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LEY NEWS SERVICE

# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER  
OUR BOYS ARE GOING OVER THE TOP NOW  
Oregon: Tonight showers; moder-  
ate south westerly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 119 SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## AMAZING CALM ALONG WARFRONT DULL AS WINTER

### Aerial Activity Alone Mar- Return of Almost Perfect Summer Weather

## GERMAN MACHINES ARE POORLY CONSTRUCTED

### Australians Capture Village of Ville-Sur-Ancre Taking Many Prisoners

By William Philip Simms  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
With the British armies in France, May 19.—Mid-summer heat shimmers along the battle lines, where an amazing calm prevails.  
I have seldom seen duller days, even during the shabby trench warfare of winter time.  
Beyond raids and an occasional row raised by the artillery—as though angry at being awakened—the soldiers appear to be having a holiday.  
But war planes are constantly whirling over the lines and the air fighting is heavy. The week's total bag of enemy craft probably will come near the record. I hear many enemy stories proving the statement made some months ago that the German planes are so badly constructed. A captured pilot declared that the material is bad, both wires and tubing often snapping in mid air, wrecking the planes.  
I personally examined the famous Baron Richthofen's machine in which he met his death. I was surprised to detect numerous cracks in his plane which one might think would be extremely well made. The fuselage (body) was made of steel tubing, like that used in making bicycle frames. The joints seemed carelessly welded.  
German planes frequently fall to pieces during an aerial combat, when pilots must be rescued in order to bring machine guns to bear on their opponents or to escape from a tight hole, as the case may be.  
A prisoner said the Germans are having great difficulty in finding air-men. Their casualties were many while training at the station where he learned to fly. He estimated that only 30 per cent of the pupils ever reached the line. The rest were killed while learning.  
The scarcity of officers now renders it necessary to send up privates as observers.

## GERMAN FORCES

By Henry Wood  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
With the French armies in the field May 19.—(Night)—In preparation for resumption of their offensive, the Germans have concentrated 140 of their best divisions between the North and  
(Continued on page four)

## COMPLETE UNOFFICIAL RETURNS FROM MARION

### W. Al Jones and Louis Lach- Mund Are Nominated for State Senators

Following is a summary of the complete vote for Marion county:  
County Ticket  
State senator—Brown 2438, Jones 2865, Lachmund 2853, LaFollett 2810.  
Representative—Dunwoody 3082, Hughes 3885, Jones 4082, Lounney 3871, Martin 3692, Riggs 3253, Weeks 3705.  
County judge—Adams 2453, Bushey 3632.  
County commissioner—Feller 1843, Goulet 2173, Robertson 1435.  
Justice of the peace, Salem district—Davey 1407, Urrah 1099.  
Constable, Salem district—Abeona 528, DeLong 1409, Robertson 230, Southwick 836.  
State Ticket  
National committee man—Dennis 2145, Williams 3211.  
U. S. senator, short term—Burton 1531, Mulkey 2929, Schnabel 810; long term—McNary 5179, Stanfield 1174.  
Governor—Anderson 230, Harley 375, Moser 400, Olcott 2531, Simpson 826, Withycombe, 2076.  
Treasurer—Adams 240, Cusick 1035, Hoff 961, Plummer 177, Ryan 1970, West 1794.  
Justice supreme court—Coke 697, Johns 826, Kelly 4144.  
Labor commissioner—Dalsiel 1523, Gram 1787, Hodson 883, Nickum 734.  
Public service commissioner—Miller 2428, Williams 2069.  
Superintendent of water division No.  
(Continued on page two)

## GERMANS MAY USE WARSHIPS CAPTURED FROM RUSSIANS

### With Help of Allies They May Be Able to Send Fleet Into Mediterranean

By J. W. T. Mason  
(United Press War Expert)  
York, May 20.—Possibility that the German fleet may attempt to use the captured Russian fleet in the Black sea to raid shipping in the Mediterranean is presenting a new naval problem for the allies in Near Eastern waters.  
When the Germans took possession of Russian warships in the Black sea they secured a fleet comprising at least three fully equipped dreadnaughts, with three others partly or wholly constructed; six old battleships and seven cruisers, together with about thirty destroyers, nine submarines and a fair sized flotilla of subsidiary craft. Those vessels were built at Black sea yards for permanent use there. In peace time Russia could not send warships through the Dardanelles and the connecting Turkish waters and there is no other entrance into the Black sea.  
As an ally of Turkey, however, the Germans are now at liberty to make use of Turkish assistance in sending the Black sea fleet into the Mediterranean. The recent attempt of the Germans to run the allies' naval blockade at the mouth of the Dardanelles with the Goeben and the Breslau indicates that the idea of pressing the captured Russian vessels into service for a similar exploit will be certainly considered at Berlin. If the Russian warships succeed in getting into the Mediterranean they could do much damage, momentarily, by running amuck among mercantile shipping, an exploit that would appeal to the German love of war time sensationalism.  
But the fleet is not strong enough to make a successful fight against the allies for any length of time. The warships would probably try to reach the Austrian coast or attempt to re-enter the Dardanelles, and, failing that, would eventually be sent to the bottom or would have to surrender.  
But, the loss of warships would fall on Russia and not on Germany, and for this reason, the project will appeal to German naval officers with the greater force. Against any such exploit is the argument that Black sea fleet's use is wholly to protect the South Russian coast in a war against Turkey. Destruction of the fleet would place Russia in a helpless position in this respect toward the Turks, after the present war is over. Such a condition would not be to Germany's advantage, particularly since the German policy is to attempt to exploit Russia commercially through conciliatory means when peace comes.  
Another reason for hesitation by the German admiralty is the strong possibility that the Russia fleet's attempt to emerge from the Dardanelles might be defeated by the allies. The Goeben and the Breslau failed to make their exit and if the Germans were concerned with a second failure, they already declining prestige in Turkey would be badly shaken. Unquestionably, the allies are strengthening their dreadnaught strength at the Dardanelles and are arranging their naval plans in that area. If the Germans try to come forth a spectacular engagement is certain.

## POSTMASTER GEN. BURLISON REPLIES TO COL. ROOSEVELT

### Says No Publication Inter- fered with Except in Ex- treme Cases

Washington, May 20.—That the public has in some cases complained of Colonel Roosevelt's writings as alleged violations of the espionage act, was the claim of Postmaster General Burlison in a statement published today.  
He added, however, that "no matter published either by Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hearst has come to my attention which in my opinion warranted action by the postoffice department under the espionage act against either of them."  
The complaints of the public against Roosevelt have been perhaps more numerous than "against the Hearst newspapers," said the statement which was brought forth by Colonel Roosevelt's failure to amplify "preliminary charges," made by him against the post office department.  
Following Colonel Roosevelt's charge that Mr. Burlison was using the espionage act for political purposes by punishing certain papers, the postmaster general declares that an article in the Metropolitan magazine entitled "Is America Honest?" is being translated into German, Spanish, Portuguese and the Scandinavian languages and is being spread broadcast throughout Mexico, South America and other countries.  
Approved Only by Roosevelt.  
Mr. Burlison says he has failed to learn of a single patriotic reader, "unless it be Mr. Roosevelt," who approved the publication of the article.  
The postmaster general gives little heed to Mr. Roosevelt's cries against the Hearst papers. He says no matter

## DEPUTY WARDEN BURNS ASKED TO RESIGN JOB

### Elmer White, Fearing Harm From Convicts, Quits After Ten Years Service

There is trouble brewing at the state prison, and some of it is so nearly brewed that it is on tap. Warden Murphy has requested the resignation of Deputy Warden Burns. Burns refuses to resign and threatens to reveal the conditions at the prison that justify his refusal to remove the gun guards from the prison dining room. It seems there is a cage in the dining room in which it was for years the custom to post an armed guard during meal times. When Murphy became warden he stopped this.  
The prisoners are said to be in an ugly mood since Baldwin's escape, and while Warden Murphy was out on the look out for him Burns put the guards in the dining room cage as of old. It is stated he had a tip that the trouble which has been anticipated for some time, would break in the dining room and placed the armed guard as a precaution. When Murphy returned from the hunt and learned of Burns' action he called him on the carpet and finally demanded his resignation. Burns refused to resign.  
Thursday Elmer White, who has been employed at the prison for 10 years, refused to stay inside the prison yard alone. E. A. Slover, former chief of police of Portland, had been working with White in the inner yard, but he being sent away, and White being ordered to serve alone inside the yard, refused and handed over his keys. It is expected that Slover, too, will quit, especially if he is ordered out an auto at Brownsburg, Monday.  
(Continued on page three)

## IRELAND QUIET AFTER ARREST OF MANY AGITATORS

### Great Britain Nips In Bud Prompt Action Pro-Ger- man Revolution

Dublin, May 20.—Quiet prevails throughout Ireland today.  
With the exception of the shooting of Ted O'Driscoll at Skibbereen when he resisted arrest Saturday, there has been no bloodshed in connection with the suppression of the alleged Sinn Fein revolutionary plot.  
It is estimated that 150 Sinn Feiners have been arrested.  
Four American labor delegates have arrived here, including E. O. McCormick. Their visit will be short.  
The people of Dublin went about their work as usual today.  
Saturday and Sunday were sunshiny and trains were packed with golfers and fishermen going to the country.  
Field Marshal French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, opening the Whitsun-Hill fair, said it was too bad that it could not be opened under the auspices of an allied victory.  
A Sinn Fein committee named just before Devalera's arrest is now controlling that organization. The body calls itself "the suppressed committee."  
Arrests Are Numerous.  
London, May 20.—With the number of Sinn Feiners under arrest in various parts of Ireland estimated at from 100 to 500 today and the situation apparently well in hand, it came to light that the German government has intrigued for an Irish rebellion ever since the war began.  
Even after failure of the plot instigated by Sir Roger Casement, Chatterton Hill, a renegade Irish editor, financed by Germany, published in Prussia a magazine to aid propaganda for an Irish republic.  
St. John Gaffney, discharged United States consul to Germany, is alleged to

## PROMINENT SINN FEINERS ARE NOW IN PRISON

### Scat of Trouble Is Definitely Located in Germany Where Plot Was Financed

(Continued on page seven)

## RYAN LEADING FOR STATE TREASURER BY ONE HUNDRED VOTES

### Race for Supreme Justice Also Close with Jobs in Leading Place

Portland, Or., May 20.—The race for the republican nomination for state treasurer had reached the exciting stage as returns from Friday's primary continued to come in this afternoon.  
T. F. Ryan, Multnomah county, continued to lead O. P. Hoff, but by a scant 100 votes.  
Ryan had counted 15,868 to 15,268 for Hoff.  
William Adams was a good third with 14,393.  
The race for the supreme court also was a good one. Charles A. Johns was leading with 23,547. Percy R. Kelly came next with 21,747, while John S. Cole was third with 20,211.  
Other republican nominations had been settled by returns available as early as Saturday noon. Senator McNary led Stanfield for the senatorial nomination this afternoon, 48,681 to 28,162. Governor Withycombe had counted 31,023 votes to 17,981 for Olcott and 14,061 for Simpson.  
Williams led Dennis for republicans national committee man by 15,660 votes.  
All the returns were on the basis of 14 counties complete, including Multnomah and nearly complete returns from the other counties.  
BILLY SUNDAY DONATES  
Chicago, May 20.—Billy Sunday expected today to hand a check for \$55,000 to the Pacific Garden Mission here. The sum was the first offering given him Sunday at the close of a ten weeks campaign. Sunday was converted at the mission twenty years ago.  
Billy's Chicago score stood: trail bitters 49,165; attendance, 1,200,000; expenses \$135,000.

## 16 DEAD 29 WOUNDED TODAY'S CASUALTIES, ONE FROM SEATTLE

### Of the 29 Wounded 27 Are Classed As Severe and Two Slight

Washington, May 20.—Forty five casualties were reported by General Pershing in a list made public today. It included seven killed in action; one dead of wounds; one dead of accident; seven from disease; twenty seven severely wounded and two slightly wounded.  
Killed in Action  
Captain Harry D. Buckwalter, Royersford, Pa.  
Corporals George G. Burgess, York, Pa.  
Hanford L. Melehi, Leo, Ind.  
Privates James A. Blake, New York city.  
Peter Kurasko, Dickinson, N. D.  
Frederick W. Lampana, Red Oak, Iowa.  
Allen R. Moore, Fitzhite, Va.  
Died of Wounds  
Sergeant Gerald S. Patten, 1818 East Prospect street, Seattle, Wash.  
Died From Accident  
Private Zoltis Diseroll, Mount Carmel, Pa.  
Died of Disease  
Privates Walter Egington, Lockport, N. Y.  
Eugene Franchette, Santa Clara, Italy.  
Lester M. Gore, Varysburg, N. Y.  
Robert Jackson, Rawinson, Ark.  
(Continued on page two)

## SENATOR SMOOT NOT ENTIRELY PLEASED BY HUGHES' SELECTION

### Objects to Praise of Investi- gator Being Inserted in Congressional Record

Washington, May 20.—New proposals submitted today by members of the senate military committee delayed final action on the compromise in the fight between administration forces and advocates of a senate aircraft inquiry.  
Senator Thompson indicated the new plan submitted was not entirely acceptable in view of the president's attitude.  
Thomas had a brush with Senator Smoot, republican, and a member of Thompson's committee, over inserting in the congressional record a long article praising Charles E. Hughes' qualifications as an investigator. Smoot objected to inserting it.  
"The senator's objection seems to confirm reports that the appointment of Judge Hughes does not meet with the approval of his republican friends in the senate," said Thompson.  
"It was a very remarkable appointment," replied Smoot.  
Thompson finally overrode Smoot's objection and the article on Hughes went in.  
Meantime a considerable shakeup, including some suspensions in the aircraft service, was understood to be in the making at the war department.  
The suspensions were reported to be the result of a plan to take the men out while their records are being  
(Continued on page four)

## American Prisoners In Austrian Camps

Washington, May 20.—The royal Prussian war minister has reported an additional list of ten American prisoners of war interned at prison camps in Germany, the war department announced today.  
The ten are: Jaq De Laffar, seaman, interned at Camp Aachen. No emergency address.  
Herachel MaKee, sergeant, Indianapolis, Ind., interned at Camp Landshut.  
Antone Oken, captain of the ship Ensore, of 1130 Ocean avenue, Oakland, Cal., interned at Camp Karlsruhe, with the following:  
Hilmar B. Richardson, first officer of the Ensore, Willapa, Wash.; Second Mate Colstad, of the ship John H. Kirby, New York; Edward Moore, chief of the John H. Kirby, Bearsport, Me.; Captain John Arnold Bloem of the John H. Kirby, New York, and First Officer Matthew W. Buckard of the Beluga of San Francisco and Robert D. Tudgett, captain of the Winslow 1208 Willow street Alameda, Cal., and at Camp Tuelch, West Prussia, Christian Borenson, private, Verona, Mont.  
WILSON RETURNS HOME  
Washington, May 20.—President Wilson returned from New York this morning greatly rested by the trip. So thoroughly did the president enjoy himself that he has decided to take several more week end trips.

## PRESIDENT OPENS RED CROSS DRIVE IN NEW YORK CITY

### Delivers Address to Great Crowd in Metropolitan Opera House

Metropolitan Opera House, New York May 19.—Branding all German peace proposals as "insincere," President Wilson, last night, called upon America to make war to the utmost limit of its resources and manpower.  
The war must be won "greatly and worthily," he said. There must be no limit to the size of the American army. Every ship must be used, laden to capacity.  
To a great throng which packed the theatre that he was postponing his appeal to America for a hundred million Red Cross dollars.  
The president arrived at the theatre at 8:35 o'clock, following dinner at the home of Colonel E. M. House, with Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson.  
His appearance on the platform was greeted by wild applause from 4000 people who jammed the theatre. For hours before he arrived thousands clamored for admission at the theatre doors.  
Cleveland H. Dodge, introducing the president said: "He is spokesman of all the great spiritual forces of the world."  
"I have not come here tonight to review the work of the Red Cross," the  
(Continued on page three)

## MARCH FOR CHIEF OF STAFF SUCCEEDS GENERAL T. H. BLISS

### Rise of New Head of Army Organization Has Been Most Remarkable

By Carl D. Groat  
(Capital Journal Special Service)  
Washington, May 20.—President Wilson this week will name Major General Peyton C. March, a full general and chief of staff.  
General Tasker H. Bliss, now chief of staff and American representative on the Versailles council, will become a brevet general.  
These important changes mean vastly more than merely the honor to March of wearing the rare insignia—four shoulder stars; they spell the removal of restrictions on him as acting chief which he encountered because some other major generals outranked him.  
The change was decided today following Secretary of War Baker's consultation with senators Saturday, at the war council session. Sounding out their sentiments he found that March's nomination will undoubtedly pass the senate quickly and without any opposition.  
Baker was told the senate thinks very well of March, who has demonstrated in his brief tenure as acting chief that he is a "live wire," with no respect for red tape and with a hearty hatred for delay or inaction.  
For March the change is momentous. Coming in from his post of artillery chief with General Pershing, he found that he was balked—either consciously or unconsciously—by the seniority rule and that major generals who outranked him, some times stood in his path.  
Military men of discernment have told the United States that the situation thus created was impossible. They predicted March would make good, but he said it could come about only if he were given the full general's rank and the title of chief of staff instead of "acting."  
March's record here is one of startling achievements, despite obstacles. To him, perhaps more than to any other single man, is due the credit of increasing ship facilities so that the speeding up of American troop movements could be accomplished. When he returned from Europe, he called in war leaders and read them the dictum that there must be more ships. Inspiring them to great effort he also cast about himself to improve the situation. Appointment of Major General Goethals as chief of transportation, supplies and traffic was an outcome of this problem, and between the two men systems of economy of space were developed and ships were picked up from unexpected quarters of the globe. Goethals and March are fast friends and are working in the closest harmony.  
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## LUFFBERRY DIES IN AERIAL BATTLE OVER OWN LINES

### Daring Aviator Struck by Machine Gun Bullet and Falls to Ground

Washington, May 20.—Quiet prevailed along the American front except for aerial activity yesterday. General Pershing reported today. Two enemy machines were brought down.  
The statement follows:  
"Section A—Aside from the activities of the air forces on both sides the day was quiet at all points occupied by our troops. Our aviators brought down two hostile machines.  
"Section B—Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Private Henry Johnson and Private Robert, while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by the German raiding party, estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups attacking at once from flank and rear.  
"Both men fought bravely in hand to hand encounters, one resorting to the use of the bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.  
"Attention is drawn to the fact that the two colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing by their bravery the capture of any of our men. Three of our men were wounded and the wounds in two cases were slight.  
"Major Luffberry was killed in flight during which he had been in combat. He was seen to fall from his machine, which fell a short distance from him. He was possibly wounded or dead before he fell. Earlier reports stated that he was, an  
(Continued on page four)

## AMERICAN PRIVATES PRAISED FOR COURAGE

### Several Instances of Desper- ate Fighting Given by Official Report

(Continued on page four)

## PRESIDENT WILSON IS CONCERNED FOR RUSSIA

### Will Set Up Definite Cam- paign to Thwart Ger- many's Plans There

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson is set up on a definite campaign to thwart Germany's intention to subjugate Russia—and eventually use her peoples against the allies.  
While there is scant belief among American and allied military men that Russia could organize any effective fighting force in less than two years, increasing confidence is felt here that she can and must be saved from German domination.  
The president's address in New York emphasized that any hope that Germany might have of getting peace, in the west at the expense of Russia or other Slavic peoples in the east, is futile.  
When the president first took this stand after the bolsheviks drew Russia out of the war, his position was not enthusiastically concurred in by the other allies.  
Today, however, the president's attitude is regarded by them all as right. And as America's military position in France strengthens—it will not be very long before there are more American troops than British in the west—so will her diplomacy command added attention.  
This is held to signify that the Russian democracy is to be safeguarded unless it joins in the war on the side of Germany.  
Some foreign diplomats here, however believe that only a miracle can save Russia from the clutches of Prussian rule, unless allied intervention is made soon. While chaos reigns in Russia the Germans are gradually restoring law and order and may ultimately gain the favor of the Russian people, these diplomats fear.  
After quieting and winning the Russian people, Germany could compel them to work in German munitions factories so that many thousands of German workers may be released for military service.