreign affairs under the Bolsheviki government, made to the Soviet on Wednesday. The quotations were received here today.

After outlining the Bolsheviki plans for international peace, Trotsky said:

"America, who entered the war to promote her own financial interest by aiding in the complete exhaustion of Europe, probably will be more willing to consider the Russian proposals than any others. Her rulers will realize that the peace decree is not a mere party proclamation."

Dispatches from Denmark today declared fraternization between Russians and Germans and Austrians was practically complete along the whole of the Russian front. All semblance of fighting activity has ceased. Whether there is a formal armistice or not, it appeared certain that Russia would withdraw practically all her soldiers from the battle areas.

In the meantime, Amsterdam dispatches reported quartermaster General Ludendorff, the silent man behind Field Marshal von Hindenburg, as hurrying to the eastern front for the conference regarding an armistice which the Bolsheviki government has offered.

**Will Make Good Threat.**

Petrograd, Nov. 23. via London, Nov. 24.—Leon Trotsky, foreign minister of the Bolsheviki government, prepared to make good today on his threat to reveal all secret diplomatic correspondence in Russian archives.

A storm of disapproval has been raised by his announcement of the forthcoming publication of these confidential documents in Bolsheviki newspapers. The newspaper Novayazhizn denounced the move as "the work of lunatics which can only bring calamity

(Continued on page seven.)

# AMERICANS SINK A GERMAN SUBMARINE AFTER BRISK FIGHT

## Secretary Daniels Gives Out Official Information of Naval Success

Washington, Nov. 24.—American destroyers have accounted for another U-boat, according to dispatches from Admiral Sims today. While two American patrol vessels maneuvered over the victim with a depth charge, trying to take her captive the U-boat sank.

Apparently the submarine crew perished, though no mention was made of this.

The names of the American vessels which figured in this engagement were censored temporarily.

A similar victory which probably saved transports in a convoy, was made public yesterday in Secretary Daniels' refusal to accept decorations for the American officers participating.

A depth charged dropped by an American destroyer apparently damaged the U-boat. She was 400 yards away when the lookout first sighted the periscope. Subsequently she emerged and the destroyer opened fire on her. The U-boat sank just as the destroyer managed to pass a tow to her.

Admiral Sims in reporting the attack to the navy department today omitted mention of the destroyer's name.

American patrol boat drove full speed over the spot where the periscope was seen, at the same time dropping a depth charge, evidently disabling the U-boat.

The official statement by Secretary Daniels today said:

"Dispatches received from Admiral Sims tate that a German U-boat ha bee naccounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty, the destroyer sighted a periscope 400 yards off. Immediately ringing up full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course, a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward appeared about 500 yards away.

"Fire was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers which circled about their target.

"The submarine did not return our fire and was evidently disabled. One of our destroyers got a line to her, intending to take her in tow, but the boat soon sank."

**INVESTIGATING FIRE.**

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Police and state officials today were investigating a fire which last night destroyed the barn and garage of the John Zippenich Teaming company, on the north side, with the loss of 142 draft horses, eleven motor trucks, 72 wagons and 700 tons of hay. The damage was estimated at $400,000.

## ABE MARTIN

Next t' havin' a boy in th' army ther haint nothin' that brings th' war home t' you like buyin' a pair o' shoes. Tell Binkley talks some o' openin' a store so he kin kick th' increased cost o' livin' on th' other feller.