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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S
WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight
sows west, fair
east
Tuesday: showers;
increasing south-
easterly winds.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 82 SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS— FIVE CENTS

GERMANS DESPERATE STAKING THEIR ALL ON ONE GREAT EFFORT

Evidence Is That Hindenburg Has Been Ordered to Force War To End This Year. Captured Officers Gaunt and Hollow Eyed Say They Must Win—Admit Teuton Internal Conditions Are Frightful and Peace Must Result So Far As Germany Is Concerned and That This Year

By William Philip Simms,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the British Armies in France, April 8.—President Wilson's decision to hasten support of the allies' troops is not an instant too soon. Every American fighter is golden now.
Daily the facts grow, proving indubitably that Hindenburg is commanded to force the issue as rapidly as possible, to end the war this year. Thus the president is extending timely aid to Foch and Haig to out-manoeuvre the Prussian war lords.
German prisoners sullenly and obstinately insist the offensive cannot be stopped. Captured officers doggedly maintain the offensive will be continued, with short pauses to freshen up manhandled divisions and bring up guns, until the war is won. They talk and behave like desperate gamblers staking all on one play. They try to appear indifferent, but their eyes are gaunt and feverish and their voices are hollow.
Like their officers, captured privates say the fighting will not stop until the end. Some believe that the battle will burst anew on the same front. Others believe it will switch elsewhere. All agree that peace must result—some way, some how, so far as Germany is concerned.
When in Switzerland, I heard the kaiser could muster 210 divisions (2,520,000 men) on the west front. Personally, I consider the number about correct. Ninety divisions already have appeared in the line. About 120 are still available by switching tried troops to quiet sectors.
The prisoners include boys and over-aged men. Hindenburg has hurriedly re-called recently exempted men. Prisoners agree that Austrian-German internal conditions are frightful, weaklings and the scrapings of humanity serving in some capacity in the ranks.

Joeking continues on the battle front. Wherever the Germans occupy low ground, they make local attacks to win the ridges and other advantageous "kick-off" positions. Such was the motive for the Arras-Vimy drive and the drive for Buecuoy, where they wanted the high ground around Buecuoy, Hebutchen and Auehenvillers.
The enemy is striving for the hills west of the Amere valley, back of Albert and among the rivers converging on Amiens. The fighting heretofore and to the southward is "on the cards."
In all this cavalry, who have been waiting two years had their longed for chance with their sabres, galloping down upon advancing infantry, cutting up puny stricken columns and holding bridgeheads. Further chances for the Germans probably are coming.
The anniversary of America's entrance into the war was toasted through-
out the British army, with generous speeches commending the material and historical importance of the event.
British guns pulverized the Germans' attempt to better their position south of Buecuoy on Sunday and tore such gaps in their lines that they abandoned their efforts.
The Germans made a local attack in Hangard wood (west of Denuin) but the British immediately counter attacked and retained most of the wood, capturing prisoners and machine guns and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

25 DIVISIONS USED UP.

By Henry Wood
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the French Armies in the Field, April 7.—Twenty-five divisions (250,000 men) of the over-leasting enemy reserves have been sacrificed since Thursday before the French portion of the battle front alone.
Half of these reserve divisions were expended in an attempted encirclement of Amiens from the south, while the remainder were sacrificed in small, local attacks, where, owing to French pressure, the Germans were compelled to attack to improve their positions.
A few French divisions, sufficed to prevent the entire 25 German divisions. The French consistently are employing the minimum forces necessary, insuring ample reserves to meet the second main offensive elsewhere and for the allies' counter offensive.
The Germans have brought up trench mortars, which so far have been ineffective, owing to their inability to follow up the infantry since March 24.
German officers have been forbidden to read the war office communique to the troops and all soldiers' correspondence has been suspended.

GERMANS MAKE GAINS.

London, April 8.—Shifting their main attack from the regions of Montdidier and Albert, the Germans have advanced a maximum depth of four miles on a five mile front at the extreme southern flank of their offensive front, according to yesterday's statement of the British war office.
The German night communique said a continuation of this attack had "brought fresh successes" and that Plerremans and Fokembay had been captured. Plerremans is three miles south and east of Channy on the south-

QUARTER BILLION LOANED LIBERTY IN FIRST 10 HOURS

Pacific Coast District Subscribes \$95,000,000 As First Days Work
THIS NEARLY HALF OF QUOTA OF \$210,000,000
28 Honor Flags Awarded for Full Quotas—Of These Oregon Gets 22

Washington, April 8.—America has already responded with more than \$95,000,000 to the government's appeal for liberty dollars.
These figures, although not fully credited by treasury officials, give indication that every part of the nation will contribute to Germany with money a third time.
Reports continue to pour into liberty loan headquarters, telling of over-subscription of quotas. Similar towns and rural districts not usually well organized, have outdone large cities which have kept their committees intact from the second campaign. These districts in most cases have over subscribed their quotas about fifty per cent.
It has not been expected that subscriptions on the first day of the campaign would indicate a success or a lagging of the new loan.
Last week's preparatory work has put the nation in a trim as the 1918 Liberty Loan drive indicated.
The public may be denied daily information of the progress of the loan, it was evident at the treasury.
Only Weekly Reports.
Treasury officials have a plan whereby only weekly reports of the progress of the loan will be made public. This would mean that the nation would not know what any state or district has subscribed until several days after the end of each week. Officials who oppose the plan declared this would end the spirit of rivalry between cities and states by withholding information on the subscriptions.
A plan is also being considered which will result in the public being denied information on the subscription campaign until federal reserve banks report officially.
Frank B. Wilson, liberty loan publicity director, today telegraphed each federal reserve board to obtain affidavits from local campaign committees, banks and telegraph companies as to the time quotas are subscribed. He explained that already competition for the honor flags has become so keen that often a few minutes will decide to whom the flag is awarded. The affidavits will eliminate injustice in awarding the emblem of honor to the victors.

Will Be Over-Subscribed

With thousands of enthusiastic salesmen and saleswomen all over the land today plied the trade in the liberty bonds, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo set out on a four weeks' journey preaching the loan. His first speech was at Richmond today while his itinerary this week is Raleigh, N. C., tomorrow; Columbia, S. C. and Savannah, Wednesday; Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday; Pensacola and Mobile, Ala., Friday; and New Orleans, Saturday.
Reports filtering in from the nation today showed that Saturday's responses from an aroused people were extremely liberal.
Authorities expect that the three billion dollars have will be far over-subscribed as an evidence of the war spirit that is now sweeping the country. The largest sales force ever assembled is engaged in prosecuting the campaign.
General Pershing's cable message will be one of the numerous slogans—every dollar subscribed as the result of self denial means partnership in the hardships and risks of our men in the trenches.

\$20,000,000 Saturday.

Chicago, April 8.—An army of 35,000 men and women took the field today in Chicago's \$125,000,000 Liberty Loan campaign. Members of the army will penetrate every nook and cranny of Chicago and Cook county to keep up the average established Saturday when subscriptions and pledges for \$20,000,000 were reported.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels will receive an enthusiastic welcome when he arrives Wednesday to aid in the campaign.
New York at Work.
New York, April 8.—With more than \$1,000,000,000 to her credit in the first day's drive for subscriptions to the third liberty loan, New York started the second day with a whirlwind pace that will be maintained until the end of the campaign. A military parade in which 25,000 men will take part is scheduled for tonight.

BACKING WILSON THE HOUSE TOOK UP 15 MILITARY BILLS

Expected to Pass All of Them Before Adjourning for the Day
SENATOR SHERMAN IS SCURRILOUS IN ATTACK
President's Baltimore Speech Meets Approval Everywhere in Capital

By L. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, April 8.—Backing up President Wilson's warning to the nation, the house today took up fifteen military bills intended to pass them all before adjourning.
With leaders urging elimination of all needless debate three of the measures were quickly disposed. Though they appear of minor importance in the program of force, outlined by the president at Baltimore, their speedy passage indicates that congress is in working fettle.
The senate talked at length on the bill to jail sly propagandists who go about spreading lies to delude the American people.
The measure, passed by the house provides protection for carrier pigeons in the military or naval service; restores to widows and dependents of men killed in the war the six months' additional pay they received prior to enactment of war risk insurance laws and allows high authorities to suspend sentences of court martial for minor offenses so the men may be used for useful work instead of being imprisoned.
All these bills have passed the senate. The senate debate on the sedition bill was marked by an attack on Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, by Senator Sherman, Sherman declared that the constitutional forms of the government of the United States are spoken of contemptuously in nearly ev-

GERMAN ATTACK WEAKER BUT IS STILL VAST MENACE

Situation Must Continue Uncertain for Some Time Say Experts
Washington, April 8.—The first time since the outbreak of the war that the military situation in the west was fully unified.
There was the intense feeling depicted in the speech of President Wilson at Baltimore Saturday night, 1918, and the use of our resources to accomplish the right against Germany. Wilson's expression of confidence in the allies' spirit was not only a declaration of the United States but a declaration of the world. Now, however, there is full accord between the allies and the United States on the main point—Germany must and can be beaten only by insistent force. Declarations of various leaders on America's first war anniversary echoed the thought.
Hereafter this government will devote itself exclusively to the business of war, and throw its utmost energy into the struggle.
The reason behind Wilson's speech is two fold.
Authorities declare the situation along the west front demanding quick full reinforcements was the principal determination in the new administration position. Secondly, they say bitter disillusionment concerning Austria and Germany has caused the United States to start the new forceful attitude.
Is Still Vast Menace
Military experts saw in the western situation today a vast menace despite the fact that the Teuton attack is less formidable than before.
"The German offensive has not spent itself," said the war summary published today, "and owing to the determination displayed by the enemy to gain some sort of success at no matter what cost, the situation will continue uncertain for some time to come."
"However, the general strategic and tactical position for the allies is becoming more favorable."
The statement points out that the Germans have failed in their time schedule and have been forced to draw more heavily on their reserves than they had anticipated.
The week promises, however, to be fraught with anxious moments for the allies, though confident reliance is placed on General Foch's ability ultimately to turn the Teuton away from Amiens.

BRITISH FORCES LAND WITH JAPS AT VLADIVOSTOK

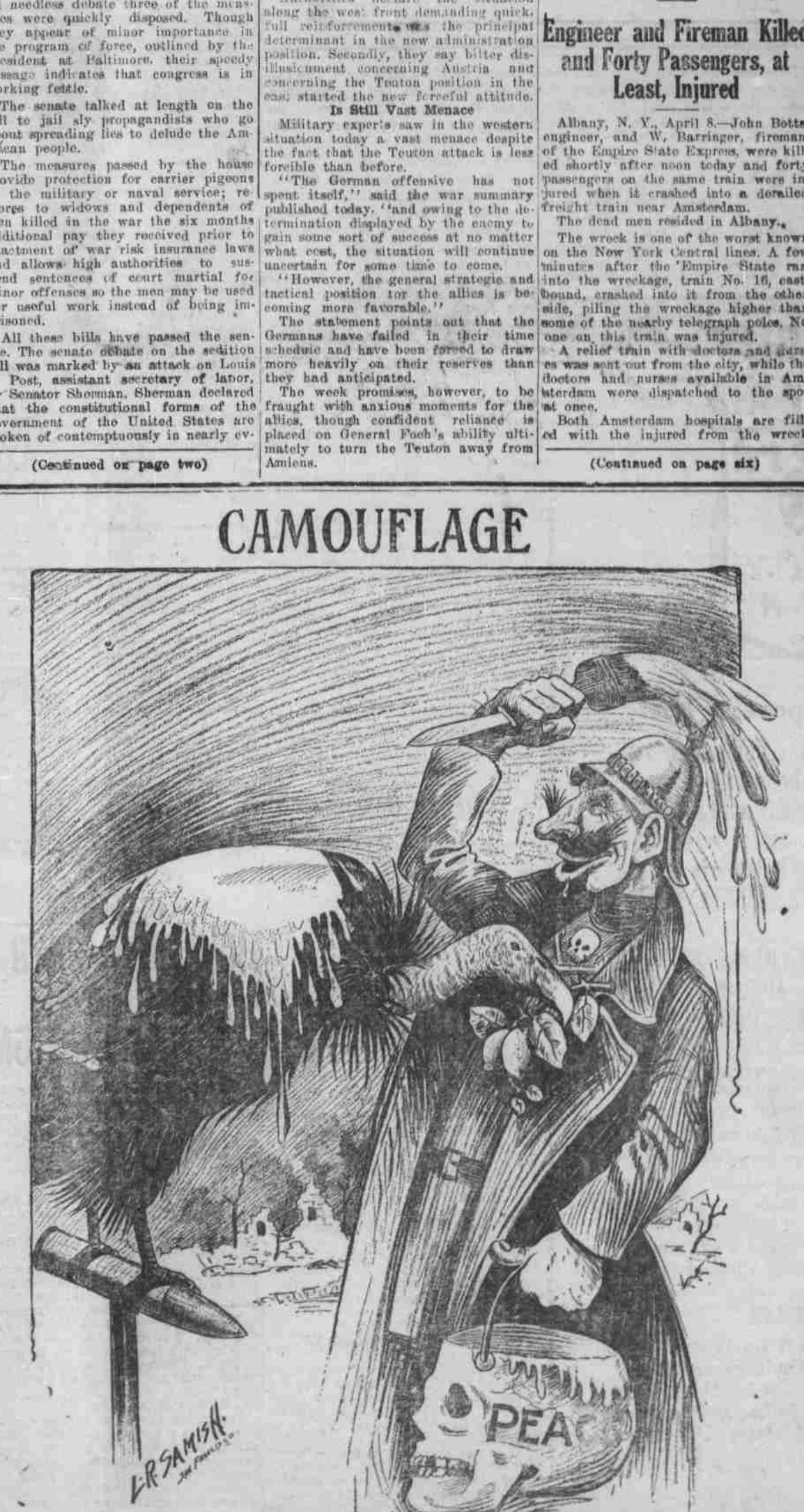
Order and Is Not Intervention
Japan and China Will Unite for Protection
Japan Sees Wisdom of America's Course In Not Angering Russia

Washington, April 8.—Official confirmation received by the state department today that British forces had landed with the Japanese at Vladivostok to preserve order, was followed by authoritative statements that this country would continue its "hands off" policy in the matter.
There appears no reason, it is stated for a protest from the United States, although it is deemed probable this government will answer the Russian soviet request—when officially received—for a declaration of principles and intentions in Siberia.
"Fifty Britishers were in the landing party and were sent ashore solely to protect the British embassy."
The department also was advised that 20 Japanese were landed April 6, following the landing of the two companies of Japanese on the fifth.
No armed resistance was offered. Authorities quarters let it be known that a landing is only a protective move and has it is by no means a beginning and that it is by no means a beginning as feared in Moscow.
JAPAN MOVES SLOWLY.
By Ralph H. Turner
Tokio, Mar. 25.—(By Mail).—The Japanese government is perfectly aware that the war situation is fraught with the most momentous consequences, but the people may rest assured that Japan will never embark on an unnecessary war. We will not hesitate to go to war to uphold the interests of Japan and those of the allies, but such a step has not yet been justified.
The statement by Premier Count Teruchi in the national diet is an accurate summary of Japan's attitude today toward the possibility of Japanese intervention in Siberia.
This statement, coupled with the sympathetic policy of President Wilson toward Russia, has just about quieted the clamor for an immediate Japanese military expedition to Siberia which was resounding throughout the island empire only a few days ago.
Two weeks ago a country-wide mobilization order was expected momentarily. Reservists had been directed to remain at home. Wild rumors of a landing at Vladivostok were reported.
Will Act With China.
Then, almost overnight, came the realization that an expedition to Siberia might be impracticable, that the German menace was yet a long way from the Orient.
Most important of the factors which determined calmness in dealing with Russia was probably America. It is now recognized in the most responsible quarters that the United States is not opposed to intervention in principle, and does not want to run the risk of arousing Russian hostility against armed intervention unless the German penetration eastward makes such a policy absolutely imperative.
Regardless of the outcome of the German menace in Russia, it promises one significant result. That is co-operation between Japan and China, and adjustment of China's internal disputes. The latter prospect was the hope expressed by Secretary Lansing in the note to Peking which caused such a flurry in Tokio.
MOVED THE GUNS
San Francisco, April 8.—Mahomet, who gained fame by going to the mountain when it wouldn't come to him, had nothing on the Russian bolshevik.
When the guns with which they were bombarding Irkutsk overtook the city, according to Nels Johnson, who arrived from Siberia today, they moved the guns back two miles. Then when the shots fell short, they moved them up again.
They never thought of adjusting the sights.
THEIR HOME DESOLATE
Aberdeen, Wash., April 8.—I. W. W. headquarters today were desolate. Not a bit of furniture remained.
At the city's outskirts are a pile of ashes, two battered stoves, a graphophone and a ruined typewriter.
Four wagon loads of I. W. W. furniture were carted from the headquarters by a mob of 350 workmen and burned.

TRAINS CRASH INTO WRECKAGE OF TRAIN FROM EACH SIDE OF IT

Engineer and Fireman Killed and Forty Passengers, at Least, Injured
Albany, N. Y., April 8.—John Bots, engineer, and W. Harringer, fireman, of the Empire State Express, were killed shortly after noon today and forty passengers on the same train were injured when it crashed into a derailed freight train near Amsterdam.
The dead men resided in Albany.
The wreck is one of the worst known on the New York Central lines. A few minutes after the Empire State ran into the wreckage, train No. 16, east-bound, crashed into it from the other side, piling the wreckage higher than some of the nearby telegraph poles. No one on this train was injured.
A relief train with doctors and nurses was sent out from the city, while the doctors and nurses available in Amsterdam were dispatched to the spot at once.
Both Amsterdam hospitals are filled with the injured from the wreck.

CAMOUFLAGE



I MAKE YOU SO WHITE LIKE A DOVE

(Continued on page three) (Continued on page six)