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THE BATTLE OF THE

(Continued from page one)

whom favored the exploitation of the Russian success and a policy of conciliation towards the Allies on the western front. To secure a general public sanction for the offensive a publicity campaign was undertaken in the German press which had to be continued for months, involving the repeated postponement of the offensive, before a sufficient unanimity could be secured. Throughout this period of delay, however, the military preparations were pushed to the extreme degree.

Ground Chosen for the Attack

In the preparation for the offensive Ludendorff copied Hindenburg entirely and the strategic plans were largely his. The ground chosen for the "Battle of the Emperor" was that of the vast plain extending before St. Quentin which had been prepared for the decisive battle of the war precisely a year previous, when the Germans fell back to the Hindenburg line. The entire plain previous to and during the German retreat, was denuded of every house, tree and obstacle that might offer the slightest shelter to the enemy's armies or obstruct the fullest view from the heights behind St. Quentin. Only an occasional solitary tree was left standing the location of which being known to the Germans, was intended to enable them to regulate their artillery fire with the most precise and deadly effects.

Plans For The Offensive.

The ground thus chosen in addition to the preparation mentioned above present several advantages of the highest importance. It was here that the British and French fronts met, a junction of this kind being always a weak point in any front. The piercing of the Western front at this point would permit the German armies to penetrate immediately into the Valley of the Oise, which constitutes the natural grand route for a march on Paris. In addition, the piercing of the line at this point would force the British to retreat towards their bases to the southwest decreasing immensely the possibility of the French maintaining contact with the British.

German Concentrations.

To render the success of this plan possible, two other elements were counted on besides the immense concentrations of infantry and artillery rendered possible by the practical elimination of both Russian and Rumanian fronts, and by temporary elimination of an Italian menace. These two elements were those of surprise and demoralization. To attain the former, Ludendorff first undertook the series of attacks along the entire French front during the months of January, February and March, for the purpose of deceiving the French as to the real point of attack. For the same reason the concentration of troops was made at several different points far behind the lines, but in such a manner as to make it possible for them to be brought up equally quick for an attack either at Verdun, in the Champagne,

at Cambrai, or in the Artois or in Flanders. For the purpose of demoralization the German imperial staff began, a few nights before the beginning of the offensive, a long series of air raids, not only on Paris but on all the large cities just back of the front, followed by the bombardment of Paris with long range guns.

German Maneuvering and Effectives.

Ludendorff on March 21 launched on the British front two grand attacks, one involving 15 divisions (180,000 men) which attacked in a southerly direction between the North Canal and the Senne river, while the second one, in which 24 divisions (288,000 men) participated, attacked in a westerly direction between Gouzeaucourt and La Fere. The two attacks had their hinge at Maroeuil which was held by two reserve divisions. Of the 40 divisions thus engaged, fifteen was the number that originally held these two sectors, leaving a total of 25 new divisions which the Germans threw into the offensive.

German Armies Engaged.

Three German armies took part in the original attack. These, from the north to the south were the Seventeenth, under Gen. Otto von Below, the Second, under Gen. von der Marwitz, belonging to the group of armies under the command of the Bavarian crown prince, and the Eighteenth, under the command of Gen. von Hutier, the conqueror of Riga, and which was a part of the group of armies under the command of the German crown prince. Altogether the three armies had a total of about seventy divisions (840,000 men) of which about fifty were in the front line and twenty in reserve.

Quality of Divisions Engaged.

From the very outset the flower of the German army was engaged in the big battle. Between March 21 and April 1, the Germans engaged a total value of 90 (1,080,000 men) divisions of which forty to fifty were at all times in the battle line. As the front over which the attack was made was ordinarily held by only 15 divisions, this leaves 75 divisions brought up and thrown into the attack. A few of these latter divisions were already in reserve, but the remainder were hurried up from Flanders, Lille, Champagne, Verdun, the West and even from Alsace.

Prussian Troops In Force.

As it unquestionably was intended that the battle should be decisive, most astonishing percentage of Prussian troops was engaged, without doubt for the purpose of impressing the world with the importance of Prussia in the German confederation. At the beginning of the offensive 72 per cent of the troops engaged consisted of Prussian divisions. Following the heavy losses sustained and the necessity of relieving worn out divisions, this percentage diminished first to 60 per cent on March 28, and then to 60 per cent on April 1. It is still declining. Besides the Prussian troops, all of the best divisions of Hesse, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden have also been engaged.

Plans And Concentration.

General von Hutier, conqueror of Riga was counted upon to execute very much the same maneuver on the western front that he had on the eastern. He was to cross the Oise in the same manner as he did the Duna. Concentration for the attack took place only a few days before it was launched, the troops being brought up largely by forced night marches, in order to conceal their presence from enemy airplanes. The 113th German division, for example, by four night marches arrived at Bellecourt from Wassigny. The Twenty-seventh division, which was disembarked in the vicinity of Cambrai, is known to have marched 32 kilometers (20 miles) during the night of March 20-21, entering action at 5 in the morning.

Artillery Preparation.

So great was the importance which the Germans attached to the secret arrival of their troops on the battle line, that the artillery preparation which lasted for a few hours, was begun at 4:30 o'clock on the morning of March 21, while the troops that were to be engaged in the attack were still on the march towards the front. Following an extremely intense and violent artillery preparation, including barrages in which a large proportion of gas shells was used, dense concentrated fire on the enemy's battery zone, and heavy fire on all the routes leading up to the English front and the zones in the rear, the first progression of infantry was made at 9:45 on the morning of March 21. The infantry leaped from the trenches in several successive waves, the first wave being ordered to attain its objective absolutely regardless of loss, and without stopping to wipe out machine-gun nests or centers of resistance in its rear. As soon as the infantry

was installed on the objective assigned to it, it had orders to open a barrage with machine guns and rifles at a distance of 2,000 yards ahead, with a degree of intensity calculated to paralyze the enemy and wipe out its reserves. The second wave of assault in the meantime was to dash over the heads of the first wave, to the conquest of the second objective. This method was to be continued indefinitely, the advancing troops being accompanied by light artillery and mounted trench mortars.

Formation of German Battle Front

For the purpose of producing an absolutely irresistible shock that would carry them through the enemy's lines and permit them to engage in a big open, decisive battle in the rear, the Germans employed a density of troops, not only facing the enemy, but extending to a degree of depth rearwards never before attained. Of the fifty divisions engaged each attacked on a front of one mile usually with three regiments of men massed elbow to elbow, although in some cases only two regiments were in the front line, with one regiment in the rear. Each division was sustained by its own artillery, consisting of 12 batteries of field guns and six batteries of heavy artillery of 210-millimeter caliber. Each regiment usually fought with it three battalions placed one behind the other. Each battalion had likewise a massive depth formation, the first wave consisting of two companies with six light machine-guns; the second wave at 100 yards behind being supported by heavy machine-guns; while the third wave at 200 to 300 yards in the rear was supported by mounted trench mortars. The mounted trench mortars were apparently designed for fighting the tanks by shooting torpedoes directly into them. The troops carried with them six days provisions.

German Losses.

From the very moment of the attack, the Germans sustained losses that obliged them to recognize in their official communique of March 23, that "our losses have remained within the normal limit. In certain places where particularly violent combats have taken place, our losses have been heavier." From prisoners and other sources it has been established, as examples of the German losses, that by March 23 the effectives of the First division of the Prussian Guard had been reduced to an average of 40 men per company. The 64th division at that date had lost 800 men, the 45th Reserve division had lost 40 per cent of its effectives, and the 5th division 50 per cent. The 1st Reserve division of the Guard lost 32 officers. The 2d battalion of the 234th division was completely annihilated at Boisdeux-Saint-Marc. The 1st battalion of the 140th division was reduced the first day to 94 men, 15 underofficers and 3 officers. Similar figures have been officially established for scores of other units engaged.

First Day of The Battle

Following a bombardment which began at 4:30 on the morning of March 21, the Germans leaped to the assault

Capital Union, I. T. U. to Hold Memorial Service

Salem Printers will have memorial services at their lot in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, on Sunday, May 26 at 2:30 p. m.

Salem Typographical Union has up on its roll the names of nineteen former members who have passed away, several being buried where the services will take place tomorrow. The following program has been announced:

Hymn—Abide With Me, by Leslie M. E. church quartet.

Prayer—Rev. H. N. Aldrich.

Memorial Address—Rev. J. W. Perkins.

Hymn—Nearer My God to Thee, by Leslie M. E. church quartet.

Benediction.

Members and friends are requested to meet at Labor hall on Court street at 2 o'clock, sharp, Sunday afternoon from which place departure will be made to the cemetery.

at 9:45, their double attack extending over a front of 80 kilometers, between the Oise, near LaFere, and the Senne near Croisilles. On the front thus attacked, the British had two armies, the northern being the Third, under Gen. Lyng, and the southern being the Fifth under Gen. Gough. The progression of the joint attack was unequal, Byng's army succeeding in sustaining the shock, while Gough's army was thrown back on the Crozat canal, between Saint Simon and Tergnier, which was captured by the Germans.

Morning of the Second Day.

Following the initial success, the Germans remained quiet during the night of the 21st, while re-organizing their divisions and preparing their second attack against points in the British line which had shown weakness. The battle was resumed on the morning of the 22d, in the presence of the Kaiser himself. This time von Below's army to the north met with a greater degree of success, capturing the heights about Croisilles, penetrating into the British second position, while in liaison with von der Marwitz's army at its left, the British second and third positions were attained through capture of Gouzeaucourt, Heudencourt, Villers-Bucourt, Roisel, Epely and Vermand, forcing evacuation of the Cambrai salient. In the meantime Von Hutier's army, which was conducting the southern attack, penetrated the British third division, crossed the Crozat canal, and forced the passage of the Oise west of LaFere.

French Armies Intervene.

During the afternoon of the 22d, in the face of this situation south of the Somme, a French army was ordered forward to relieve the British divisions engaged at the extreme end of their broken line, and keep up the liaison between the French and the British armies. The result of this intervention was noticeable almost immediately. During the 23d, the various advancing German armies were marching with the unmistakable intention of filtering into the valley of the Oise as quickly as possible. From the moment they encountered the determined French resistance, they were forced one after another to change their direction toward the west.

Battle of Noyon.

The most desperate fighting followed for two succeeding days, the main object of the French being to retard the German advance at all cost. To this end Noyon, after being defended for a time, was abandoned, and the French retired back of the city, where, taking up their positions on Mount Renaud, they were able definitely to check on March 25, any further advance of the Germans into the Valley of the Oise and force them to change their advance to the direction of Montdidier. Despite the fiercest fighting since the possession of Mount Renaud, this position, which forms the pivot of the French lines, has remained in allied possession barring completely the route to Paris.

Battle of Montdidier.

In the meantime the British army, which after being thrown back from St. Quentin had been able to maintain itself on the Somme, was forced on the morning of the 24th to fall back in the direction of Roye and Neale which were successively lost, until finally on March 27 the Allied line crossed the Aisne between Roye and Montdidier. By quick marches the Germans again endeavored to break the British and French line at their point of juncture, but the allies fighting with their backs to the wall, sacrificing Montdidier but keeping up their contact were able on March 28 by a magnificent counter-attack to throw the Germans back from the villages they had taken east of Montdidier and definitely establish a line which all succeeding attacks of the Germans have failed to weaken.

Battle for Arras and Amiens.

In the meantime north of the Somme, between Peronne and Arras, a second terrific battle was in progress with Arras and Amiens for its objectives and with the Third British army defending them. Progress was made by the Germans, but in the end here too they were finally checked.

German Tactics.

Immediately there were put into effect by the Germans tactics which it has since been established as planned to characterize the German offensive throughout. This provides that the moment one of their drives is checked at any point, it is to be abandoned temporarily and a new drive started in a new sector. This is for the purpose, first, of avoiding useless losses, and, secondly, of engaging the British and French armies on such an extended front that all of their reserves will be called into action, rendering it possible for the Germans at the last moment to strike a decisive blow at any favorable point that may develop.

Battle for the Northern Points.

With the checking of the German drive both north and south of the Somme, this operation, in accordance with the above tactics, was temporarily abandoned, and a fresh drive started north and south of Arras, with the French channel ports as the ultimate objectives. After more than a week of fiercest fighting, hardly had the Allies begun successfully to check this drive, than unmistakable signs became apparent of preparations on the

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MAKING HOT BREAD ALLOW USE OF MORE SUBSTITUTES

Patriotic People Can Save Wheat Flour by Serving Muffins, Biscuit, Etc.

Many patriotic people are trying to use no wheat until after the new harvest. A minimum of wheat flour will be used if the housewife makes hot breads—muffins, biscuits, waffles and pancakes—instead of yeast bread. Wheat breads must have wheat flour to stand up under the handling necessary.

Miss Roma Huntington Stoner, in charge of the bread laboratories in the home economics department, the University of Washington, has been experimenting with hot bread recipes that use 75 and 100 per cent substitute flour. The following have been thoroughly tested:

Rice Corn Griddle Cakes

1 cup rice flour, 1 cup corn flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 egg, 1 1/2 cups milk.

Milo Maize Griddle Cakes

1 1/2 cup milo maize, 1/2 cup wheat flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 1/2 teaspoons melted fat, 3 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, 1 1/2 cup milk.

Milo Maize Sour Milk Griddle Cakes

2 cups sour milk or buttermilk, 1/2 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon syrup, 1 1/2 cup milo maize, 1 tablespoon melted fat.

Barley Griddle Cakes

1 pint sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon syrup, 1 1/2 cup barley flour, 2 1/2 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoon fat melted.

Rice Waffles

1 cup milk, 2 eggs, separated, 1 tablespoon syrup, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 1/4 cup rice flour, 1/2 cup oat flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoon melted fat.

Barley Potato Waffles

2 1/2 cup barley flour, 2 1/2 cup mashed potato, 1 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoon syrup, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs, separated, 3 tablespoon melted fat, 1 cup milk.

Barley Waffles

1 cup milk, 2 eggs separated, 1 tablespoon syrup, 1 1/4 teaspoon salt, 2 cups barley flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted fat.

Rice Muffins

1 3/4 cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 1/4 cups milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add boiled rice and milk; mix well. Add melted shortening and bake in greased muffin tins in moderate oven 30 minutes.

Buckwheat Muffins.

1 1/2 cup buckwheat flour, 3 1/4 cup buckwheat flour, 3 1/4 cup flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 cup corn sirup, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk (more or less as needed to make a drop batter), 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 1/8 teaspoon soda, 1 egg. Mix and sift dry ingredients add milk and melted shortening and beat until smooth. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot over 20 to 25 minutes.

Oatmeal Biscuits.

1 1/2 cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoon sugar, 1 1-3 cooked oatmeal (or uncooked rolled oats), 5 tablespoons shortening, 2 1/2 cup water or milk. Sift the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Add oatmeal melted shortening, and enough water or milk to make a soft dough. Roll out thin on floured board. Cut with biscuit cutter and bake in a greased pan in a moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes.

Potato Biscuit

1 cup white flour, 3 1/4 cup corn meal, 1/2 cup mashed potatoes, 1/2 cup milk or enough to make a soft dough, 1 tablespoon fat, 5 teaspoons baking powder, 3 1/4 teaspoons salt. Make as any baking powder biscuit.

Barley Biscuits

2 cups barley flour, 5 teaspoons baking powder, 4 tablespoons fat, 3 1/4 teaspoon salt. Enough milk to make a soft dough. Sift the dry ingredients together, work in the fat and add the milk. Cut into shape and bake as other biscuits.

Corn Meal Wheat Biscuit.

1 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup corn meal (white), 3 1/4 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 4 tablespoons fat, enough milk to make a soft dough. Less flour and more corn meal can be used if desired. Proceed as for any biscuit.

Liberty Cake.

1/2 cup solid fat, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup corn sirup, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 2 tea-

spoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon flavoring, 1 1/4 cups mixed flour. The flour used in this cake may be one-third rice flour, one-third barley flour and one-third wheat flour; or one-third rye flour one-third rye flour and one-third barley flour; or one-third buckwheat flour, and one-third rye flour. Combine as for any other cake. Bake in loaf in moderate oven.

Spice Potato Cake.

3 tablespoons solid fat, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons corn sirup, 1 table spoon water, 1/2 cup cold left-over mashed potatoes, 3 tablespoons chocolate or cocoa, 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup corn starch, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 1/8 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/2 cup raisins, 1 egg yolk, 1 egg white beaten stiff. Mix the dry ingredients, cream the sugar and fat. Add the corn sirup, water egg yolk, and mashed potato. Flour the rasins with a portion of the flour. Combine the ingredients, beat well, fold in the egg white, and pour into a greased pan. Bake in a loaf for 45 minutes.

MRS. HANNAH STEINBACH DIES

After a very short illness of but a few days, Mrs. Hannah Steinbach, passed to the great beyond Thursday afternoon. Death was due to an acute attack of rheumatism of the heart. Deceased had been in her usual health until Tuesday, though a sufferer from rheumatism at times.

Funeral services were held in the Congregational church Sunday afternoon at 2:30, conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. E. Long; interment in the Hubbard cemetery. The floral offerings were many.

Hannah Stauffer was born in Bethel, Mo., February 24, 1849. In 1855 she crossed the plains with the company that settled in Willapa, Washington Territory, where she resided for fifteen years; was married to Jacob Steinbach at Auburn, Sept. 3, 1876, and came to Hubbard in 1878, where she resided until her death. She was a widow twenty three years, sharing the home of her daughter, Mrs. Augusta Miller at the time of her death. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Augusta Miller and grandson, Roy Leon Miller one brother, John Stauffer, and four sisters, Mrs. Carrie Warner, Mrs. Louise Yogh, Miss Mary Stauffer, Mrs. William Wolfer, all of Hubbard.—Hubbard Enterprise.

STAYTON AUXILIARY.

Miss Wilma Ware accompanied by Mesdames Lee Tate, W. A. Cladek and C. E. Daugherty motored to Salem Wednesday in the Ware car. They took down 20 sweaters and 24 pair of socks, the result of two weeks work of the Red Cross Knitters.

One of the girl knitters deserving of special mention is Mary Tate who in addition to her school work knitted a sweater in one week in the evenings, her example might well be emulated by others.—Mail.

News that "the makin's" are to be included in American soldier rationics ought to stimulate recruiting a little.

ARMY SHOES

Just received a large shipment of Herman's Army Shoes; all sizes.

These are the original Army Shoes, for comfort and wearing qualities—try a pair.

These Shoes take a fine polish and look neat.

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