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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S
WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight
fair with heavy
frost; Sunday
fair and warm-
er; moderate
westerly winds.
CHEER UP!
BETTER TIMES
ARE COMING

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 87 SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

DECISIVE STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS DEADLOCKED BY FIRM BRITISH STAND

Germans Pour New Divisions Into Fighting Line In Hopes of Breaking Front, Which Resists Assaults at Most All Points—Desperate Attempts to Gain Position For Flank Attack On Vimy Ridge—Bailleul and Bethune Are Immediate Objectives of Hindenburg's Drive Toward Coast

By William Philip Simms,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, April 13.—The British front, after continuous fighting all day yesterday between LaBasse and Messines ridge (a fifteen mile front), was withdrawn west of Merville early this morning and rested along the eastern edge of Nieppe forest.

Massed German divisions are exerting great pressure toward Bailleul from the south, determinedly attempting to make a wide breach in the British front, in order to imperil the troops holding the Paschendale sector (in which Ypres is located) and Messines ridge.

Repeated enemy attacks between Givenchy and Locon failed. The Germans gained a footing in Neuve-Eglise, but were held well everywhere south of LaBasse, while some enemy strong points were stormed near Givenchy.

Nieppe forest is a large wooded area, extending westward for six miles from the vicinity of Merville. Its eastern edge is about a mile west of Merville and runs from Lys canal northward to Vieux-Berquin, a distance of seven miles.

THIRTY-FIVE INMATES OF INSANE ASYLUM MISSING AFTER FIRE

Fears Entertained That Most of Those On List May Have Perished

Norman, Okla., April 13.—Thirty five inmates of the Oklahoma state insane asylum here were missing in a fire which destroyed three frame wards early today.

Dr. B. W. Griffin, superintendent, stated at 8 a. m. that all inmates were accounted for except 35 boys who could not be reached before the building collapsed. It is feared they perished in the flames. Idiots and physical weaklings, they could not realize their plight and save themselves, he said.

One hundred and twenty five others were carried from the buildings.

The cause of the fire had not been ascertained early today. Starting at 3 a. m. in the boys' ward, the flames were spread quickly by a strong wind. Employees of the institution worked heroically to save lives of the unfortunate inmates.

Reports of inmates seen near the Norman railway station after the fire led to some doubt as to the number who perished. Thirty six boys were missing when roll call was taken.

As rapidly as the smoldering ruins cooled searching parties combed the debris for cremated bodies.

Removal of the cremated bodies individually was difficult. The dead were found in piles of charred bones and flesh. This is being taken out in masses.

Employees related pitiable scenes in the boys' ward when they tried to rescue the inmates. The inmates stared blankly from their cots as the flames enveloped the structure. Pleading of the rescuers failed to wake them in the danger. The workers were compelled to drag or carry to safety those taken out alive. Several rescuers, including Superintendent Griffin, were nearly overcome by smoke or slightly injured by falling timbers.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S STORY OF THE DAY

"The enemy objects are to separate us from the French and destroy the British army. In spite of his throwing in already 106 divisions, he has made little progress toward his goal.

"The French are now moving rapidly and in great force to our assistance. There is no other course but to fight it out.

"Every position must be held to the last man, with no retirement.

"With our backs to the wall, believing in the justice of our cause, we must fight to the end for the safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind. I depend upon the conduct of each man at this critical moment."

The Report of General Foch to General Joffre at the Marne:

"My right has been rolled up; my left has been driven back; my center has been smashed. I have ordered an advance from all directions."

General Joffre's Message to French Generals On the Eve of the Marne:

"The hour has come to advance at all costs, and to die where you stand rather than to give way."

GERMAN AIRSHIP RAIDED ENGLAND KILLING FOUR PERSONS

Bombs Fall In Open Country and Women and Children Are Victims

London, April 13.—Two men, two women and two children were killed, and fifty persons were injured in last night's air raid on England, Lord French, commander of the home defense forces, announced today.

Four airships participated in the air raid.

Two craft penetrated inland a few miles, another reached the midland counties, while the other flew over the northwest coast.

Bombs were dropped in the open country, inflicting considerable damage.

An American soldier died of shock during last night's air raid on an English coast town.

British Holding Firm.

London, April 13.—The British are holding at all points on the Flanders fighting front, and in one place ad-

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BATTLE FRONT IS SEVENTY-FIVE MILES IN LENGTH

Continuous Conflict Rages From Ypres-Commes Canal to Oise

HARDEST FIGHTING IN FLANDERS NEAR BETHUNE

Germans Are Attempting to Gain Position For Flank Attack On Vimy

(By United Press)

The west front, from the Ypres-Commes canal southward to the Oise has now practically been welded into one continuous battle line. This is 75 miles in an air line, but along the ramifications of the German advance it probably measures twice that distance.

The hardest fighting still continues on the new front in Flanders where the enemy is trying to reach Bailleul and Bethune. In Picardy, however, the Germans are again driving against Amiens and the French admitted enemy progress there in yesterday's fighting.

Only 16 miles from the LaBasse to the Scarpe river separates the southern hinge of the British retirement in the north and the northern hinge of their retirement in the south. Along his narrow strip, there is continuous artillery fighting and occasional enemy raids. There is every reason to believe that Hindenburg will strive to straighten out his line here shortly by striking westward from Lens.

Penetration at this point would permit a flank attack on Vimy ridge and later Arras, by the enemy's left wing and against Loos and Bethune, by their right wing.

Vimy ridge is recognized as key to the important positions on this 16 mile front. It protects Arras, the possession of which by the British is generally regarded as one of the chief factors in retarding Hindenburg's advance in Picardy.

The Germans are becoming more active in Lorraine, an extensive raid against allied positions in Agromont forest, four miles east of St. Mihiel yesterday being reported in the French communique and United Press dispatches from the American front. The enemy gained a slight foothold in advanced positions but later was ejected in a counter attack by American and French troops.

Haig reported today heavy fighting continuing around Wulverghem, two miles west of Messines and Neuve-Eglise, a mile and a half southwest of Wulverghem. This indicates the Germans have made no great progress in this neighborhood in the last 24 hours. The repulse of an enemy attack west of Merville, ten miles southwest of Neuve-Eglise, shows the British are holding there, also.

The German attempt to reach Amiens from Hangard-En-Santerre, ten miles to the southwest, is being frustrated by combined French and British forces, Haig said. He reported increased enemy cannonading north of the Somme, probably around Albert.

PRÉSIDENT OF ARGENTINA IN SYMPATHY WITH ALLIES

Executive States That He Is Following Closely In Footsteps of Pres. Wilson

In the following interview—the first he ever granted—President Irigoyen of Argentina expresses warm friendship for the United States and urges that Argentina's future policy relating to the war be not prejudged by a misunderstanding of past events.—Editor.

By Roy W. Howard
(President of the United Press)
(Copyright, 1918, by United Press)

Buenos Aires, April 13.—"Argentina is not indifferent towards the international conflagration now raging, nor is her course or her attitude to be construed as unsympathetic or cold towards the United States. The difficulties of her position possibly are not fully understood in the United States. What our past actions have been is known, even if they have some times been misinterpreted. Only future developments will shape our future international policy, but no misunderstanding of past developments should cause a prejudgment of Argentina's future policy to her disadvantage."

With a sincerity and straightforwardness carrying even greater import than his words, Hipolyto Irigoyen, president of Argentina, in an exclusive interview granted to the United Press Friday afternoon in the Rose House, Argentina's White House, belied the insinuations of his enemies that he is unsympathetic towards the allies, and, even worse,

(Continued from page one)

Another Big Draft Mobilization Expected Called Early In May

Washington, April 13.—Another big draft mobilization call has been approved by the council for early in May, it was learned from authoritative sources here this afternoon. It will follow directly after the order for 150,000 to be mobilized between April 26 and May 1. State quotas for the new call are now being allotted at the provost marshal general's office.

The rapidly increasing mobilization of draft recruits clearly indicates that the movement of American troops to France has been materially speeded up within the last month.

PROFESSOR'S WIFE DOES NOT OBJECT

Takes Other Woman Into Home Saying Public Not Concerned

Chicago, April 13.—Warrants charging disorderly conduct were issued today for the arrest of Professor William L. Thomas, 55, University of Chicago, and Mrs. R. M. Granger, 24, "army widow." The couple registered at a Chicago hotel Thursday night as man and wife.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of the 55 year old sociology professor, took Mrs. Granger into the Thomas home today.

"We're living in a social structure that is likely to crumble at any minute," Mrs. Thomas said. "I don't consider this affair any of the public's business."

"I'm terribly sorry for you," Mrs. Thomas told the other woman, "and I'll do all I can to help you."

"Professor Thomas is just a silly, foolish boy; he should have known better," she added.

Mrs. Granger's attitude perplexed special agents who questioned her. She exhibited few signs of remorse over her acquaintance with the professor, who appeared to be worried over the probable attitude of her husband, a lieutenant with Pershing in France.

"He's my daddy," she told questioners, speaking of Thomas. "He's a bald headed old dear."

"He showed me little attentions married women seldom get from their husbands."

"He told me soon after we met, that I was just a tiny girl, and he hugged and held me 'way up for a while, and I kissed him. I knew it was wrong, but I just thought of how much fun it was taken to the graveyard and I didn't care."

Mrs. Granger told of meeting Thomas in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, where, she said, Thomas was doing special investigation for Colonel E. M. House.

"I know what my husband will do," the young woman quavered when the officer was mentioned by United States District Attorney Cline. "He will get so furious and he'll come home and shoot me."

Mrs. Granger wept when Cline pictured her husband in France, offering his life for his country and her.

"Didn't you realize you were violating a serious law?" Cline inquired.

"Certainly I did," was the reply. "That's what makes me so darned mad—we did not know any better than to get caught."

University of Chicago authorities

(Continued on page nine)

WILL BE PROSECUTED.

Washington, April 13.—Persons trying to defraud the government under the soldiers' and sailors' insurance law will be prosecuted sharply, the government announced today. One case is already up, that of a woman who cashed allowance checks claiming she was a soldier's wife.

Abe Martin

Henry Ford, first in peace, first in war, first in the heart of the countryman. It seems like it's impossible to get rich without ruinin' your stomach.

HOW GOV. WITHEYCOMBE SELECTED U. S. SENATOR

Interesting Story Is Recalled by Highway Commission Appointment

Governor Withycombe's appointment of E. A. Booth of Eugene as a member of the state highway commission to succeed Commissioner E. J. Adams brings to mind the dilemma in which the governor found himself when he wanted to appoint Booth United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Harry Lane.

It will be remembered that the governor and Booth were running mates on the republican ticket in 1914, at which time Booth was a candidate for the United States senatorship against Senator Chamberlain. Booth did many things in that campaign to earn the gratitude of Withycombe. On election day Withycombe was successful, but Booth was badly defeated.

Then came the death of Senator Lane, and what would be more natural than for the governor to appoint to the place the nominee of the republican party who had been his running mate and had done things to earn his gratitude.

The governor talked the matter over with some of his close friends. He told them how much he would like to appoint Booth. He said Booth was his first choice.

"But I don't believe it would be good politics to appoint Booth," he is reported to have been told by these friends.

Word was carried to Booth that he was being considered, and as the governor felt under obligations to Booth he was in a dilemma over the matter for several days.

Suddenly a happy thought illumined the situation. The governor took another trip over his well beaten path to the editorial sanctum of the big Portland paper which is published in the tall tower. He asked the editor so the story goes, what he thought of Booth for United States senator. Now the editor had a vivid recollection of the hopeless fight he had waged less than three years before in trying to put Booth over the top, and he promptly told the governor that Booth would not do at all.

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