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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Sunday fair; gentle variable winds.
STRAIN HATS ARE IN BOYS



FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 129

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918

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ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FRENCH STILL HOLDING EVERY MARNE CROSSING CHECKING TUDON RUSH

As Result of Determined Resistance Von Hindenburg's Armies Withdraw Back to Plateau—British and French Still Hold Rheims But Salient Very Dangerous and City May Be Abandoned—South of Soissons French Hurl Invaders Back and Retake Villages by Counter Attacks

By Henry Wood,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the French Armies on the Marne, May 31.—(By courier to Paris, June 1.)—The French are still solidly holding bridgehead and passage across the Marne. As a result of this determined resistance, the Germans apparently have withdrawn from the edge of the river back on to the plateau above the river valley, where they are now seeking to advance to the westward.

Paris, June 1.—The Germans now occupy a 13 mile front on the north bank of the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Verneuil but have failed to force a crossing of the river at any point, the French official communique said today.

The British and French still hold Rheims. Violent fighting occurred yesterday evening and last night on the left flank, south of Soissons, the French hurling the Germans back on the Crise river by counter attacks, recapturing Chaudin and Viezy and taking several hundred prisoners.

Sharp fighting is going on along the road from Dormand to Rheims, on the right flank. The German attack continued yesterday evening and last night, the statement said. "It was most violent on the front from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry."
"On the Chaudin-Viezy line, the French counter attacking energetically, hurled back the German mass that was launched on that front, gaining ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners."
"South of Soissons the Germans were hurled back on the Crise. Chaudin and Viezy were taken and retaken and were finally kept by the French, after the fiercest fighting."
"In the Chouy Neuilly front region a fierce battle is under way. The

French broke up the German attacks and maintained their lines. "Immediately to the east of these localities, on the north bank of the Marne, German outposts border the river north and east of Chateau-Thierry, as far as Verneuil."
"On the right the French are holding the Dormans-Rheims road, where sharp fighting continues."
"The situation is unchanged north-west and north of Rheims."

News From London

London, June 1.—The battle in the south is now progressing over the entire 75 miles line from Noyon to Rheims, combining the entire new front with nearly half the southern portion of the Picardy front.
In the center, the Germans have reached the northern bank of the Marne river, representing a maximum penetration of 25 miles. The night communique of the French war office says the Marne has been reached by weak German forces between Chateaufort and Laugnonne, a front of less than two miles, about five miles east of Chateau-Thierry. The German war office refers vaguely to the Marne being reached "to the south of Peretardenois." Unofficial reports declare the Germans are along the northern

Millionaire Traitor Gets Long Sentence

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—After overruling a motion for a new trial, Judge Van Valkenburg today sentenced Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, New York, socialist, convicted of violating the espionage act to ten years in the penitentiary. No fine was assessed.

Hoff Nominated Over Ryan by 128

The official canvass of the vote for state treasurer in Multnomah county was completed by the County Clerk yesterday and when these totals are added to the complete official count in all other counties of the state as checked at Salem, the result shows the nomination of O. P. Hoff over Thomas F. Ryan by a majority of 118.
In Multnomah county Mr. Hoff received 7190 and Ryan 3612. The complete state vote gives Hoff 17,799, and Ryan 17,681.

SIX PER CENT LIMITATION WILL NOT HANDICAP STATE

One Mill Tax If Voted, Will Cover All Increased Expenses

With the cost of all materials and supplies soaring, forcing the expense of maintaining state departments and institutions higher and higher, there will be greater need than ever before for hard headed business men in the legislature next year. It will be no time for log rolling politics which so frequently characterize Oregon legislatures.
Expressions are frequently heard that the six per cent tax limitation will greatly hinder the state in taking care of its actual necessities, and the idea has been fostered in certain quarters that the tax limitation amendment should be repealed so the legislature would have a free hand again.
A study of the appropriations made by the last legislature and of the total sum which may be appropriated by the next legislature gives no cause for fear that the state's interests will have to suffer for lack of funds to meet necessary expenses.
This is particularly true if the people next November approve the bill being initiated by the state council of defense providing for a one mill tax levy for an emergency war fund. As the total taxable value of the prop-

erty in Oregon is now over \$900,000,000, a one mill levy will produce more than \$900,000 each year, or \$1,800,000 for a biennium.
That sum is almost one third of the entire amount raised by direct levy for state taxes this year. The direct levy for state taxes this year produced \$2,550,205. So it will be seen that \$900,000 a year will take care of immense war activities within the state of Oregon.
The next legislature will have considerable more money available for appropriation than had the 1917 legislature. This will be due to the allowance possible under the six per cent tax limitation and to the big increase in the amount of fees that will be collected by various state departments.
Based on the last state tax levy, which produced \$2,856,205, a six per cent increase for each of the two years in the next biennium will total approximately \$350,000.
As to fees, there will be an increase in the amount to be collected by the insurance department, and there will be a decided increase this year in the inheritance tax collections. This increase will be due chiefly to the tax on the state treasurer expects to collect from the T. B. Welox estate. It is expected that estate will pay over \$300,000 inheritance tax, while the total of all inheritance taxes collected last year was only \$82,000. Other large

taxable values of the property.

(Continued on page six)

20 DEAD 38 WOUNDED NINE MISSING—THREE ARE KILLED IN ACTION

No Oregon Men On List—Two From Nevada Are Severely Wounded

Washington, June 1.—General Pershing reported fifty seven names on today's casualty list to the war department, divided as follows:
Three killed in action; six dead from wounds; ten dead from disease; one dead from airplane accident; seventeen wounded severely; eleven slightly wounded; nine missing in action.
Lieutenants Leo V. Farnum, New York, Andrew Peterson, Lambertson, Minn., and James D. Ward, Houston, Texas, were among the severely wounded.

The list follows:
Killed in action:
Privates Timothy Donnellan, New York.
Gustave Hilbert, Beirut, Minn.
John McIntyre, Philadelphia.
Died of wounds:
Sergeants Joseph Kazor, Milwaukee, Wis.
Tim Long, Chicago.
Corporal Walter G. Caul, Norfolk, Conn.
Privates William C. Carroll, Elizabeth, N. J.
Joseph Frank, New Orleans, La.
Harold McNery, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Died of disease:
Sergeant John L. McDonald, Birmingham, N. Y.
Privates James S. Garvin, Hartford, Conn.
William C. Hostetter, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Herbert Koethke, Stansgar, Iowa.
Patrick McGuire, Bradenberg, Mont.
John Peroni, Vezolaca, Villa Prato, Italy.
Robert E. Rutherford, Pierre, S. D.
Ernest Sanders, Devils Lake, N. D.
Russell John Thompson, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
Wallace R. Williams, Joplin, Mo.
Died from airplane accident:
Sergeant Thurston R. Chamberlain, Guerneville, Cal.
Wounded severely:
(Continued on page three)

OREGON'S QUOTA OF SECOND DRAFT CALL WILL BE 5,458

Marion County's Two Districts Must Send 279 More Men This Month

Portland, Or., June 1.—Oregon's net remaining quota to be raised in the announcement of this figure has been made from the war department at Washington.
In the first draft, Oregon's net quota was 717 men. Since the filling of this quota, the state has furnished in various drafts a total of 3861 men. The announcement from Washington states all these men will be credited against the state's gross quota on the second draft of 9,319 men, leaving a net quota still to be raised of 5,458 men.
These men will not be called out all at one time, but will be inducted into service as they are received from Washington for draft increments of various sizes. At the rate indications are now being made, however, it will not be long before they are all inducted into the service.

Following is the net quota still to be filled under the second draft by each county or draft district in the state:
Baker, 174; Benton, 69; Clackamas, 228; Clatsop, 258; Columbia, 112; Coos, 181; Crook, 45; Curry, 23; Deschutes, 58; Douglas, 156; Gilliam, 52; Grant, 79; Harney, 76; Hood River, 34; Jackson, 182; Jefferson, 39; Josephine, 81; Klamath, 92; Lake, 69; Lane, 287; Lincoln, 43; Linn, 179; Malheur, 157; Marion, No. 1, 177; Marion, No. 2, 102; Morrow, 48; Multnomah, 77; Polk, 113; Sherman, 34; Tillamook, 80; Umatilla, 197; Union, 192; Wallowa, 138; Wasco, 87; Washington, 182; Wheeler, 55; Yamhill, 134; Portland, No. 1, 171; Portland, No. 2, 261; Portland No. 3, 115; Portland No. 4, 57; Portland No. 5, 126; Portland No. 6, 151; Portland No. 7, 83; Portland No. 8, 89; Portland No. 9, 42; Portland, No. 10, 119; total, 5458.

Details of Latest Call
Washington, June 1.—Continuing its policy of volunteer military training for American youths, the war department announced today that facilities will be provided for drilling 260,674 grammar school boys during vacation this year.
The youngsters may volunteer for the military drill up to June 7 and on

War Summary of United Press 1401st Day of the War; 74th Day of the Big Offensive

West front—The Germans are continuing their attack on the entire 75 mile front between Noyon and Rheims, which embraces all of the new Aisne front and a large part of the southern portion of the Picardy front.
In the center the enemy has reached the north bank of the Marne and now holds a thirteen mile section of the right bank of that river between Chateau-Thierry and Verneuil. The French communique today, however, indicated that at no point have the crown prince's armies been able to effect a crossing of this important defensive line.
On the left flank, the French appear to be holding the Germans between Noyon and Soissons. South of the latter city, they have swept the Germans back to the Crise river by fierce counter attacks, retaking two villages. On the right flank the British and French are battling the Germans along the Dormans-Rheims road. Dormans is two miles southwest of Verneuil on the south bank of the Marne. The road runs northward through Verneuil to Rheims.
Rheims itself is still held by the allies, although it is now surrounded on all but the extreme southern side and is in the apex of an extremely dangerous salient.
Cabling from the Aisne front, where he witnessed the battle around Chateau-Thierry, Henry Wood said the German advance has been so rapid that only their lightest artillery has been able to keep up and that many phases of the present battle are being fought mostly with rifles and machine guns.
Picardy front—The Americans continue to consolidate and improve their positions around Cantigny, despite constant bombardment and frequent counter attacks.
Field Marshal Haig reported raiding operations around Villers-Bretonneux and Albert, resulting to the advantage of the British.
Flanders front—German artillery was active near Ghiveny on the southern portion of the front last night.
Italian front—The Austrians continue to mass troops along the Italian front, bringing new divisions from Rumania and Ukraine. Turkish contingents also are expected soon. The arrival of General Boehm-Ermoli at the Udine front and a council of war there are accepted as further indications of an impending Austrian offensive.
France—The Germans resumed their long range bombardment of Paris today.

GERMANS' RAPID ADVANCE IS MAKING THE HEAVY GUNS OF SMALL VALUE

Rifles, Machine Guns and French Mortars Are Principal Weapons Used

By Henry Wood
With the French armies on the Aisne front, May 31.—(Night).—The German advance on this front has been so rapid that at present artillery is playing a comparatively minor role in the battle. Rifles, machine guns and trench mortars constitute their main offensive arms.
A few small detachments of the enemy are reported to have reached the Marne near Charleville, but his main forces are still on the plateau above Chateau-Thierry, which descends abruptly by sharp sloped hills to the river's edge.
Following the capture of Pere-Etienne, the Germans were able to advance with great rapidity under cover of the heavy forests south of that place. Although the battle was raging desperately on the plateau today, its presence could hardly be detected, save for occasional shots from the French "seventy fives" of the German "seventy sevens" and trench mortars, as the latter sought to dislodge some French machine guns.
The Germans have advanced rapidly, they were unable to bring up any except their lightest artillery. Thus, the wounded which passed me were suffering almost invariably from the bullet instead of shell wounds.
Returning from the vantage point where I had seen the fighting on the wooded slopes of the plateau, I encountered French infantrymen who steadily took up their positions in houses and sheltered nooks, eating and resting while the shooting still raged.
Long lines of infantry, machine drawn machine guns and ammunition wagons were held ready to rush up and throw their weight in the path of the boches.
Here I also met, standing in the middle of a road and surrounded by his staff, a famous French general. His troops, who were then fighting on the plateau, had withstood without a single break in their front the German advance clear from the Chemin-des-Dames.
The general, who had just returned from the firing line, declared that although the Germans were numerically superior—to the extent of at least four to one—his troops were failing back, without haste, with supreme readiness, the moment the order might be given to put up a determined stand.
Ascending the sharp sloped hills, leading to the plateau from the south, I found sunny orchards, vineyards and fields dotted with artillerymen who were coolly and mechanically installing their deadly "seventy fives," glancing up occasionally to see if the moment had arrived when they should

(Continued on page four)

WHEATLESS BASIS FOR ENTIRE NATION

For Ten Weeks Every American Household Will Be Affected by Order

Washington, June 1.—For ten weeks the nation is to be on a virtually wheatless basis.
Squeezed down to 20 per cent of normal wheat supplies, the American household must go virtually wheatless until August 15 when the new crop becomes available.
Food administration officials are quietly putting the new program into effect. It was learned officially today. Every fraternal society, church, Sunday school and religious organization has been asked by Hoover to pledge each of its members to abstain entirely from the use of wheat until the new crop is out.
Thousands of others will be reached through women's clubs, commercial organizations and other channels. Texas has volunteered to adopt the wheatless schedule. While labor organizations have not been asked to abandon wheat, food administration officials look for savings from working men but do not seek complete abolition of wheat by them.
While it is expected that the baking industry will be hit by the wheatless program, the grain shortage leaves no alternative if the allies are to be fed. Hospitals and other institutions will still require wheat. The exceptions to the wheatless rule will practically eat up the surplus left in the United States, forcing the great body of housewives to bake quick breads and in other ways cease using wheat.

MARION COUNTY WILL USE THREE FOURTHS FLOUR SUBSTITUTES

Lawyer Sent by Ayres, Can Give No Reason For Wheatless State

Marion county will go on a 25-75 per cent wheat flour basis from today until August 1, which means that instead of going wheatless as in the past week, grocers will sell wheat flour on a basis of one portion of wheat flour to three of substitutes.
After wrangling two and a half hours in session yesterday afternoon decided by a majority vote to turn down the wheatless proposition as suggested by A. M. Churchill, a representative of W. B. Ayres of Portland.
However, as the matter now stands, the farmer can go to the nearest mill running and have his wheat ground and take no substitute.
The fact that the bakers would be permitted to make flour with only 40 per cent substitutes didn't look exactly right to the grocers, especially since at the same time the housewife would have to get along and do the best she could without a pound of flour.
The stand was taken by the local grocery men that if there was a demand for a wheatless Oregon, there would have come word from Hoover for a wheatless ration. The private opinion of many

AMERICANS ARE HOLDING CANTIGNY IN FIRM GRASP

Pershing's Soldiers Under Constant Attacks Are Proving Real Worth

YANKEE FLYERS AID ATTACKING INFANTRY

Prisoners Taken In Recent Fighting Are Veterans of Many Campaigns

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the Americans in Picardy, May 31.—(Night).—In the face of the heaviest bombardment and almost constant counter attacks the Americans are proving they are just as good at holding onto a bit of territory as they are at capturing it.
The same dash and determination is marking their consolidation and occupation of the newly won ground at Cantigny, as they displayed in its acquisition, bringing the highest praise from the French soldiers and officers in this region.
American aerial observers told me that the greatest sight they ever witnessed was the advance of our infantry into Cantigny. At first they refused to mention their own exploits. Later, however, they admitted they had flown as low as fifty yards over the heads of the infantrymen.
During the battle practically all their work of maintaining communication between the artillery and infantry was done at a height of two hundred yards.
Penetrating far into the boches rear area, one American airplane was attacked by nine Hun planes but escaped.
Cantigny is completely wrecked. Only the skeletons of buildings remain.
German tanks are reported to have been in action in this region in the last 24 hours, but no official confirmation has been received.
In addition to the bombardment to which the enemy is subjecting our new gains, the boches are utilizing frightfulness schemes apparently in wrath at the loss of Cantigny. Scores of bombs have been dropped, not only on the rear areas but on a town far back of the lines. In preparation for some of their counter attacks, the boches have used considerable phosgene and "sneezing gas."
Prisoners taken from the German Eighty Second division first fought at the Somme in 1915, then participated in the Galician offensive and later returned to the west front.

Praising Americans
London, June 1.—"The brilliant American victory at Cantigny has received the honor it deserves," the Star declares.
"The more we hear of the American army the better they appear. The American in this last venture, beat the crack Silesians and Brandenburgers and held their gains against all comers."

DOUGLAS GETS ANOTHER
By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With The American Army in Lorraine, May 31.—(Night).—Lieutenant Douglas Campbell of California, shot down another German biplane in flames on the Toul sector early this morning.

(Continued on page seven)

Abe Martin

Speakin' o' thrift, Lafe Bed is wearin' a pair o' brown pants with a gray coat till we win th' war. Mr. an' Mrs. Lester Jones 'll try t' go another year without a car.



ENLIST RATHER THAN REGISTER FOR DRAFT CALL

All Over Country Army Recruiting Stations Report Increased Rush

FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT INCREASE IN SOME PLACES

War Department Calls For Grammar School Graduates For War Service

CALL TO YOUTHS

Washington, June 1.—As another step in its policy of militarist training for American youths the war department today issued a call for 24,174 grammar school graduates to qualify for general military service. They will enter various colleges on June 15 for special military training. Voluntary recruits will be accepted until June 7.

New York, June 1.—Decision to register June 5 all youths becoming 21 since the last day of military registration, has sped enlistments in all branches of service all over the nation. Figures obtained from all sections by the United Press vary in the ratio of increase, but in some districts show gains of as high as 500 per cent.
The period allowed for enlistments by the volunteer system was short, owing to the fact that training camps closed with men in some states, and all districts are well filled. New York's enlistments showed a slight gain but don't compare with reports from other parts of the country, particularly the middle west.
Springfield, Ill., reported enlistments have been heavy for six months, but no definite figures were given out.
The Chicago district, which is the largest in the country, including most of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, reported a gain of 33 per cent in army enlistments, with the navy showing an increase of fifty per cent. The increase, it was declared, is growing rapidly to a larger percentage.
Both St. Paul and Fargo, N. D. reported increases in navy enlistments.
St. Louis has been setting new records in daily enlistments. The marine corps is favored largely by the new men. Kansas City has speeded its enlistments by 80 per cent. Denver showed only a slight increase.
Lincoln, Neb., reported a gain of four hundred per cent in army enlistments, with the navy showing the amazing gain of 500 per cent.
Eighty to one hundred applications for enlistments are being received daily by all branches of service in Philadelphia. The majority of these youths are being accepted.
Atlanta reported no perceptible increase.
The navy's recruiting stations in Seattle have doubled their average, while the army shows a gain of one third.
In Los Angeles the army's gain was fifteen per cent, with the marine and navy registering an increase of about twenty per cent. The reason, however, is given as due to enlistment drives.
San Francisco reported fifty per cent increase in army enlistments, with 75 to 100 applicants a day.
British and foreign missions in Cleveland report great activity in enlistments as well as American.
Columbus, Ohio, also reported gains.
Harrisburg, Pa., reported a gain of four hundred per cent and enlistment officials were regretful that more time had not been given.
Pittsburg's recruiting was about trebled by the order.
Detroit showed a perceptible gain.

Preparing For Drive On Italian Front

Home, June 1.—Military critics consider the arrival of General Boehm-Ermoli at Friuli and the council of war held in the Udine area, General Boroevic, as certain indications that an Austrian offensive is imminent.
The Austrians continue massing troops along the Italian front. It is expected that the Austrians are fully prepared and the morale of the troops is highest.
A quick way for German soldiers and sailors to have their troubles ended for them is for them to mutiny.