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WHO ORDERED THIS WEATHER?


FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 128

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918

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THRUST TOWARD PARIS CHECKED—ADVANCE AT ALL POINTS SLOWS UP

Stubborn Resistance and Heroic Defense of Every Foot of Ground Halts German Drive—Having One Supreme Commander Proves of Inestimable Value—Objective of Enemy Is the Marne and Fierce Fighting Is On Center of the Front in That Sector

By Ed L. Keenan
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, May 31.—Thanks to the most stubborn resistance offered by the allies, heroic defense of every inch of ground yielded to the enemy and the maintenance of the closest coordination between the French and British forces, the German thrust towards Paris in the Soissons-Rheims sector has undoubtedly been checked, even if it has not yet been definitely stopped.
The allied troops are falling back slowly and in orderly fashion and their reserves are increasing the support given the hard-pressed front line troops at critical points. Developments of the past 24 hours have brilliantly demonstrated the value of the idea of a supreme allied commander, which Premier Lloyd George long insisted upon and finally accomplished in the face of determined opposition in certain British military quarters.
The British press and public were more optimistic today than at any time since Monday. There is not the slightest criticism of the French retirement. The overwhelming numerical superiority of the enemy forces and the gallantry and cool headedness of the French defenders are fully appreciated here. Likewise, General Foch's refusal to be stampeded into withdrawing the bulk of his forces from the northern front is commented upon with approval. The forcing of such a move, it is pointed out, was certainly one of the enemy's principal purposes in planning the present drive. If Foch should fall into such a trap, it is declared, the Aisne advance would become merely subsidiary.

Trying to Reach the Marne
London, May 31.—The German drive in the Aisne region is now centered in an effort to reach the Marne river, it is indicated in the night official statements.
Checked on the wings, the enemy is striving desperately to push the allies back in the center, where strong French reserves are being concentrated.
The Germans are now within six miles of the famous river, perhaps nearer. The French communicate admitted the loss of Pere-en-Tardenois and Vesilly. The former is eight miles from the river and the latter six.
"To the south of Pere-en-Tardenois we are fighting our way toward the Marne," the German war office declared.
Just how far south of Pere-en-Tardenois the enemy has progressed was revealed in neither the French nor German statements.
The Berlin communique claimed a total of 35,000 prisoners taken in the present phase of the offensive, together with a large amount of material, including ammunition, provisions, railway trains and an aerodrome full of airplanes.
On the right flank, the Germans now occupy La Neuville and Betheny, north of Rheims, and have thrown a semi-circle about that city, being within two miles on the east, north and west.
On the left wing, the French still claimed to hold the western outskirts of Soissons, although the Germans pushed forward about a mile and a half north of that city, straightening the line so it runs straight north and south between Coucy-le-Chateau and Soissons.
The Aisne battle front now apparently stretches from Coucy-le-Chateau southward through Juvisy and Soissons to Hartennes, southeastward through Reuennax to Pere-en-Tardenois, eastward to Vesilly, northeastward to Bronille, eastward to Thillois, northeastward through Chamigny to La Neuville and eastward to Betheny.
On the Flanders front, the French improved their positions east of Diksbusch lake by a local operation last night.
(Continued on page three)

STREAMS OF REFUGEES FLEE FROM HUN INVASION

Roads Filled With the Homeless Seeking Safety Among Their People
By Henry Wood
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the French Armies in the Field May 31.—From every point of the sixty mile battle front between Rheims and Soissons streams of refugees today poured down roads leading to central France—fleeing the Hun invasion.
Late last night, when I returned from the fighting line where the homes of these people are being engulfed, the highways were bordered with the bivouacs of fugitives. For miles and miles the rolling countryside was all a flicker with tiny camp fires of the refugees. On their weary march to God knows where they carried for rest wherever night found them, sleeping beneath vehicles; the lucky ones who had thought to bring a little food, cooking and eating it under the stars.
The streams of fleeing humanity made a pitiful spectacle. Each road seemed to have its own particular caravan and the whole scene resembled the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, as it is described in the Bible.
Every conceivable vehicle was in use, from huge towed wheeled French farm wagons, hauled by oxen, to baby carriages. These cars are capable of transporting the effects of an entire household.
On top of the piles of goods on some of these wagons I saw groups of old women sitting, with babies among them, some of the children clutching pet goats and chickens.
In line with these farm bories, we saw buggies, decrepit cabs, smart traps and dog carts, even automobiles and between them and flanking them placed the less fortunate families who had to march on foot, carrying their sole possessions in wheelbarrows and baby carriages and hand carts.
And there were some folk still poorer, whose only possessions were what they were able to carry on their backs. Sometimes the luggage which these wanderers bore on their shoulders were topped off by a sick baby, tied firmly to the handle of household effects.
Intermingled with the human caravan and the whole scene resembled the

GEN. FOCH HOLDS GERMAN ADVANCE AND PLAYS HIS OWN GAME

Refuses to Hurl Reserves Into Fight Until Proper Time Arrives
By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert)
New York, May 31.—General Foch is holding the German advance on both flanks, while Von Hindenburg continues to move forward slowly in the center. There is thus being created a dangerous salient that will compel the Germans to protect their newly lengthened lines by an unusually large number of troops, which they can ill afford.
Re-establishment of the French front protecting Rheims and the continued holding of the outlets from Soissons by French units are the most important developments of the past 24 hours. The Germans must secure full possession of Soissons, and especially Rheims, with their immediate environs, if Von Hindenburg is to find any reasonable degree of security for his new line. As long as General Foch can hold his present positions on these wings, the Germans must rest very uneasily.
Von Hindenburg's advance northwest of Soissons is not in immediate relationship with the Marne offensive. It is a new local drive along a front of not more than five miles and is 25 miles north of the German wedge moving toward the Marne. A German success northwest of Soissons, beyond Blerancourt and Epagny, would carry Von Hindenburg in the direction of Compiegne.
At Compiegne the Aisne flows into the Oise river, which later runs southward to the Seine and to Paris. If Von Hindenburg can reach Compiegne he will be in a favorable position to secure possession of the Aisne west of Soissons for a new defensive line. This is probably the ultimate strategic purpose of the Epagny movement.
The situation now facing General Foch in his essential strategy, is the same as that which he met during the Picardy-Flanders offensive. He can stop the German advance any time he desires, by throwing in the major part of his reserves and the American troops now in France. But, to do this, would be to play Von Hindenburg's game. It would mean accepting an offensive battle on Von Hindenburg's terms. This is what General Foch is trying to avoid.
The loss of ground is unimportant, compared with avoiding submission to Von Hindenburg's own plans of campaign. In this respect, which is the most important from the standpoint of democracy's ultimate victory, events are progressing satisfactorily.

What the Allies Did On Corpus Christi Day

Strictly observed their promise to the pope, made at the request of the German archbishop of Cologne, not to bomb German cities outside the war zone on this religious holiday.
Shelled Paris with long range guns, killing eighteen persons. One shell struck a church.
Attempted an air raid on Paris. On being driven off by an aerial barrage, they dropped bombs outside the city.
Bombed a British hospital, killing a large number of nurses attendants and wounded, after dropping flares so as to plainly reveal their targets.
Attacked three hospitals in the rear of the American areas in Picardy on Corpus Christi eve dropping bombs and pouring gun fire into the tents.
LAUNCHED IN 16 DAYS
San Francisco, May 31.—The destroyer Wadswell will be launched tomorrow at Mare Island navy yard, just 16 days and 10 hours after the keel was laid. This will establish a world record.
The keel was laid on the morning of May 15. Since then the crews of the most highly skilled workmen have rushed construction day and night with the definite purpose of hanging up a record for other yards to shoot at.
HANG ON TO HOLIDAY
San Francisco, May 31.—If the San Francisco Metal Trades Council follows the lead of the Portland council in voluntarily giving up the Saturday half holiday, it will not be without a lot of opposition. This was indicated today when members of the Metal Trades Council were questioned about the introduction of the resolution here.
None cared to be quoted directly on the subject, but each one declared it would be foolish to give away that which they have fought for so long.

PERSHING REPORTS SIXTY CASUALTIES 15 KILLED IN ACTION

Of the Sixty 36 Are in the Death Column, 15 Severely Wounded
Washington, May 31.—Sixty American casualties were reported by General Pershing today, divided as follows: fifteen killed in action; six dead of wounds; eleven killed in accidents; four from disease; fifteen severely wounded; eight slightly wounded and one missing in action.
The list follows:
Killed in action: Wagoner Chick H. Campbell, Pittsburg, Kan.
Privates George M. Abney, Mineola, Texas.
Stanley Belen, New York.
Robert L. Bolan, Sallilo, Miss.
Ira D. Cochran, Protection, Ga.
Frank Colon, Aberdeen, S. D.
Kenneth Edward Counter, Alden, Minn.
Francis E. Dyer, Lake Arthur, La.
Donald Gregg, Houston Heights, Tex.
Carl J. Martinson, Stanley, Wis.
Clarence L. Massey, Columbus, Ga.
George E. Mooney, Glasgow, Mont.
Frank A. Murray, Nunda, N. Y.
Howard L. Pidel, Union Furnace, Pa.
Malcolm R. White, Southampton, N. Y.
Died of wounds: Privates George F. Aitkens, R. F. D. 1, National City, Cal.
Lester W. Chase, Derry, N. H.
Charles Messina, New York.
Marshall B. Nelson, Grand Junction, Mich.
Charles Poulter, Louisville, Ky.
Leslie L. Stokely, General Delivery, Ellington, Cal.
Died of accidents: Lieutenants Richard Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.
Robert J. Griffith, Athens, Ga.
William S. Stearns, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
William N. Newton, Enfield Mass.
Frank P. McCreery, Fort Washington, N. Y.
Sgt. Eugene D. Penn, Austin, Texas.
Sgt. Sergeant Gordon J. Geeting, Chicago, Ill.
Privates Claud Engram, Hawkinsville Georgia.
Thomas W. McDermott, Albany, Wis.
Daniel Albert Snyder, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lawrence Wolff, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Died of disease: Corporal Bert Lewis, Stockton, Cal.
Privates Don Francis Gunder, 409 Third northeast, Puyallup, Wash.
Isaac M. Vaughn, Ballinger, Texas.
Severely wounded: Lieutenants Clark H. Apted, Grand Rapids, Mich.
(Continued on page six.)

German Batteries Bathed in Gas—Boches Surrendered Or Died

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the American Army in Picardy, May 29.—(Night)—American troops showed their punching power at Cauffigy.
From behind a friendly pile of boots on a knoll in the great plain which faces Cantigny, I witnessed the attack which resulted in capture of the village.
Amidst the detonations of hundreds of guns which filled the valley with smoke and dust and flame, the American troops went over the top. With a spirit which would not be denied they followed the French tanks preceding them across No Man's Land and with them penetrated more than a mile into the boche positions.
Overhead French and American shells made a veritable ribbon of sound as they whirled across German positions. As I hurried past battery after battery in action the crash of guns was deafening. Rounding a sharp corner I came upon one battery which had been wheeled in to the open and was withering the enemy with direct pointblank fire. So smothered with French and American shells was the boche artillery that French guns were standing squarely in the open at a crossing of the roads, belching defiance and hammering the way for the American infantry. Overhead French aeroplanes carrying American observers darted in and out against the smoke of battle, flying low signaling to the batteries and harassing the

BIG TRANSPORT SUNK WHILE COMING HOME

No Details Were Given—Was Former German Liner and of 18,072 Tons
Washington, May 31.—The United States transport President Lincoln, homeward bound, was torpedoed and sank an hour later, the navy department announced this afternoon.
She was the former German-American liner of the same name.
The torpedoing occurred at ten o'clock this forenoon. No details are at present available, but nothing in the message indicated the casualties were other than light. The President Lincoln was of 18,072 tons.
The official announcement said: "The navy department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that the U. S. S. President Lincoln was torpedoed at 10:40 o'clock this morning and sank an hour later. The vessel was returning from Europe. No further particulars have been received."
THINK WORST IS OVER
Paris, May 31.—The impression prevails in Paris that the worst is over, so far as the Aisne phase of the German offensive is concerned.
Announcement that allied reserves are hurrying forward adds to the confidence of the public. The capital's morale remains untouched by the air raids and long distance bombardments.
The streets are thronged every day with people in gay summer attire, most of them wearing flowers.
Those who have put their winter's supply of fuel in early find it coming in very handy this spring.

War Summary of United Press

1398th Day of the War, 72nd Day of the Big Offensive
Western Front.—The Germans, apparently in an effort to flank the allies south of Noyon, are driving westward toward the Oise in the Ailette region, resulting in a definite consolidation of the Peardy and Aune fronts, southwest of Coucy-le-Chateau.
The French war office today admitted a retirement on the five mile front between Blerancourt and Epagny, between Soissons and Rheims, before this new assault.
Aisne Front.—The enemy, who was last officially reported six miles north of Rheims, has made a further slight advance toward that river, the French communique said. This was the only German progress noted on the Aisne front proper.
On the west flank of the Aisne front the French are still holding the western outskirts of Soissons. On the right flank the allies not only have held but the French retook Thillois, three miles west of Rheims, by a counter attack.
Henry Wood, cabling from the French front, said the allies' military authorities believe the Germans will try to take Rheims by a wide encircling movement down the Aisne river valley, to the southwest. Wood also described sufferings of the thousands of refugees driven from their homes by the German advance.
A Rome dispatch said the pope had received a telegram from Cardinal Lucon, stating he was leaving Rheims. Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, replied that the pope is petitioning the Germans to spare what remains of the famous cathedral there.
Picardy Front.—German airmen attacked three hospitals in the rear of the American areas Wednesday night, dropping bombs and pouring machine gun fire into the tents. The attack was made on Corpus Christi eve.
Lorraine Front.—An American air squadron participated in ten fights with German airmen in one hour yesterday morning, bringing down at least four enemy planes. The Americans lost one machine and the pilot was taken prisoner.
France.—Eighteen persons were killed and injured yesterday's long range (Continued on page two)

WORD PICTURE SHOWS HOW AMERICANS TOOK CANTIGNY

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AMERICAN AVIATORS ARE DOING SOME DARING WORK

Lieutenant Rickenbacher, Saves Meissner Twice Within An Hour
By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the American Army in Lorraine, May 31.—One American air squadron established the record of ten flights in one hour this morning.
Lieutenants Eddie Rickenbacher, of Columbus, Ohio, and Jimmie Meissner of Brooklyn figured prominently in two of the battles, the former saving Meissner's life twice. The Americans drove down at least four enemy planes, while one of our planes was destroyed and the pilot captured.
Shortly before 8 o'clock this morning Rickenbacher discovered Meissner diving after a German plane with a second German plane diving after Meissner, all firing.
Rickenbacher immediately opened up on the second plane, chasing it away and relieving the pursuit. Both enemy machines escaped.
A few minutes later Meissner was sent out with a patrol to protect a British bombing squadron returning from an excursion behind the German lines. A German patrol of six machines—two biplanes and four monoplanes—suddenly swooped down on the British airmen. The Americans dashed to the rescue and a free for all fight ensued, eight kilometers (five miles) behind the German lines.
A Brave Rescue.
A German airplane collided with Meissner's machine and was damaged so badly it fell. The top wing of Meissner's plane was torn off and he started to struggle toward home. This was exactly the same manner in which he landed his last victim a month ago.
As Meissner was nearing the American lines, a German biplane attacked him. He was unable to maneuver and was in grave danger.
Just then, Rickenbacher, who had ended a fight in which he tackled five German planes single handed and forced one down, saw Meissner struggling to escape his pursuers. Rickenbacher dove straight at the boche, forcing him to the ground and saving Meissner's life for the second time within the hour.
While this was going on, another patrol from the same American squadron encountered a German patrol. One American aviator was forced down and landed behind the German trenches.
This One Captured.
The Germans immediately opened fire on him. Stepping, uninjured, from his broken machine, he coolly studied a pocket map for an instant, then started running in the direction of the American trenches. But he stumbled and fell into a German communication trench and the boches grabbed him.
The American artillery immediately finished his machine to prevent it from falling into German hands.
American airmen have invented a new way of harassing their German opponents without using guns. "Searing the Huns to death," they call it. The trick consists of getting "on the tail" of an enemy plane and chasing it to the ground until it tumbles.
An American lieutenant drove one to within 500 yards of the German trenches this morning. The boche finally tipped and fell.

MACHINE GUN FIRE USED IN ATTACKING HOSPITAL TENTS

After Obtaining Immunity Through Vatican, Murderers Get Busy AVIATORS FLYING LOW ATTACK THE WOUNDED In Contrast to Hun Barbarity Were Services by Civilized People
By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the Americans in Picardy, May 31.—German aviators attacked three hospitals in the rear of the American area Wednesday night. They not only dropped bombs, but swept low over the hospital tents, deluging them with machine gun fire.
This attack took place on Corpus Christi eve—the religious feast day on which the boches obtained immunity for their own towns through the intercession of the vatican, following the appeal of the German archbishop of Cologne.
Special care had been taken clearly to identify the hospitals and great crosses were marked on the ground. The area bombed is entirely a hospital settlement.
American aviators, preparing for a flight last night to drop flowers on American graves, as part of the Memorial Day services, were anxious to avenge the Hun attack.
"In addition to flowers for our boys, I guess we'd better take along something for the boches," said one. "It will be the fattest bombs we've got—decorated with forget-me-nots."
In striking contrast to the boches' barbarity were the touching Memorial Day services yesterday. French women and children were the principal participants. In a cemetery near an old church in a village back of our lines Salvation Army workers placed a flag on each grave.
Prior to the services, scores of French women, children and old men joined in a procession headed by a band playing American hymns.
After the funeral oration and prayer by the chaplain, the children smothered the graves of officers and soldiers alike with flowers. French mothers and fathers and soldiers from the trenches wept, unashamed.
Closer to the line there is a cemetery which none dares approach in daylight, owing to enemy shell fire. But the graves there were not forgotten. The Salvation Army provided flags which the soldiers carried up to the graves at night, in addition to flowers from the nearest village.
American airmen also carried flowers in flight last night, dropping them on the battle field, in honor of the men who fell before Cantigny.
Owing to a bomb hitting an ambulance which was traveling at night, all evacuations from field hospitals have been ordered to cease except in daylight, save in exceptional emergencies.

Old Confederates Send Ringing Message to Former Enemies

New Orleans, La., May 31.—The confederate veterans "rejoice" that they "can join with their comrades of the Union army" in upholding the great principles of democracy on which the United States as an inseparable nation is founded, declared General George B. Harrison, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, in a Memorial day message to the nation through the United Press.
General Harrison's message follows: "The confederate veterans rejoice that on this national Memorial day each of us can join with our comrades in the Union army in saying: "I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of many sovereign states, a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon these principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag and to defend it against all nations."
The smoke of battle, flying low signaling to the batteries and harassing the

Vatican Will Try to Save Rheims Cathedral

Rome, May 31.—Cardinal Lucon of Rheims is about to leave that city, according to a telegram he sent today to Pope Benedict.
Replying to this message, the pope, through Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, telegraphed Cardinal Lucon that he shares the sufferings of the people of Rheims. He expressed anxiety regarding the fate of the magnificent cathedral of Rheims and declared he was about to petition the German authorities to spare what remains of the edifice.

Abe Martin



It seems like nobody ever goes to New York 'cept 't cut up. Never try to polish a celluloid collar while it's hot.