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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday probably fair; cooler tonight - except near the coast; moderate winds, westerly. IF WERE TO LIKE THE NEWS BUY A BOND

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 161 SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## INFANTRY ATTACKS ON WHOLE FRONT FOLLOW GREAT BOMBARDMENT

### Attacks Began At 3 o'Clock This Morning With Hurricane Artillery Fire—High Explosive and Gas Shells Used—Germans Opened Fire by Sectors Beginning In North—Stakes All, Willing To Lose One-Third of Men

By William Philip Simms, (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the British Armies in Flanders, April 29.—The French in the Kemmel region, who were heavily shelled all last night, reported a violent bombardment beginning early today. Later an "S. O. S." signal, indicating an attack and calling on the artillery for support, went up from this part of the line.

Two similar calls were received from the region of Ypres and later from Loere.

At three o'clock this morning the Germans began a hurricane bombardment of the British and French lines from Ypres southward to the Lys.

Various allied divisions sent up S. O. S. rockets.

At five a. m. the shelling became extraordinary intense. The Germans were opening fire by sectors, beginning at the north.

As this is cabled, it is too early today to describe any of the developments.

## EXPERT IS CONVINCED FOCH'S TACTICS WILL DEFEAT HINDENBURG

### Dangerous Depletion of German Reserves Now Becomes Necessary

By J. W. T. Mason (United Press Staff Expert)

New York, April 29.—Dangerous depletion of the German reserves will henceforth be necessary if Von Hindenburg continues his effort to capture Ypres and advance toward the channel ports.

The battle of Ypres which is the real battle for the channel ports in the present series of combats, is in reality a strategic struggle between Hindenburg and Foch concerning the employment of their reserves. There is no longer any doubt that the German reserves are being thrown lavishly into the Ypres area, while up to the present Foch has refused to hazard his own reserve forces for defensive purposes. If Hindenburg is successful permanently before capturing the channel ports and if the allied reserves have not been thrown into the conflict, Hindenburg has lost by all the rules of the war game, as even the German people understand them.

Not only will the total German slaughter be very much greater than the allies, but also the German front will have been extended to a useless distance that soon must be voluntarily shortened. The present battle, therefore is a gigantic struggle on the part of Foch to save his reserves and save the channel ports, and on the part of Hindenburg to use up Foch's reserves and gain the channel ports.

Whether in the end Foch will consider it better to lose the ports rather than lose his reserves, cannot be at present known. The argument in favor of this procedure, is based on the probability that it will require more men than Germany can supply to keep her front intact to the channel towns for any considerable period. A long thin line might be cut at a point that would involve an annihilation of the Germans in Calais and Boulogne.

With a powerful American army in France by the end of the summer to increase the allies' reserve strength, this strategy might even be carried out, if in the meantime Hindenburg reaches the channel.

The Americans now fighting east of Amiens may be the nucleus for just such an operation. It is highly possible they are undergoing a postgraduate course in trench training now, rather than that they are being used to guard any critical point on the line. For this purpose, Foch is doubtless using only the best proven veterans of the French army.

## CHAMPOEG MEMORIAL BUILDING WILL BE DEDICATED THURSDAY

### The Date Is the 75th Anniversary of Founders Day—Afternoon 1 o'Clock

The Champoeg Memorial building erected on the 15-acre tract owned by the State of Oregon will be dedicated next Thursday afternoon on the 75th anniversary of Founders' day and the 18th annual observance of same.

The building is of colonial design two stories in height with a porch area of 24 by 41 feet, besides a porch 12 by 41 feet. On the first floor is a large reception room with a large coffered ceiling. On one side the big reception room is the kitchen quarters and the retiring rooms on the other side.

The dedication exercises of the day will begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Judge P. H. D'Arcy will act as president of the day. Addresses will be made by former governor T. T. Geer, Prof. E. S. Meany of Washington University, Sena or Wood of Hillsboro and Rufus Hoban of Portland and others. The Fernwood band of Yamhill county will furnish the music.

For those from Salem who wish to attend, besides the usual auto method of fast travel, there is the Oregon Electric leaving at 9:45 o'clock in the morning. This train will stop at Wilsonville from which a boat will carry passengers to the Champoeg grounds. The boat will leave for the return about 4:40 o'clock and the Electric at 6:40 o'clock.

It was on May 2, 1843, when there was a dispute on between this country and England as to ownership, that 102 pioneers met at Champoeg and by a vote of 52, decided to come under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Twelve years ago a few pioneers decided to erect a memorial building at Champoeg. The 1907 legislature appropriated \$2,500 for the building but this bill was vetoed by Governor Chamberlain. However the 1917 legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the building but on account of the high price of materials, several plans could not be carried out. The committee consisting of Judge P. H. D'Arcy, George Himes of Portland and the state board of control decided to construct as much of the building as possible as outlined by the architect George M. Post.

A canvass covering is to be provided to cover the entire space within the pergola where 800 people or more can be accommodated should the weather prove stormy.

## GERMANY WILL TRY TO STIR REVOLUTIONS IN FAR EAST

### At Same Time Will Try to Influence Civilians of All the Allies

By Robert J. Bender (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, April 29.—Germany's bloody effort to split the British and French allies in the west will be followed by a tremendous propaganda effort directed to the same end.

Diplomatic advices today indicate that the Teuton is laying his plans for a "whispering offensive" of treachery as carefully as he prepared his gigantic military effort in Flanders and Picardy.

From the advance guard of the propaganda assaults, it appears Germany will follow two courses in France—offer to arrange for settlement of French loans to Russia, now apparently lost and stir up dissatisfaction with England for "starting the war and then not doing her part." Advices here indicate that much of the new propaganda is emanating from Switzerland. The Germans, apparently in a virtual state of future, have organized a virtual army of propagandists in Persia in an effort to demoralize the allied influence there.

By creating trouble there—at the rear door of India—Germany believes she may hasten her expected realization of a dominated east. President Wilson, in his Baltimore address, warned of Germany's purposes to ultimately enslave under her power Persia and India. Allied chiefs here today warned gravely that the German propaganda directed to this end is now under way and the allies must act.

It is now evident, according to diplomatic advices that Germany, seeing the prospect of a long struggle in the west, is trying to create a situation in Russia, India and elsewhere such as will find the allies, after 18 months more, engaged in a dozen struggles, each almost equal in importance to that on the fields of the west.

To beat the German in this, allied and American leaders here are suggesting a strong allied offensive in Italy and Macedonia. This might be made sufficiently powerful to disengage Germany's undisturbed efforts in Russia which ultimately, it was believed by many here, will result in the pressing of thousands of Russians on the side of the Teutons.

The more Hindenburg bleeds his Germans in the west, the greater will become his urge for more men from Austria and fighters from Bulgaria. To date, Austrians have sent few men to date and the Bulgars insist on fighting only in defense of their own territory official advices say. An allied offensive in Italy or Macedonia would definitely stop any possible troop movement from these nations westward, it is said.

## AMERICANS HOLD SECTOR IN GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE

### Are Facing Kaiser's Army at Peak of One German Salient

### AT SOME POINTS ONLY 200 YARDS FROM ENEMY

### Old Glory On the Battle Line—Troops Are In Highest Spirits

By Fred S. Ferguson (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Army in Northern France, April 28.—American forces are now fighting beside the French in northern France, holding a sector in the heart of the world's greatest battle.

This announcement is now possible after three weeks silence regarding the movement of troops.

Infantry, artillery, machine gunners and other branches of the service are in line.

The Americans face the German army at the peak of a German salient. The outposts are only 200 yards apart at some places. At some positions are maintained in shell holes.

As soon as all troops and guns were in position the sector was formally taken over from the French. The American commander, who is under a French corps commander, expressed the greatest confidence in the French leadership.

The entire country here is open and rolling, with very few woods or other screening facilities and no trenches. The entire problem is one of open fighting.

**French Call it Quiet**

The boche artillery, which is active in shelling all roads and villages within range, is visible from an American observation post.

Although the French characterized this sector as "quiet" the present fire is the heaviest the Americans have yet faced.

The skies are ablaze every night with the flash of guns and the air quivers with the roar of artillery and exploding shells. As the high explosive pound the American lines, the soldiers dive into the shallow cover of ditches and shell holes.

One American outfit carried its flag into the front line. Although buried in a water-proof case, Old Glory is on the battle line.

The Americans' entrance into the battle line in northern France followed a trip partly by rail and partly by marching.

The troops were in the highest spirits throughout. They cheered the villagers from their freight cars and flat cars as they passed through the towns. Rolling kitchens, mounted on flat cars, kept them supplied with hot "stom."

**Marched to Front**

Leaving the train after two days and nights of riding, they marched to the mobilization area, where they were billeted in villages and chateaux.

They rested in reserve three days, then began the march of marches to the line.

They swung through villages singing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's all Here."

Big camouflaged American guns rolled across the plains for the first time.

The march was made in stages of from 15 to 20 miles a day, the men sleeping in barns, mills, anywhere, at night.

Strict censorship for military reasons prevented discussing all movements after departure from the original American lines to the south.

Prior to their departure from a certain village, an important conference was held at headquarters, in which all officers participated and received their final instructions.

The boche and American outposts are only 200 yards apart in some places and in other are 400 yards and upwards.

Americans lying in shell holes snipe away at the German lines. The American artillery has been exchanging shots under enemy fire.

This dispatch is written from a village repeatedly under shell fire.

## Entire Front Engaged

London, April 29.—The Germans were striking on the entire Flanders battle front today, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

From Metzen to Voormezele, a distance of more than ten miles, infantry attacks were developing under cover of a terrific bombardment of high explosive and gas shells.

The southern part of the Flanders theater from Givenchy to Nieppe forest, a ten mile front, was also under heavy artillery fire.

At the same time the enemy began shelling the British lines on the ten mile front between Lens and Arras—constituting about half of the sector separating the Flanders and Picardy battle fronts.

A heavy bombardment with high explosive and gas shells was opened by the enemy this morning on the whole front from Metzen to Voormezele," Haig said. "Infantry attacks are developing."

South of Albert and in the neighborhood of Neville Vitasse we conduct of successful raids last night, taking prisoners and four machine guns.

"The hostile attack in the neighborhood of Loere, reported yesterday afternoon was repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire.

"Hostile artillery is active from the Scarpe river to Lens. It is also active between Givenchy and the Nieppe forest.

"In the neighborhood of Festubert, by a successful enterprise last night, we re-took a post which had been captured Friday night, together with fifty prisoners and three machine guns."

## ARMY IS ORDERED TO FINLAND BORDER TO REPEL INVADERS

### German Arrogance Hastening Break With Both Russian Governments

By Joseph Shaplen (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, April 29.—The soviet commissaries have ordered the entire red guard army to the border of Finland to repel an expected effort by the white guard to occupy Petrograd.

They believe the anticipated attack is a German trick to obtain control of Petrograd, which is the only Russian Baltic port left.

Germany's brazen rule in Ukraine is hastening a break between the rada government and Berlin.

The most serious disagreement has broken out in the Ukro-German economic commission at Kiev. Germany demanded that the land be taken from the Ukrainian peasants and returned to the landlords and that all stores of bread be transferred to Germany.

Colonel Van Kronenbom and Lieutenant Von Felder, the German representatives also demanded part of all future harvests.

Members of the rada protested that the peasants would never agree to give up the land, and finally left the meeting.

Germany is playing with the rada, as well as with Russia. Both are now German vassals. The rada is beginning to realize this.

Ukrainian workers and peasants are joining the Russians in the formation of a strong army for the restoration of a universally recognized democratic government in Russia.

The same disillusionment awaits the Finnish white guards, who have called upon the German junkers to crush the people.

The inhabitants of all parts of Russia, separated by Germany, are bound to reunite in a common, democratic government. No power on earth can prevent this.

General Schwartz, the original captor of Przemysl is superintending the defense of Petrograd.

The German excuse for the expected occupation of the city is contained in an ultimatum charging that the government is still aiding the Finnish red guard.

## CASUALTY LIST IS GROWING STEADILY

### Number Reported Today 156 of Whom Thirty-Seven Are Dead

Washington, April 29.—Two casualty lists containing a total of 156 names were issued by the war department today, upon receipt of reports from General Pershing.

The casualties include 15 killed in action, 13 dead of disease, six dead from wounds, 25 wounded severely, 87 wounded slightly, four missing, two dead from accidents and one from other causes.

Those killed in action were: Captain Arthur F. Locke, Sergeants Edward J. Kline, Joseph Sokovich, Corporals Arthur J. Paulson, Wallace C. Winter, Jr., Privates Francis Barnes, Alvin W. Gordon, Mike Kurmisky, David P. Lindgren, Daniel E. Marbeck, William J. O'Brien, Melvin F. Rice, John J. Ryan, Peter F. Crowley, Samuel Darling, James E. Deady, David O. Lawrence, William G. Pierce.

Missing after action: Lieutenant Elgar B. Noland, Privates Edward J. Doherty, Carl Holst, James N. Muldoon.

Died of wounds: Lieutenant Norman P. Hood, Corporal Charles J. Blankford, Privates Robert E. Bigby, Enos C. Sawyer, James T. Williams, Gregore Palocigos.

Died of accident: Privates Joseph Francis Miskell, Frank Osborn.

Died of other causes: Privates John F. Cox, Daniel J. Dwaney.

Corporal John Taylor, Cook Louis B. Easworth, Mechanic Olaf W. Flink, Privates Ovid Eike, Ivory Gamble, James C. Gardner, Jesse B. Hewitt, Ronso Nadeau, Merla Proctor, Willie Simmons, Arthur J. Stevens, Benjamin B. Clarke, Howard A. Eyr.

Wounded severely: Lieutenant James J. Parsons, Sergeants Benjamin James, Jack B. Hendrick, Corporals Harold McDonald, Wesley H. Burton, Cook Elias Boynton, Privates Mikhail Bobelo, Dennis G. Coulter.

## NATIONAL STRIKE MAY NOT BE CALLED

### Only Demand Made by Union Is Recognition of Its Rights As Such

Chicago, April 29.—A national strike of commercial telegraphers appeared more unlikely today with the departure for Washington of President S. J. Koenekamp of the telegraphers' union for a conference Tuesday with the federal war labor board.

No further steps will be taken by the union until the board's plans to prevent a nation-wide tump of telegraphers are made known, Koenekamp stated.

Organization Sunday was observed by union meetings throughout the country, according to Koenekamp. Discharge of six members at Milwaukee, several in Atlanta, Ga., two in Albuquerque, N. M. and a threat to discharge union men at Memphis were the only outward incidents of the day reported to Koenekamp.

"I received a telegram signed by Frank P. Walsh and Ex-President Taft of the National War Labor Board asking me to come to Washington to present our grievances," said Koenekamp. "As the board recognizes the right of workers to organize, our sole demand at present is that the employing companies will be asked to capitulate. I have asked the unions eastern general committee, including Percy Thomas and Wesley Russell of New York, C. H. Ludwig of Philadelphia and J. W. Freeman of Baltimore to meet with me in Washington. We will do all in our power to avert a strike, but the companies will force a national lockout if they continue to discharge men for belonging to the union."

Koenekamp's headquarters in Chicago was in receipt of advices from Birmingham that 45 union operators were locked out there. Dallas reported that men wearing union buttons were discharged and that their offers to work on government business without compensation were refused.

**Locked Out at Seattle.**

Sea file, Wash., April 29.—Six Western Union telegraphers have been locked

## AMERICAN REGIMENT PAID HIGHEST HONOR BY FRANCE

### French War Cross Pinned on Men for Bravery and Valor

By Frank J. Taylor (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Army in Lorraine April 28.—The One Hundred and Fourth regiment and 122 Massachusetts men received the croix de guerre this afternoon on a hillside a few miles from the trench es, for bravery and valor in repelling the German attack on Apremont wood (Toul sector) during the three days beginning April 10.

This was the first American regiment to receive the French war cross. All the traditions of Bunker Hill, Lexington and Concord were upheld by these modern "minute men."

It was an inspiring sight as this entire regiment, during the ceremony formed three sides of a square, leaving vacant spaces for their fallen comrades.

The regimental band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise." The crosses were pinned on the men by French and American general officers, who shook the hand of each recipient. The regiment then marched by the hill crest with the band playing and Old Glory waving.

"It's the best flag in the world boy!" exclaimed a young lieutenant.

Chaplain Earned Cross

It was a dull day in the trenches, so far as infantry actions were concerned, but the dull boom of American and German guns furnished a fitting obbligato for the impressive ceremony.

The French general, while pinning crosses on the men's tunics, spoke to each of them.

"I smile, it's nothing against you," he told one doughboy. The man was so excited he fainted.

Rev. J. B. DesValles of Worcester, a chaplain, was among those decorated. He carried some wounded men back under shell fire.

The citation read: "This regiment showed during the battles of March 10, 12 and 13, the greatest audacity and a fine spirit of sacrifice.

"Subjected to very violent bombardments and attacked by very important German forces, it succeeded in checking dangerous advance and retook positions at the point of bayonet with vigorous energy, taking prisoners and a few dead, and took to the trench from which it had fallen back in the first assault."

## AMERICA MUST SUPPLY THE MANPOWER TO GAIN CONTROL

### Enemy Seeking a Decision Before Superiority of Numbers Are Against Him

By Carl D. Groat (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, April 29.—"Very large quotas" of American men will be required "in the immediate future" for service overseas to fill up the gaps in "the west front drive," the war department weekly summary declared today.

"The outcome of the present operations in the west depends on man power," said the statement, adding "ours is the imperative duty of providing replacement units for the armies in France. We must be able to put fresh men in the field thoroughly and methodically trained. In addition to those already called to the colors and now training at our cantonments or already selected for service, very large quotas will be required in the immediate future to fill the gaps."

This warning apparently was intended to prepare the country for calls even larger than those listed for the coming month or two.

Awaiting the gravity of the situation the statement declared the crisis up to the present have resulted in "large measure favorably to the enemy," but pointed out that joint allied command the boche has failed in his purpose of wrecking the British army.

The summary announced for the first time, as far as the department is concerned, that American troops are located east of Amiens, have had a part in the struggle which kept the Germans off Amiens the past week and "have acquitted themselves well."

**Main Reliance Man Power**

The Germans are relying principally on rifles, machine guns, man power and carefully thought out methods of transporting and supplying munitions to the front of attack under all conditions," said the statement. This means that they have developed mobility of offensive action that can only be met by counter measure of equal potency and flexibility. A battle of such magnitude as the one being fought in the west cannot be decided by any single engagement.

"The vigorous attacks driven against the British lines were intended to paralyze the independent will power of the British command. In this the enemy has failed. Unity of command of the allies has extended operations to the broader field of general engagements in which all the allies forces will henceforth be used interchangeably.

"This change in the combat situation has materially altered the moment of decision of the offensive. Instead of the enemy being able to defeat the British army and then turn its full energy against the French, the allies are now able to oppose their full strength to the hostile attack.

"It must constantly be borne in mind that the enemy is seeking a decision that will end the war. This decision can only be arrived at by the destruction of the allied forces in the field before fresh units, contributed from additional levies in France and Great Britain as well as by our own troops, can take up their positions in sufficient numbers to turn the German successes into defeat."

**America Must Send Them**

Then follows the warning that America must be ready to supply many men for the struggle.

Reviewing the military operations of the week, the statement pointed out that the southern end of the front had been well held, but that the Flanders region was "less satisfactory." Military men see the dangerous possibility that the British will be forced to yield the vital

## Abe Martin

Who has no need th' feller with his windshield plastered with food conservation cards who parks in front o' th' market an' lays in a Sunday dinner big enough t' feed an opory company? It's now warm enough fer th' girls t' uncover their ears.

**OVERMAN BILL PASSES.**

Washington, April 29.—The Overman empowering bill passed the senate late today.

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)