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LEY NEWS SERVICE

# The Daily Monitor Journal

TODAY'S  
WEATHER  
Oregon: Tonight  
and Wednesday  
fair west snow  
east portion  
heavy front to-  
night; moderate  
northerly winds  
west, fresh north-  
erly winds east  
portion.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 79

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## YANKEE SOLDIERS MOVING TO FRONT ALONG MANY ROADS

### Highways in France Are Blocked With Lines of Troops and Equipment

## MEN IN HIGH SPIRITS MARCH TO BATTLE LINE

### London Press Prints Editorials Today Praising Spirit of United States

By Fred S. Ferguson.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the American Army in France, April 2.—All that America has offered to the allies is in motion.  
The roads in this region are clogged for the third successive day. Men, guns and horses are moving in all directions. In some places there are double lines, with men and horses on one side of the road and miles of trucks hurrying in the same direction alongside.  
The men are in the highest spirits despite the mud, the rain and the heavy packs. A private in one company, carrying a mandolin, periodically struck up a marching tune. This is typical of the spirit of the army.  
The Germans are jumpy on the Toul front, apparently expecting trouble. They turned on a heavy five hour bombardment with shells of all calibers, quantities of gas last night and early this morning, sweeping roads, villages and trenches. The damage was trifling.

## America's Work Lauded.

London, April 2.—The London press today editorially lauded America's new active part in the war.  
"The American government's decision means the American army temporarily will lose its independent existence, but that America is in the war for victory," declared the Express.  
"We have less reason for fear because of President Wilson's important decision, which means an invaluable and rapidly growing addition to the allied map power," the News says.  
Other editorial comment was:  
The Telegraph: "The decision opens the way whereby America's splendid contribution of the very flower of her manhood may be brought in large part to aid the cause in the struggle now proceeding. The part President Wilson played in the deliberations resulting in this historic decision cannot be forgotten by the European peoples, who already owe much to his strong, resourceful statesmanship."  
The Post: "America's spirit will receive the fullest recognition from Great Britain and France."  
The Times: "The announcement has great military importance and perhaps greater moral and political significance. It calls the bond of a brother in the common cause of civilization and re-emphasizes the principle of co-ordination."  
The Chronicle: "The decision speaks volumes for the practical vision and unwavering sense of reality characteristic of President Wilson and his government. The United States' fine spirit throughout the crisis has done the utmost in encouraging and morally supporting the allies."  
Evening Star: "President Wilson, Secretary Baker and General Pershing and General Bliss have done a very great thing in a very great way."

## Standard Oil Pays Employees Larger Wages

New York, April 2.—A \$3,000,000 wage increase that affects all of 20,000 employees of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey went into effect today. This is the sixth wage increase granted by the company since August, 1915, and the average advance for all classes of labor in that time is 79 per cent.  
W. G. Teagle, the president, also announced that all employees have been insured for an amount equal to three months pay and that plans have been completed for launching the Rayonite housing corporation, which will build 100 new and model homes.

## I. W. W. TRIAL POSTPONED.

Chicago, April 2.—Illness of Walter T. Neff of Philadelphia, one of the 112 I. W. W. leaders on trial here charged with sedition, caused another delay today in beginning selection of a jury. Government physicians were ordered to examine Neff and report to Judge Landis at 2 p. m. If Neff is able to appear in court, the trial will be resumed this afternoon.  
Attorney Frank K. Nebeker, in charge of the prosecution, said separate trials probably will be allowed. A. D. Kimball and Pete Bailey, two of the defendants reported sick.

## CONGRESS FEELS COUNTRY DOING BEST IN WAR WORK

Washington, April 2.—It was just a year ago tonight President Wilson called upon Congress to answer the war challenge of Germany—and launch a task which will go into history as the greatest ever faced by a nation.  
From that time on members of the house and senate earnestly set themselves to the tremendous effort of throwing a peaceful nation into the gears of war power. Here is what some leaders in this work say today:  
Chairman Dent of the House Military Affairs committee: "The American people may rest assured that the army achievements have surpassed the expectations a year ago of the most optimistic officials in Washington. I look on the Selective Service System as one of the great army achievements of the year."  
Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "After one year of war President Wilson stands out as the greatest spokesman of democracy in the world. I believe his international messages in years to come will be regarded as epoch making events in the world's history."  
"Through his open air diplomacy policy the United States has clearly explained its unselfish war aims and has swung neutral opinion to the side of the allies. That, I believe, is one of the great achievements of the first year of the war."  
Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Affairs Committee: "The navy's record for the first year of the war as shown by the sub-committee appointed to investigate it is one of the most remarkable achievements of the year."  
"In no way was the navy found wanting. Although the personnel was increased six times, every man who

enlisted was most carefully taken care of, our destroyer force in a year will be the largest in the world, and the sea fighters are well equipped with all kinds of supplies. All is well with the fleet as Admiral Mayo said."  
Claude Kitchin, Democratic Floor Leader: "In my judgment the United States has done more in the first year of the war, than any nation ever achieved in so short a space of time. Congress is due some credit, for without the co-operation and support given the president he and his advisors could have accomplished little. Undoubtedly some mistakes have been made, but, taking the broad view, the errors are insignificant and the achievements great."  
Senator Lewis, Illinois, Democratic whip: "America can look back on the first year of the war with a consciousness of some lessons well learned, and she can look ahead with the fullest confidence that those lessons will be applied with the greatest vigor and devotion. May she see victory before the second year has closed!"  
Senator Swanson, Va., Chairman Naval Affairs Committee: "The navy has made good use of its time the first year of the war. While our destroyers have made their presence felt by the undersea pirates abroad, the whole navy has been moving forward with rapid strides. Our building program has made magnificent progress, our quotas are filled. The navy is ready for whatever is ahead."  
Senator Curtis, Kansas, Republican whip: "The people of the United States have followed with patriotism and self sacrifice where the call of the nation led. The men who have been

## AMERICA POTENT FACTOR IN GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE

### Army in France Many Thousands Greater Than First Thought Possible

By Carl D. Groat  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
Washington, April 2.—America found itself today on the anniversary of President Wilson's request for war on Germany, a great part of the world struggle, with a remarkably vast record of achievement.  
More thousands of men are now in France than any man a year ago dreamed could be put there; American naval vessels, cruising the submarine zone, are doing their bit—and a big one—to stamp "schrecklichkeit" out of the world; a vast army has been trained and is now being seasoned; another is about ready to enter camp; American war wheels are whirring, grinding out ships, guns, shells, rails—a tremendous stream of material to back a growing, enthusiastic army.  
And, there is abroad in the land a war spirit, deep-seated and fervent, a spirit born of the realization that Germany is now controlled by militaristic plunderers, who in their madness are stretching forth their gory hands to crush the weak and the strong and to make the world unfit and unsafe for democracy.  
Some of America's mighty task is still in the making. There have been and still are delays in war work. Some of our expectations were exploited too boldly, and there are disappointments.

But, all in all, the conversion of the country from a peaceful land to the biggest single reservoir of strength to back up the allies has been a story of progress upon which history will doubtless look with praise.  
Voluntary conscription forbids that the press shall indicate in figures revealing the number of forces abroad. But it is recalled today that Secretary of War Baker predicted 500,000 men in France "early in 1918," and it is known that troop and supply transport, while hampered during the coldest weather, have been maintaining a pre-arranged schedule recently. For some time, American forces have had a part in the Lorraine fighting, and their work has shown that America will never need to have other than pride in the men she is sending forth to war. Valor, vigor, and an enthusiastic eagerness have marked each encounter with the Hun.  
While a portion of the overseas force has been fully seasoned for front line service, a considerable force is still training behind the lines.  
In this country, the camps and cantonments have ground out their men until now a second call is imminent. The last increments of the first draft are still training, and the second call will be for 800,000 men.  
The pacifist has been driven, skulking to obscurity. While the nation has sought to gain a separate peace with Austria through a political offensive, there is now no peace talk. The Russian collapse, followed by Germany's

## STUPENDOUS GERMAN DRIVE CHECKED AT EVERY POINT

### Now That Fighting Has Slowed Down Review of Operations Is Made Possible

By Henry Wood  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
With the French Armies in the Field April 1.—Complete checking of the German advance renders possible comparison of the stupendousness of the enemy's offensive plan.  
It comprised three great simultaneous thrusts, each along three important railways, toward three railway, industrial and political centers.  
While the armies composing the German right wing advanced toward Arras, along the routes through Cambrai and Boulogne, the center advanced toward Amiens on routes leading from Bapaume, Vermand and Roye, while the left wing advanced toward Paris over the Montdidier-St. Just road, the Roye-Senlis route and the Noyon-Compiègne highway.  
To date the German advance is checked along all these routes, and the enemy has modified his objectives aiming merely to capture the railways running southward from Amiens, Creil and Beauvais.  
A gigantic battle is raging between Lesaigny and Moreuil for possession of the Amiens railways. The complete-

ness of the check between Laferre and Montdidier is shown by the fact that the Germans are now entrenching that portion of their line.  
Meanwhile between Montdidier and Moreuil, the Germans are still fighting desperately.  
The enemy is rebuilding bridges between Ham and St. Quentin.  
A hundred cars mounting guns aided importantly throughout the allies' strategic retreat, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. One returning from a patrol, discovered a three-inch gun. They killed the gunners and hooked up the gun to the armored car, dragging it into the French lines under heavy fire. Others continued fighting during temporary breakdowns until their drivers had again started them.  
Prospective soldiers of the classes of 1919 and 1921 were ordered to evacuate their positions before the German onslaught. They marched to the rear singing "The Marseillaise" and demanding permission to fight immediately.  
French military officials warmly praise the Canadians, whose units are fighting with the French near the junction of the Franco-British lines and who, with the French, recaptured Moreuil in one of the bloodiest bayonet charges of the entire war.  
Moreuil has been re-taken and re-

## J. P. ROGERS, BANK PRESIDENT, DEAD IN HIS ROOMS TODAY

### One of City's Best-Known Residents Probable Victim of Heart Disease Friday

John P. Rogers, president of the United States National bank, was found dead in his apartments on Commercial street about 10 o'clock this morning. Death was probably due to heart failure, and as near as can be ascertained, Mr. Rogers had been dead about three days when found. The body was found by F. S. Lamport, his son-in-law, and D. W. Eyre, vice president of the bank, who called at the rooms to pull down the shades to the front windows, under the supposition that Mr. Rogers had left for San Francisco last Friday.  
Mr. Lamport and Mr. Eyre noticed that the shades had not been drawn for several days, and as Mr. Rogers had not been seen since last Friday evening, and had not called at the bank for his mail, they believed he had gone to San Francisco on business. These trips were customary on the part of Mr. Rogers, who had so arranged his work at the bank that he could leave at any time.  
The two men took the key to the apartments, and entered by the back door. Mr. Rogers' coat, overcoat and hat were found in the accustomed place, and from the general appearance of the apartment he had been in his room for some little time before he died. His body was found on the floor of the bath room, and from the position, it was believed that he had been washing his hands when death occurred.  
The coroner was at once notified of the death, and the body was taken to the coroner's undertaking establishment. It is not believed that an inquest will be necessary, although one may be ordered later. From the condition of the body, Mr. Rogers had probably been dead since last Friday. This is probable from the fact that the last person to see Mr. Rogers alive was Colonel E. Hofer, who visited with him in his rooms about 5:30 Friday evening. Later, Colonel Hofer brought down a basket of flowers, but not being able to arouse Mr. Rogers, left them at the door, and later attempted to call Mr. Rogers on the phone but failed, so got him in the morning, the flowers were still at the door, and

(Continued on page two)

## FED UP FOR ARMY

Redding, Cal., April 2.—Three hearty meals put William B. Schultz of Hornbrook into the army here today.  
When he tried to enlist in the quartermaster's corps, Schultz was two pounds under weight. He passed every other test, and asked to be weighed again in a few hours. In the meantime he took aboard three good meals and drank lots of water. He is now en route to San Francisco, proud and happy.

## BELL IN COMMAND

Washington, April 2.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, recently assigned to command of Camp Upton, New York and later to the western department, will remain temporarily in charge of Camp Upton, though not in charge of a division.  
Whether he will later take up the western department is now undecided, it was learned today. No cause was given for the change in orders.

## Abe Martin

Th' more daylight order only means that mother'll have t' crawl out an hour earlier in the mornin' an' father'll roll home an hour later in th' evenin'. Some folks are called jakey when they're merely respectable.

## LITTLE FIGHTING AS HINDENBURG PLANS NEXT MOVE

### British Consolidate Positions Along Front in Many Small Actions

## GERMANS BOMBARD ALLIED LINES IN PLACES

### Since Thursday Germans Have Carefully Avoided Any General Action

By William Philip Simms  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
With the British Armies in France, April 2.—Small fighting south of Hangard wood has consolidated British positions.  
Southwest of Albert and northwest of Arras, British forces drove off German patrols which attempted surprise attacks.  
The Germans heavily bombarded St. Emille, near Lens with gas shells last night.  
From the Scarpe to Souchez (between Arras and Lens) there was German sniping which was heavier toward the north.  
In Flanders, there was unusually heavy long range bombardment of the British rear areas.  
Monday's activities were local in scope. His commanders obviously reported their armies too badly mauled to undertake a general advance before they were rested, reinforced and backed up by ample artillery.  
It is estimated that fifty divisions (600,000 men) were used by the Germans between Arras and Moreuil (about 37 miles in an air line), fifteen of which possessed such a strong force as to be unfit for immediate use.  
The bulk of the enemy is still north of the Somme, so far as the British lines are concerned.  
A second blow against Arras is likely. All day the German artillery was busy astride the Scarpe.  
The enemy has not risked a general battle since Thursday. The small advances made were seldom accomplished by direct assault, but by infantry actions and flanking of local positions.  
An example of this was the occupation of the high ground at the confluence of the Luce and the Avre. A short sharp fight took place in the Luce valley, whereupon the British line was forced back a short distance west of Demuin. The enemy turned southward penetrating the wood north of Moreuil.  
Generally, all the fighting for the past four days has been of the same character.  
While Hindenburg is struggling to bring up artillery and materials across a difficult country to replace his groggy divisions, preparatory to the next "kick off," there is reason to believe that another attack will be made on the north flank, toward Arras and Vimy. The severest fighting is coming in the direction of Amiens, south of the Somme.

## BERGER, PRO-GERMAN, MAY WIN VICTORY AT WISCONSIN POLLS

By E. L. Barnist  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.—Wisconsin went to the polls today to record her attitude toward the war and elect a United States senator to succeed the late Paul Hastings, democrat.  
There are three candidates. All demand election because they are for the war or against it. They are:  
Joseph Davies, democrat, who stands for a single-purpose prosecution of the war and unqualified endorsement of the Wilson administration.  
Irvine L. Lenroot, republican, whose war stand is identical with Davies'.  
Victor L. Berger, socialist, who is "100 per cent for peace," and who has declared that, if elected, he will work for immediate recall of the American troops from France.  
Behind Berger is said to stand the combined strength of all elements in the state opposed to war. The issue between him and the other two candidates is sharply drawn.  
Berger, in a final ante-election editorial in his newspaper, the Milwaukee Leader, stated: "The issue is clear—heaven or hell, peace or war, socialists or profiteers."

## PARADE TO OPEN THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN SATURDAY

A big Liberty loan parade is planned for next Saturday, and if the plans of those in charge do not come to grief, the biggest celebration in Salem's history will be staged from 11 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The business houses will be closed, and the Liberty loan workers expect that every citizen of the city will be on hand to watch the proceedings.

## All Patriotic and Civic Organizations Requested to Participate in Demonstration

Paris, April 2.—The bombardment of Paris started again this morning.  
Flushing, Holland, April 2.—An air raid on the Belgian coast continued for four hours Sunday night.  
Paris, April 2.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war and Thomas Nelson Page, American minister to Italy, are visiting the Italian front.  
Paris, April 2.—Air alarms were given at 3:15 this morning. An intense barrage was put up by anti-aircraft guns. "All clear" was sounded at 6:02.  
Rome, April 2.—Neutral report places Germany's losses in the present battle at 525,000.  
Paris, April 2.—The pope has protested to Berlin against the bombardment of Paris, a dispatch from Rome said today.  
Take Prisoners and Guns.  
London, April 2.—Fifty prisoners and machine guns were taken in yesterday's fighting between the Avre and the Luce.

## HINDENBURG AWAITING GENERAL FOCH'S NEXT MOVE AND RESTS ARMY

### Germans Also Dig In At Many Points While Heavy Guns Are Brought to Front—Large Area Is Sprayed by Fire of Long Range Guns—Further Attempts to Advance Toward Amiens Is Held Up by British, Who Advance at Some Points, So British Official Reports State

William Philip Simms summed up the day's war news today when he called that "Hindenburg is paying the allies the compliment of further hesitation."  
The British and French official communiques and staff dispatches from the British and French fronts detailed only local actions of minor importance. The reports, in fact were reminiscent of the long months of trench raiding which preceded the present offensive.  
Hindenburg apparently is content to hold on to what he has won until he can bring up his heavy artillery and allow some of his worst shattered divisions to recuperate. The Germans even continue to construct trenches at several points in their lines.  
The heavy bombardment of Arras and St. Pol reported officially from Paris, is accepted as further evidence of German preparation for an attempt to break through the British lines in the vicinity of Arras.  
The shelling of St. Pol would indicate that the entire area back of Arras for at least 20 miles, including Aubigny, is being sprayed by long range guns.  
Haig's report showed a continuation of the enemy attempt to advance toward Amiens along the Luce and Avre valleys.  
Two attacks there, he said, were broken up with heavy enemy losses.  
The French war office also mentioned fighting in that neighborhood, declaring the Franco-British forces made "some progress" last night.

## AMERICA IN SINGLE YEAR BECOMES BANKER OF ALLIES

Washington, April 2.—One year of war finds America today the banker of the allies.  
In 12 months the American people have poured \$10,000,000,000 into the allied pool. Of this, nearly half has gone in outright loans to the various allies. The international ledger balanced up about this way today: indebtedness to the United States: Great Britain, \$2,500,000,000; France, \$1,440,000,000; Italy, \$550,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$93,400,000; and Serbia, \$6,000,000.  
To raise this stupendous outlay, the United States floated two immense Liberty loans, yielding well over \$5,000,000,000; and imposed special war taxes, and prepared the way for absorption of the big long-time loans.  
More than \$2,500,000,000 of these short-period treasury certificates were issued and retired, or converted into Liberty bonds.  
Early upon the nation's entrance in the war, the need for soldier and sailor insurance on a vast scale became apparent. The government, despite the pressure of war financing, at once undertook the work, and evolved a system of war risk insurance which has brought protection to the families of 93 per cent of all men in the armed services of the nation, at an average of \$7,000 per man. Russia's credit of \$22,000,000 was never entirely taken up. When the Kerensky government collapsed, it had drawn \$187,000,000 of the credit. The rest was being spent for supplies in this country which never left American shores, and which have since been taken over by this government.

## BERGER, PRO-GERMAN, MAY WIN VICTORY AT WISCONSIN POLLS

Socialist's Traitorous Stand May Be Endorsed by Election U. S. Senate

By E. L. Barnist  
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