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LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: To-night and Friday fair; moderate south-
erly winds.
THIS IS MARCH
ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 75 SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS

LEADERS SAY BATTLE MAY BE DECISIVE AND BRING WAR TO AN END

Do Not Think Present Lull Means Battle Will Die Out, But Feel Fight Is To a Finish—British Will Not Be Satisfied With Stopping Germans, But Will Insist On Fight Going To a Knock Out—Berlin Papers Fret Over Delay, and Simms Says Hindenburg Is Worried

British soldiers and officers do not believe the present comparative lull means the battle will die out, according to a United Press dispatch from Williams Philip Simms. On the contrary, they believe it will go to a finish—to a great, decisive engagement that will conclude both the battle, and probably, the war. This may be regarded as one of the most significant things in today's news. It shows that the British won't be content merely to stop the German advance. They want to make this the final round of the war and press it to the "knock out" which Premier Lloyd-George declared must terminate the struggle.

The capture of Montdidier, admitted by the French war office, came as a surprise during a day that otherwise appeared to show the Germans being held at practically all points.

Montdidier is ten miles west and south of Roye and, until the French retirement to the westward of Montdidier, it was believed the fighting in that vicinity had not progressed more than three or four miles west of Roye. Haig's official report not only showed the British holding the enemy in the Somme region, but declared that German prisoners and machine guns had been captured. Farther to the north of Albert, just south of Arras, both Haig and Simms mentioned increased enemy activity.

Henry Wood, who is now with that portion of the French army holding the Oise line, described fighting there which showed the French are making a remarkable defense and daily increasing the danger to Hindenburg's left flank, which is becoming more and more exposed.

Berlin newspapers, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, already are expressing worry at the increasing difficulties of Hindenburg's progress on the west front. Simms intimated that Hindenburg, himself, was worried.

Wood's dispatch today was dated "March 28" and carried the additional word "Thursday." He was with that portion of the French army between Chauny and Noyon, on the south bank of the Oise. Both Chauny and Noyon are in German hands, but they were the only two sizeable cities in that vicinity from which to identify this region. They are on the north bank of the Oise.

The admission of the French war office that Montdidier has been abandoned would indicate the Germans advanced from Roye. Wood refers to the French blocking the progress of the enemy in the Oise valley "between Noyon and Nesle." This indicates the allies' line turns northward, at a point west of Noyon, then swings to the west, at a point south of Nesle, and passes south of Roye in the direction of Montdidier.

Took Some Prisoners.
London, March 28.—"Repeated enemy attacks in the Somme valley, also in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel, Ponsleix and Moyenville, were repulsed," Field Marshal Haig reported today.

"We captured prisoners and machine guns."
"Fierce fighting is under way on both banks of the Somme."
"There was a heavy bombardment east of Arras this morning. An attack (Continued on page two)

EIGHT LANGUAGES TO BE USED IN TRIALS

This Shows the Sources From Which Trouble-Making Loafers Come

Chicago, Mar. 28.—Eight different languages will be spoken in the trial of the 116 L. W. W.'s, starting here Monday, according to Frank K. Nebeker, special assistant to the attorney general, who completed arrangements today. Evidence in twenty six languages will be translated, some of the editorials and letters in foreign tongues being the most seditions, Nebeker stated. A squad of thirty-five policemen will aid secret service men and marshals in guarding the defendants on their daily march to and from the county jail, in the court room and at (Continued on page two)

RED CROSS WORKERS AIDING REFUGEES

Pitiful Scenes As Homeless Peasants Detrain and Are Cared For

Paris, Mar. 28.—Simultaneously with the German attack, all Red Cross workers in Paris were mobilized for emergency aid to refugees from the battle zone. While camions (motor trucks) filled with food and clothing were rushed northward, others were sent to the Paris railway stations to handle the situation there. Working in close cooperation with the French authorities, American camionneers (drivers) and many women went the trains, transporting refugees from station to station or to local shelters. Touching scenes were witnessed at the stations. The refugees, mostly as

BRITISH TAKING SOME PRISONERS THIS AFTERNOON

This Indicates How Great Changes In Conditions Are Taking Place

ATTACK AFTER ATTACK REPULSED BY BRITISH

Enemy Attacks In Great Strength At One Point, Fighting Is Fierce

By William Philip Simms (United Press staff correspondent)
With the British Armies in France, Mar. 28.—A heavy bombardment occurred this morning between Achilleville and the Souchez river. There were no infantry actions there. West of Beaumont-Hamel the enemy is attacking in great strength. Heavy fighting is ensuing. The Germans last night launched an attack after attack against the British positions in Rosignol wood, in the same region, only to be hurled back. They seemed only to have penetrated the eastern edge, but were driven out after hard fighting. Near Sully-Laurette (five miles west and south of Roye on the Somme river) and northwards (toward the Ancre), the British are taking prisoners. The weather at the beginning of the second week of the battle is threatening.

Achilleville is an important town three miles southeast of Lens and about seven miles northeast of Arras. The Souchez river is a small stream flowing northward through the southern outskirts of Lens, passing through the city of Souchez, five miles southeast of Lens. Just east of Achilleville, is the famous Vimy ridge. This is the first activity reported in this region since the start of the German drive. It may preface a German attempt to start a thrust between Lens and Arras, with the object of cutting off the latter city, which marks the northern point of the present drive.

YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING

By William Philip Simms
With the British Armies in France, Mar. 27.—In spots the battle blaze is burning low. North of the Somme the British seem to be holding firm. The enemy is making no headway. Southward, with the fighting heavier, Hindenburg's pawns are putting less ginger into their assaults. Here and there they are being driven back. One cannot call the slackening up a lull—it is only a momentary slowing up while the gigantic adversaries spar for an opening. Obviously the German high command is uneasy. With the British resistance daily strengthening and the Germanic storm troops growing weaker, Hindenburg apparently is puzzled by the slow progress of his overwhelming masses are making. Meanwhile he is hastily bringing up fresh troops, guns and ammunition to continue the attack, putting the already battered divisions back of his line. The allies' stubborn stand totally halt his last chance for victory.

British Held Fast
In the vicinity of Albert, along the blood-soaked valley of the Ancre, at Bazucy (five miles north of Baugme) and Hebuterne (six miles north of Albert and two and a half miles south and west of Bazucy) the British are holding tenaciously. Reports from the Franco-British forces to the south indicate a little progress there. The British pushed the enemy infantry at Sully-la-Source (seven miles south and west of Albert, on the north bank of the Somme), driving them out in a panic. In seven days, one unit of 160 (specialists) had sixty odd casualties, yet men begged for the privilege of killing up these vandals. Young men, for the love of adventure, made dashes during the night full into the enemy columns, fighting their way back again. An officer told me the Germans were using a species of tank to bring up artillery ammunition. This is the only mention of enemy tanks I have heard. I do not believe the battle will die out. Every soldier with whom I have talked firmly believes it will go to a finish—a great, decisive engagement, concluding both it and probably the war.

old or so young as to be practically helpless were immediately given food. In some cases, if the trains were late, beds were made for them in the stations. The Red Cross also collected great stores of medical, surgical and hospital supplies, which were put at the disposition of the French authorities, who are sending them wherever most needed. The "emergency bread" for the refugees is being baked from American white flour.

WE MUST STRIP FOR ACTION TO RESPOND TO APPEALS FROM PERSHING AND ALLIES

Taking Over of Dutch Ships and Securing 150,000 Tons of Shipping From Japan Will Be Great Help—Must Rush Men and Supplies—Crisis of War Is at Hand and Every Ounce of Energy Must Be Used

By Carl D. Grost (United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, March 28.—"We must strip for action," was the official warning of Acting Chief of Staff March in the light of pressing appeals from Britain, France, General Pershing and elsewhere for more ship space for troops and army freight. In a statement explaining an order cutting down parcel shipments to soldiers, March explained that "a most urgent war necessity" required limitation of such shipments. At present they take up 250 tons shipping space a week. Hereafter, parcels will be sent on the soldiers' request. This limitation of ship space, announced recently and further explained today, is in line with March's policy of getting every possible man to France in the shortest possible time. It also complies with Lloyd George's appeal last night for hurrying reinforcements for the beleaguered west front. This restriction and other economies are being effected. Hurrying of national army units across ahead of the national guard is one of the means of furnishing quick and able backing to our allies. Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the American government to hasten and increase troop movements overseas in support of the valiantly struggling allies. This pressure comes from England, France, and within the army. France some weeks ago first urged the movement and England has now added her plea in a message to the British ambassador and communicated to this government. And General Leonard Wood is anxious to have men hurried across with less training on this side than was accorded the first draft men. Wood suggests that slow ships be segregated in convoys. At present, ships of varying speeds are guarded by speedy destroyers and the whole convoy must be turned down to accommodate the slowest ship. Segregation of the slower ships would tend to speed up the general troop movement, Wood believes. As for shortening the period of training, there is a clash of opinion here. Wood thought it well to train the men overseas as much as possible, so that (Continued on page three)

AMERICANS COMPEL GERMANS TO GUARD ROAD TO THE RHINE

Pressure Prevents Hindenburg Using Quarter Million of Troops

By J. W. T. Mason (Writings for the United Press)
New York, Mar. 28.—By restraining further movement of Germany's reserve troops across France, America's increasing military strength along the Alsace-Lorraine border is exerting what may prove to be a decisive influence upon the progress of Hindenburg's attack against the Anglo-French lines. The key to the situation now confronting Hindenburg, Haig and Pétain is the question of reserves. Both sides must depend for a renewal of activity on fresh reinforcements. If Hindenburg were able to bring up still more shock troops and to slaughter them in large numbers as a further sacrifice to the Hohenzollerns, the situation along the west front would cause much anxiety. There are German reserves ready for such a purpose, concentrated at Metz and southern Alsace. It would be fatal, however, for Hindenburg to draw on them if they were to vanish, the road to the Rhine would be made into an easy passage for General Pershing. Were it not for the American armies now in eastern France and the fast-arriving American reinforcements, there would be nothing to prevent Hindenburg from throwing at least a quarter of a million more men into the western combat at this critical moment. (Continued on page two)

LLOYD GEORGE ASKS UNITED STATES TO HURRY WITH TROOPS

Message Read by Lord Reading Says: "It Is the Crisis of the War"

New York, March 28.—"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible space of time," was the appeal from Premier Lloyd George to the United States today. The message was delivered by Lord Reading, British high commissioner, at a dinner of the Lotus club. It was in the form of a cablegram from the premier and said: "We are the crisis of the war attacked by an immense superiority of German troops our army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous losses. The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now stood in the struggle, but this battle, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only just beginning. Throughout it the French and British are buoyed with the knowledge that the great republic of the west will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe. In war, time is vital. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of getting American reinforcements across (Continued on page two)

Abe Martin



We've noticed that nobody but survivors ever talk about the 'survival o' th' fittest. Let's go thro' 1918 makin' a side line o' everything but winnin' th' war.

FRENCH BLOCKING GERMAN ADVANCE DOWN OISE VALLEY

Take Over Part of British Sector and Are Holding with Death Grip

COLUMNS OF ARTILLERY FLOW TO BATTLE FRONT

These Are Remorselessly Pounding Bavarian Reinforcements

By Henry Wood (United Press staff correspondent)
With the French Armies in the Field, Mar. 28.—Commanded by two of the most brilliant French generals, the French are blocking the German's progress between Noyon and Nesle, where the enemy is seeking to force his way down the narrow Oise valley and turn the entire French flank. Other enemy forces to the north are seeking to throw the British back toward the North Sea, aiming thus to crush both allied armies. Hindenburg's pre-announced aim of capturing Amiens is considered a blind hope. The Germans, it appears certain, have arranged to substitute Austrian divisions in the place of some of the French front, hurling the German divisions thus released into the battle. Despite the enemy's foresight in choosing the full moon for his offensive, during which the allied lines of communication could be more easily bombarded at night, French columns are steadily arriving. Artillery At Work. Long columns of artillery constantly are flowing up to the battle front, where they go into action with mechanical certainty, the result of nearly four years of warfare. After taking over part of the British line, the French are solidly holding the left bank of the Oise, between Tergnier and Noyon, commanding the bridges and fighting with a spirit unequalled since the battle of the Marne. Nowhere in the entire war have I seen calmer confidence. With the poison convinced the Germans are playing their last card, they are performing individual miracles. A French battery facing Noyon fought three days and three nights surrounded by Germans, the gunners fought their way out, saving their guns and carrying off their dead and wounded. Mowing Down Infantry. The captain of a French machine gun company told me he went into action with thirty thousand rounds, which were exhausted against the solid masses of the enemy. He declared he could have easily fired sixty thousand rounds. Meantime, hundreds upon hundreds of man killing sonnetines (seven-fives) are performing to the utmost the role for which they were created, namely, the mowing down of infantry. The heavy artillery is pounding with deadly relentlessness against the German rear. A battery captain told me his guns had for targets advancing columns, each of which consisted of solid battalions of Bavarians. Prisoners say half the Germans' strength on the west front was facing the French on Monday. Refugees who had partially repaired their homes after last year's retreat are the saddest sight of the German advance. They are reabandoning everything.

DISLOYALTY CROPS OUT IN MANY PLACES AND IN DIVERS WAYS

Hoarding Food Stuffs, Spreading Poison and Tearing Flag Among Them

New York, March 28.—In the arrest of a Hindu student, known to secret service men as "the Cobra," the government officials here believe they have unearthed a wholesale poison plot, involving a number of Hindu and German agents. "The Cobra" arrested upon his arrival here from Mexico City, had in his possession numerous vials of the deadliest poisons. Papers, seized by the authorities established the fact that "the Cobra" undoubtedly has been in connection with the German embassy at Mexico City. A number of arrests will be made soon in connection with the discovery, secret service men stated. Delphos, Ohio, March 28.—First blood in the list of victims of 1,000 patriotic citizens who for two night have been raiding alleged pro-Germans, had been drawn today. The mob met with opposition at the farm of Peter Metzger, when he and his family were forced to kiss the flag after his daughter knocked a leader of the mob unconscious. His head was out. Several others, alleged pro-German farmers, saluted the flag for the crowd. Washington, March 28.—Wheat hoarded with unpatriotic intent will be seized by the food administration. Already 350,000 pounds belonging to Kempenich Brothers, farmers of German extraction (Continued on page three)

BRITISH DRIVEN BACK

Germans Make Determined Thrust at Arras and British Line Is Pierced Forcing Them to Retreat—French Counter Attack at Hainvillers and Drive Enemy Back Ten Kilometers—French Officially State That Second Battle Will Follow with Advantage Favoring Allies

London, March 28.—The British front has been pierced at a new point, the war office announced this evening. Opposite Arras, the British "forward zone" has been penetrated, it was announced. This is on the extreme right flank of the German advance. "The enemy has crossed the Somme from the north near Clitpilly," the war office officially announced this evening. "We fell back toward Hamel." "Opposite Arras at least seven enemy divisions attacked the line which runs through Arleux, Fampoux, Meuville-Vitasse and Boisieux. The fighting was severe with heavy enemy losses. Opposite Arras our forward zone has been penetrated. "North of the Somme the situation is substantially the same as last night. "Between Hainvillers and Pontlevaque the French counter attacked in force and drove the enemy back on a front of ten kilometers, to the depth of three kilometers. The French pressure here continues." Arleux is five and a half miles north east of Arras and three miles southeast of Lens, opposite the famous Vimy Ridge. It is more than three miles north of the Scarpe river, which marked the extreme northern point of the German advance until today. Fampoux is three miles east of Arras. Neuville-Vitasse is one and a half (Continued on page six)

PARTISANSHIP ROW SPREADS TO HOUSE

Republicans and Some Democrats Charge Country Is Being Deceived

By L. C. Martin, (United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Mar. 28.—German spies, working in American airplane factories have delayed this country's aircraft program, Senator Overman charged in the senate today. Replying to continued recent attacks on the delay in supplying General Pershing's forces with flying machines, Overman declared there are "400,000 German spies in this country," some of whom were at work in airplane plants. Overman exhibited a piece of steel which he said had been sawed through and plugged with lead by a spy who had then painted it so the presence of lead would not be detected. The presence of this spy in the Curtiss plant delayed the construction of battle planes two months, said Overman. The man has not been caught yet. "If I were president of the United (Continued on page three)