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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate northwest winds.
A LITTLE RAIN WOULDN'T HURT

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 130 SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

HUNS TURN DRIVE TO WESTWARD AS FRENCH ARMIES BAR PROGRESS

Hindenburg's Hosts Seek to Advance Along Valleys of Oise, Ourcq and Marne—Resistance Groves More Stubborn Hourly and Little Progress Is Made—Huns Are Now Estimated to Have Employed Six Hundred Thousand Men in Effort to Gain Objectives of Present Campaign

By Henry Wood,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the French Armies on the Marne, June 3.—The Germans' progress having been checked to the eastward and southward, they are now concentrating their efforts southwestward on the front between Noyon and Chateau-Thierry, seeking to advance along the three great valleys of the Oise, Ourcq and Marne.

But along every one of these routes, now that the intentions of the German high command are revealed, the resistance is increasing hourly. As a result, the enemy's progress is proportionately decreasing.

In the battles on the extreme left of the new front, the Germans' efforts to reach the Oise are barred by an immense chain of high, forest covered hills, including the forests of Laigue, Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets, which constitute a natural fortress. The Rheims defenses are barring German progress on the extreme right.

On the western flank, the Germans are thrusting simultaneously on the Audingcourt-Fontenoy line and on the Crise river line, farther to the south, with the double object of attaining the Oise valley and encircling the Villers-Cotterets forest. The latter now constitutes the boches' principal immediate objective. Here they are employing their famous infiltration methods, constitute attacks not where French resistance is strong, but seeking out the points where French effectives are fewest and then, by means of their vast numerical superiority, enfiltering into intervening valleys, ravines and other natural cover, until they can outflank the French resistance.

The steady arrival of French reserves, however, is strengthening the entire line and rendering infiltration constantly more difficult. This is particularly noticeable at Chaudun where the Germans sought to filter through the gap between the forests of Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets.

With their efforts to reach the Oise thus checked and their advance westward along the Marne meeting with determined resistance, the boches naturally are throwing the bulk of their efforts into the valley of the Ourcq.

The entire battle front now measures 120 kilometers (75 miles) divided into three sectors—Noyon to Soissons thirty kilometers (18.6 miles); Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, 45 kilometers (27.9 miles) and Chateau-Thierry to Rheims 45 kilometers.

War Summary of United Press

1401st Day of the War, 75th Day of the Big Offensive

Marne front.—The Germans received a severe setback yesterday evening, at the very point where they are concentrating their efforts on the new front, the French war office reported today. The Germans are trying to push southwestward toward Paris between the Marne and the Oise.

This effort is particularly directed against the allied positions between the Ourcq and the Marne—a front of about 10 miles, running northeastward from Chateau-Thierry. Here, by desperate counter attacks, the French swept the enemy back at several points.

The allied airdrop campaign is being continued at all other points of the front were maintained yesterday and last night.

Henry Wood, cabling from the Marne front, said the Germans are trying to drive toward Paris down the valleys of the Oise, Ourcq and Marne. The French, he said, are aided by the natural obstructions of the huge forests of Laigue, Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT IN RUSSIA AGAINST BOLSHEVIK

Austrians Continue to Mass Forces On Italian Front for Coming Drive

London, June 3.—Widespread plots to overthrow the bolshevik government have been discovered in Petrograd and Moscow, according to a wireless report from the latter city. Moscow has been declared in a state of siege.

The plots are said to extend through Russia. In the Kuban and Don regions the counter revolutionary movement menaces the flour depots. This, added to the loss of the Ukraine granaries, is seen as a part of a plot to drive the Russians into a famine.

Many arrests have been made. A special call to arms has been sent to the workmen and peasants in the Petrograd Moscow Don and Kuban districts to combat the counter revolutionaries.

The mutiny of an army corps of Czech-Slovaks, who captured several important railways and junctions, is attributed to the spread of plots.

Austrians Mass Forces. Geneva, June 3.—Swiss troops on the eastern frontier, report a constantly increasing movement of Austrian infantry and artillery from Bozen and Trent southward toward the Italian front.

At St. Elvise Pass, where the Austrian Italian and Swiss frontiers meet, the Austrian garrison has been greatly strengthened.

Emperor Karl is going to the Italian front this week, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

Premier Goes to Front. Rome, June 3.—Premier Orlando is visiting the Italian front and imparting cheer to the soldiers, in view of the impending Austrian offensive.

RAILROAD GRANT LANDS ARE OPENED

Full Details Are Given Out by Department of Interior

Acting Secretary of the Interior Volzgang has approved regulations opening to entry under the homestead laws as modified by the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), about 150,000 acres of land classified as agricultural, situated in the Portland district, Oregon. These lands are a portion of what are commonly known as the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, title to which was resumed by the government under the act of June 9, 1916. The agricultural lands opened to entry at this time are practically all of the agricultural lands in the Portland district. Additional agricultural lands in the grant will be restored to entry from time to time as the classifications are completed.

The classification as agricultural does not necessarily imply that the lands are suitable for the plow. The law under which the classification was made directed that such lands be separated into three classes; first, those valuable for power sites; second, timber lands, including those containing 800,000 feet, board measure, of timber; to a tract of forty acres, third, agricultural lands, those not falling within either of the other two classes. Large areas so restored are covered with brush or varying quantities of timber.

(Continued on page two)

FOUR AMERICAN PLANES IN FIGHT WITH SIX GERMANS

One Enemy Machine Brought Down and One American Flyer Lost

ALL LORRAINE FRONTS WERE QUIET SUNDAY

American Troops Are Confident of Ability to Meet Enemy in Any Combat

With the American Army in Lorraine, June 3.—One German plane was brought down and an American plane fell in flames on the German side of the lines, in a fight between four American and six enemy machines north of Toul yesterday afternoon.

All fronts in Lorraine were quiet Sunday.

Thirty six officers and men have been cited by a divisional order for bravery and gallantry. Among them were:

Captain H. W. Worthington of Lancaster, Pa.; Lieutenant T. E. Wood of Philadelphia; E. S. Conroy of Ogden, Utah; J. J. Bush and M. R. Harrison; Sergeant J. J. Wade, A. H. Johnson, L. S. Cukela of Minneapolis; P. A. Leggere of Green Bay, Wis.; W. A. Rulofson, G. Slyke, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. T. Rome, K. W. Squire and F. D. Moore of Omaha; Corporals J. L. Kubo, O. G. Moran, E. H. Babbs of Chicago, and W. T. Fritts and Privates E. D. Ross, I. Kantrovitz, L. Flitkoven, S. E. McIntyre, G. C. Brooks of Rich Hill, Mo.; W. K. B. Yoganak of Akron, Ohio; J. Hatcher of Monument, N. M.; P. Fox, A. G. Beyer of Ellinger, Texas, and P. Magi.

AMERICANS ARE CONFIDENT

By Fred S. Ferguson
With the Americans in Picardy, June 3.—With our forces scattered from the English channel to Switzerland, the greatest moment in American history are impending.

The capture of Cantigny has given the troops here a new confidence and a new zip to their fighting spirit. It is also reflected throughout the armies in other sectors. It has given a feeling to their comrades that they can do every bit as well—or even better—if afforded the opportunity.

The French civilians salute the Americans. Children alongside the roads bring their hands eagerly to salute as Americans pass. Hope and confidence rests in the Americans on every side. It is evident as France fights for her life, that she looks to America as a worthy comrade in arms.

The comradeship of the French is even closer than before.

The past 24 hours have been without any incident of note on this front.

Denies German Report
Washington, June 3.—General Pershing's communique of June 2, made public today, denies the German official report that Franco-American depots were captured by the enemy.

"The German official communique," Pershing said, "says 'Franco-American depots of numerous extent entered into our possession at Per-en-Tradenois.'"

"This statement is absolutely untrue there being no American depots in that region."

Abe Martin



Some fellers no sooner git out o' one office till they git their necks shaved an' begin 'a pass th' nickel cigars around fer another one. Th' older you git th' purtier th' girls look

BRITISH STRIKE BLOW TAKING PRISONERS AND SOME ARTILLERY

Capture Many Trenches and Over One Hundred Farm Positions

By William Phillip Sims
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

June 3.—British forces attacked on the Strazelle-LaMotte sector, (a front of about three and a half miles, north and northwest of Merville) at one o'clock this morning, capturing the high ground and enemy trenches near Strazelle and about 100 farms in the same locality.

The British took 140 prisoners, including three officers.

Further south, on the LaMotte farm (about two miles south of LaMotte village and the same distance west of Merville) ten prisoners, four trench mortars and a machine gun were taken.

The German positions were stormed by starlight. The result improved the British positions considerably.

There was a heavy bombardment on both sides of the Scarre river (Arras sector) early this morning. In the face of this cannonading the British raided German positions near Arras about 3:45, taking some prisoners. At about the same time, two raids were conducted and conducted north of Lys, which bisects the Flanders front, each of which resulted in taking of prisoners.

Americans May Go In
Paris, June 3.—Premier Clemenceau was elated with the army commission for two hours today reviewing the military situation, with the object of utilization of the inter-allied reserves.

This dispatch is accepted as indicating that comparatively large forces of American troops may soon be in action on the new Marne front. It has been known for some time that the allied reserves constituting "army of maneuver" comprise British, French and American picked troops.

16 DEAD 20 WOUNDED DAY'S CASUALTIES LIST

Seven of These Die of Disease --Two of Accident, None From Northwest

Washington, June 3.—General Pershing reported thirty six casualties to the war department today, divided thus: Four killed in action; three dead of wounds; two dead from accident; seven dead from disease; three wounded in action; sixteen wounded severely, one wounded slightly.

Lieutenant F. W. Johnson, South Bethlehem, Pa., was killed in action.

The list follows:
Killed in action:
Lieutenant Harry F. W. Johnson, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Sergeant Edward N. Ripley, Malden, Mass.

Privates Raymond J. Burns, Cambridge, Mass.
Benjamin F. Lair, New York.
Died of wounds:
Privates Eugene Hudson, Perry, Okla.
Arthur McCullough, Anamosa, Iowa.
Elbert Stone, Ida Grove, Iowa.
Died of accident:
Privates Albert A. Pratt, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Robert Springer, Coffeyville, Kansas.
Died of disease:
Privates Edward Anderson, Deep River, Conn.
Walker M. Bailey, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Cornelius Frommeyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Kastner, Chicago.

Robert G. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wounded (degree undetermined):
Lieutenant George W. McCabe, Vicksburg, Miss.

Privates Bruce B. Boemer, Vincennes, Ind.
Wally Neudekow, Hartford, Conn.
Wounded, severely:
Lieutenant William Hepburn, Windsor, Conn.

Corporals Francis D. Bodewig, Cedar Rapids, Neb.
August F. Miller, Seymour, Conn.
Charlie T. Morrow, Douglas, Ala.
Cook Charles Court, New Haven, Conn.

Privates Oscar J. Carter, Arizona, Pa.
John P. Claverie, San Diego, Cal.
Hubert S. Conn, Briggsville, Wis.
George E. Hurt, Wallingford, Pa.
John M. McDonald, Wellington, Mass.

San Mowinski, Michigan City, Ind.
Clarence Pison, Zebulon, Ky.
William B. Ramsey, Dunbar, Wis.
Harry S. Staley, Grayville, Ill.
Anton Trostanski, Dwyerville, Texas.
Wounded slightly:
Private Frank Kurzawek, Ripon, Wis.
Note—Teodor Beniewek (private) Brandon Road, Webster, Mass., previously reported wounded, now reported killed in action.

GERMAN U-BOATS SINK SOME SCHOONERS OFF COAST OF NEW JERSEY

Two Submarines Reported Very Bold and Active In American Waters Last Night—Report Is Current That Fifteen Vessels Were Torpedoed and That One Submarine Has Been Captured—Officials Order All Vessels to Remain In Port Until Menace to Navigation Is Removed

New York, June 3.—German submarines, operating off the New Jersey coast, sank several American vessels during the night, according to reports brought in by the crews.

The first attack was made on the schooner Edwin H. Cole, 75 miles off the Jersey highlands, at four p. m. yesterday. The crew landed here this morning.

A steamer and several other ships were said to have been sent to the bottom at various points along the coast as far north as Nantucket shoals.

Captain H. G. Newcombe of the Edwin H. Cole, declared that two U-boats flying the German naval ensign, captured his ship after firing a shot across his bows; gave the men ten minutes to abandon ship, then blew up the vessel with bombs.

As the Americans were taking to the small boats, they saw one of the submarines turn aside and start off in pursuit of a steamer.

Officials of the port of New York ordered all ships to remain in the harbor. The submarine net was swung across the harbor entrance. This followed receipt of information that a number of ships, including three schooners, had been destroyed.

The Maritime Exchange is understood to have a list of fifteen vessels which have been sunk. It will be made public when permission from naval authorities is secured.

Sailors of the Cole had no opportunity to talk to the Germans, but they declared the U-boats were very bold; that they carried guns forward and remained on the surface of the water to get greater speed.

The Ward liner Esperanza arrived here today without having seen submarines. The captain said he was detained at Havana fifteen days on account of submarines being reported nearby.

At Boston, the collector of the port received information that one of the submarines had been caught and that it was being taken to New York by naval vessels.

The chief of staff of the third naval district and the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard said they had received only vague reports of the alleged operations. Some of these, they said, placed the toll of victims as high as fifteen ships. The chief of staff said no submarine chasers had been sent out from New York so far as he knew, aside from those which are constantly patrolling the coast.

Official Announcement
Washington, June 3.—Reports that American vessels—schooners—have been sunk off the American coast by German submarines, was officially announced by the navy department today.

The complete navy department official statement was as follows:
"The navy department has been informed that three American schooners have been sunk off the American coast by enemy submarines. The steamship Berastol, arriving at New York this morning, reported that the four masted schooner Edward H. Cole was sunk by a submarine at 6:30 p. m. Sunday, fifty miles south of Barnegat, N. J., and that the boat rescued the crew and brought them to port."

"It also rescued the crew of another sailing vessel, which was sunk. The Bristol reported that she encountered a submarine thirty eight miles off Barnegat at 4:20 p. m. Sunday and that two submarines were operating in that locality."

"The steamship Grecian reported that the schooner Jacob S. Haskell was sunk by gunfire by a German submarine in the same general vicinity at noon Sunday. The crew was rescued."

"It was also reported that Isabella D. Willey was shelled by a submarine."

(Continued on page four)

SUBMARINE RAIDERS HAVE TAKEN TOLL OF AT LEAST SEVEN SHIPS ON COAST

Latest Report Gives More and Graphic Details of Diver Operations

Washington, June 3.—Two big, heavily armed German submarines, sneaking up off the Jersey coast, have sunk three American schooners, shelled a fourth and destroyed still another craft.

The three sunk were the four masted schooner Edwin H. Cole, the schooner Jacob H. Haskell and another unnamed sailing vessel.

The navy department received a wireless S. O. S. this afternoon saying the Porto Rican steamer Carolina was being attacked off the coast to the south of the point the other vessels were sunk.

New York, June 3.—Seven vessels were reported victims of German submarines off the Jersey and New England coasts up to 2 o'clock this afternoon and there was a possibility that the number might increase to fifteen, as fuller reports are received.

Despite this heavy toll, officials pointed out that the submarines undoubtedly were sent into American waters to attack transports and, therefore, their mission was apparently a failure.

U-boats attacked merchant ships at various places, one schooner being sunk 75 miles off Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, and two tank steamers about 150 miles at sea.

The navy department reported two more schooners blown up and sailors

(Continued on page three)

TANK STEAMERS ARE SUNK

An Atlantic Port, June 3.—Two tank steamers were sunk by German submarines about 150 miles off Sandy Hook between seven and eight o'clock last night, according to the captain of a Canadian Pacific passenger liner arriving here today.

The liner carried 150 passengers, on her maiden voyage. She was traveling in a slow convoy. Last night at 7 o'clock when the passengers were giving a dinner to the captain, a wireless message was received saying: "We are being attacked by a submarine."

The tender of the S. O. S. flashed the name of its vessel and its exact location also, but these facts were not disclosed.

A few minutes later came another wireless:
"We have been torpedoed."

The captain ordered his liner to leave the convoy and make with all speed for the nearest port. Several other fast ships also broke away from the convoy and with all lights dimmed made a dash for safety. The dinner to the captain broke up. Passengers donned their lifebelts and were ordered to their stations beside the lifeboats.

Half an hour later as the liner was speeding through the night, another wireless message came:
"We are attacked."

This message gave the name of another tank steamer, also its location. The liner could not turn from its course to go to the rescue. The last heard from the second vessel was a brief flash, very faint:

"We are sinking. S. O. S."

The captain of the Canadian liner heard nothing further about the submarines until he entered the harbor here.

National Child Labor Law Unconstitutional

Washington, June 3.—The national child labor law is unconstitutional and invalid, the supreme court decided today.

The court's decision was by five votes to four. Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke dissented.