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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

# The Daily Capital Journal

**TODAY'S WEATHER**  
IN A SWEET WAY GRADUATE  
Oregon: Tonight and Friday fair; cooler; tonight east portion; moderate; westerly winds.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 138 SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## HURLED BACK HUNS

**Germans Driven Across Matz River by French Last Night—Attack On Marne Front Repulsed by American Forces—German Progress Only at One Point After Severe Fighting—Battle Rages Along Front of Fifty Miles**

Paris, June 12.—French forces, delivering their first counter attack on the east wing of the new Oise front, last night hurled the Germans back across the Matz river.

There was no new German attack on the western flank and in the center.

On the Marne front a violent German attack against Bourches and Belleau wood was broken up by American and French troops who held their newly won positions and inflicted the heaviest losses on the enemy.

The most violent fighting is going on between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest where the Germans progressed slightly, gaining a footing on Covesnes and St. Pierre-Aigle.

Between Montdidier and the Antheuil region, there was no new German attack," the communique said.

Yesterday evening and last night the French consolidated their positions.

On the right, French counter attacks hurled the Germans back north of the Matz, the French occupying the heights of Croix-Ricard and Mellescoq. A hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken.

The most violent fighting is going on between Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest, where the Germans progressed to the hollow east of La Versine and succeeded, in heaviest fighting, in obtaining a footing in Ocuivre and St. Pierre-Aigle.

On the Bourches-Belleau wood front, a German attack was broken up by French and American forces, who held all their new gains and inflicted the heaviest losses.

**Fifty Miles Battle Front**  
London, June 13.—The battle was raging today over the 50 mile front from

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## MAY SEND TROOPS TO ASSIST RUSSIA TO RESIST GERMANS

**People of Former Empire Do Not Desire Assistance of Japanese**

Carl D. Groat  
Staff Correspondent

Washington, June 13.—The American government is striving hard to make some arrangement whereby aid, even troops, may be sent to Russia under Russian leadership.

Russia will approve any expedition under Japanese leadership. The country now looks to the United States as its best friend. The fleets reached the United Press today from reliable sources.

The government plans to be able to announce July 4 that a million men have left American ports for Europe. Thereafter, it will have to cut down on the pace set in the May and June record so that supplies can be forwarded.

This will give the opportunity of aiding Russia with other troops. Many difficulties stand in the path, it is admitted but the government leaders are doing their utmost to reach a solution.

The United Press is able to state that the tentative proposal which has received greatest support here shapes up thus:

The empty troop ships would be used to convey some American troops to Russia. They need not constitute a vast force. Loyal Russians, available allied troops and Japanese and Chinese troops would compose the balance of this great international expedition. Its purpose would be to rescue work. There would be a guarantee against territorial aggrandizement.

The fact that troop shipments to France will slump after the first of July explains apparently Secretary Baker's recent reticence about newspaper predictions concerning troop movements.

He warned that events might make it impossible to live up to the newspaper figures. Now it is found, the supply question must be given attention.

As soon as supplies are replenished, heavy troop shipments will be resumed.

## SEIZED SIBERIAN RAILROAD

Paris, June 13.—Czecho-Slovaks have seized sections of the Trans-Siberian railroad and are proceeding to Vladivostok with the intention of embarking to the United States, it was learned here today.

## War Summary of United Press

1411th Day of the War; 85th Day of the Big Offensive

Oise Front.—While continuing to hold the Germans on the west flank and in the center the French last night counter attacked on the east flank for the first time, hurling the Huns back across the Matz river and recapturing two villages.

Flanders Front.—French were successful in a local operation near Diksbusch lake. British took prisoners near Merris.

Austria-Hungary.—An Austrian news paper correspondent declared that the food, economic and political situation in the dual monarchy is becoming increasingly grave.

Italy.—The pope, in a letter to the bishops of Lombard, reiterated that he would spare no effort to end the war.

France.—Civilian evacuation of Compiègne, seven miles south of the Oise battle front, has been completed.

Austrian Navy.—Vienna officially admits the loss of the dreadnaught Sasin; Istvan in the Adriatic.

Marne Front.—American and French troops broke up a violent German attack on a mile front between Bourches and Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Between the Aisne and the Villers-Cotterets forest where the Marne front has been consolidated with the Oise front, the Germans have progressed slightly.

Picardy Front.—British troops continued a successful raid southeast of Merris.

## MARTIAL LAW RULES WITH IRON GRIP IN AUSTRIA

Food Situation Cause of Much Discontent Among Working Classes

Advices from Austria, received thru Rome yesterday, stated that practically all of the dual monarchy had been declared in a state of siege, only a few regions being excepted. The reported conditions which have led up to this significant situation, set forth in the words of an Austrian newspaper man, are described in the following dispatch.

By Joseph Shaplan  
(United Press staff correspondent)

Stockholm, June 13.—The growing seriousness of the food and political situation in Austria-Hungary was revealed to me today by an Austrian newspaper man, a staff correspondent of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung.

"The situation in Austria-Hungary is again very serious," he said. "The food situation is always worse than it is in Germany. The Austrian government under pressure of the January strikes, gave the workmen many food promises. None of these was fulfilled. They were given expectation of food from Ukraine which, in view of the

increasing revolts against the central powers and Skoropadski, is no more than a problem. Germany is relying so little on this that she has reduced the daily bread ration from 200 to 160 grams (half an ounce).

"The price of flour in Austria is now 14 francs a kilogram, (about \$1.40 a pound). Butter is 40 francs a kilogram (about \$4 a pound). Vienna's population is not getting over 35 per cent of its normal rations. The people recently demanded that the government act immediately to prevent the most serious consequences. The political situation is likewise critical as a result of publication of Emperor Karl's letters. The meeting of the reichsrath (congress) has been postponed indefinitely. The movement of the Serbians, Croats and Slovaks for cession from Austria and unification in a single Serb nation is growing rapidly.

"Recently there was a severe battle between the Germans and the Slovaks in Vindisch-Gratz. There are the most serious disturbances at Leibach. The Bohemians are demanding complete independence. The Austrian socialists are talking strong language, but there is no hope of peace. Germany refuses to listen to democratic peace.

"The reichsrath is strangled with

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## CASUALTY LIST IS LARGEST OF WAR, 3 FROM STATE WOUNDED

**Guy R. Read and R. G. Ziesler, Portland; J. H. Culbertson, Clatskanie**

Washington, June 13.—One hundred and eighty eight casualties were reported to the war department today, divided as follows:

Nineteen killed in action; nine dead from wounds; four dead from disease; one dead from airplane accident; three dead from accidents and other causes; one hundred and thirty seven wounded severely; eleven wounded, degree undetermined; four missing in action.

Lieutenant John W. Rhoades, Payette Idaho, was killed in action and Lieutenant Jesse M. Robinson, Washington, D. C., died of disease.

Lieutenants Richard A. Newhall Minneapolis; John W. Scott, Detroit, and Harold K. Simon, Marshall, Minn. were severely wounded in action. Lieutenants James A. Bayne, Grand Rapids, Mich., was killed in an airplane accident and Lieutenant Raymond C. Busky, reported as missing in action.

The balance of the list follows:

Killed in action:  
Corporals Matt Gentry, Weaver, Ky. S. Samuel J. Matheny, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.  
Wagoner Jay E. Cross, Chittanooga, N. Y.  
Privates Elmer Anderson, South Amherst, O.  
Harry E. Fonger, Grand Rapids, Mich. Oscar C. Frank, Minneapolis, Minn. John Gorehoite, 2953 Carls street, Fresno, Cal.  
Hilke Hylkema, Istaard, Holland. Mirko Ivoevich, Midland, Pa. Ernest L. Jasset, Newton, Mass.

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## EFFORT TO TAKE COMPIEGNE HALTS BECAUSE OF LOSSES

**Hindenburg Seems Staggered at Prices in Life He Is Compelled to Pay**

By J. W. T. Mason  
(United Press war expert)

New York, June 13.—The German effort to capture Compiègne has been definitely halted. The price in human lives appears too great for Von Hindenburg to pay at the moment.

The German offensive has now been shifted south of the Aisne, about midway toward Chateau-Thierry. Paris is still the objective but instead of continuing his effort to reach the capital along Von Kluck's old pathway thru Compiègne, Hindenburg is seeking a new road about 15 miles to the east, along the Paris-Soissons railway.

To make an effective start along this route Hindenburg must first capture the forest of Villers-Cotterets. This is a very strong natural position about ten miles long and five miles deep. It provides splendid shelter for artillery and especially for machine gun nests. Hindenburg cannot hope to take the forest except at a frightful cost in casualties.

General Foch can well afford to abandon a little territory in this sector if he thereby entices Hindenburg into consenting to further bloody sacrifices. The struggle for Compiègne has been a distinct allied victory up to the present because of the successful adoption of this program by General Foch. The territory north of Compiègne now in Hindenburg's possession, is no more than a burial ground given to the German dead. The slight progress made by the Germans toward Villers-Cotterets has the same significance.

It is unfortunate for the German militarists that the serious check Hindenburg has experienced before Compiègne should coincide with the boast of the Prussian war minister, Von Stein in the reichstag that General Foch has no more reserves left.

Von Stein's statement to the reichstag is a very hopeful sign for his allies. His extravagant suggestions that General Foch is reaching the last stage of exhaustion and that American troops are not seriously to be reckoned with show that German public opinion has to be fed with German lies.

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LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS  
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Washington, June 13.—There were 668,573 cars of all kinds of livestock loaded in the United States during the first five months of this year, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets. Included were 285,333 carloads of cattle and calves; 246,932 cars of hogs; 66,818 cars sheep; 24,298 cars horses and mules; 45,193 cars mixed stock.

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## RAISING OF DRAFT AGE LIMIT ASKED BY WAR OFFICIALS

**Limit May Be Fixed by Congress Soon at Forty-Five or Fifty Years**

**PROBABLE DEPLETION OF CLASS ONE IS REASON**

**Ratification of Draft Treaties Make Uniform Age Limit Necessary Move**

Washington, June 13.—That the war department will ask changes in the draft law—so as to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 or 49 years—was the forecast of well-informed congressional leaders today.

The new legislation, which would place the draft on the same basis as that of Britain and facilitate the operation of the inter-allied draft treaties is expected to be launched in the December "short session."

In the meantime a campaign of education is to be conducted to inform the country of the need for raising the draft age.

These reasons include the probable depletion of class one this year and the necessity for going into deferred classifications unless draft limits are broadened.

"Provost Marshal Crowder has no desire to go into deferred classifications," said Representative Kahn of the house military committee today.

Members of the senate foreign relations committee said today that ratification of the draft treaty with Great Britain and Canada "would impose a moral obligation on the United States to raise the draft age."

Under an agreement, among all the allies it is understood the military service, ages of all the allied nations are to be made uniform.

Ratification is the first step in adding nearly 700,000 men to the American or allied armies, from the population of this country, officials said.

Under the proposed plan as congress leaders understand it, not all the men thus rendered liable for service would

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## YANKEE'S GENERAL COMMANDS TROOPS ON MARNE FRONT

**French Now Brigaded With Americans Reversing Former Order**

**GERMANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES**

**Comparative Quiet Reigns After Twelve Days of Constant Fighting**

By Lowell Mblett  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, June 13.—The Americans holding the three mile front between Bourches and Terey repulsed two German attacks in their twelfth day and night of fighting. They took fifty prisoners, including a captain, and captured a number of machine guns. The enemy suffered heavy casualties.

Four hundred mounted Germans sighted south of Etrepilly (two miles northeast of Bourches) yesterday evening. An American battery scattered them with heavy losses.

The twelve days' work of our troops in this vicinity has led the commanding general to report that "the conduct of the men is magnificent."

There are numerous evidences of the arrival of a fresh German division (12,000 men) opposite this sector. It has not yet been identified.

Much has been made of America's acceptance of the brigading of her troops with the French and British. It is now possible to tell of French troops, in at least one instance, accepting a reverse arrangement.

United States regiments, together with a regiment of French zouaves and French artillery, compose a division commanded by an American general.

The latter's staff directs the division's operations.

**AMERICAN SECTOR QUIET.**

By Fred S. Ferguson  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, June 13.—The Americans West of Mont

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## MARION COUNTY'S DISTRICT QUOTAS WAR SAVINGS DRIVE

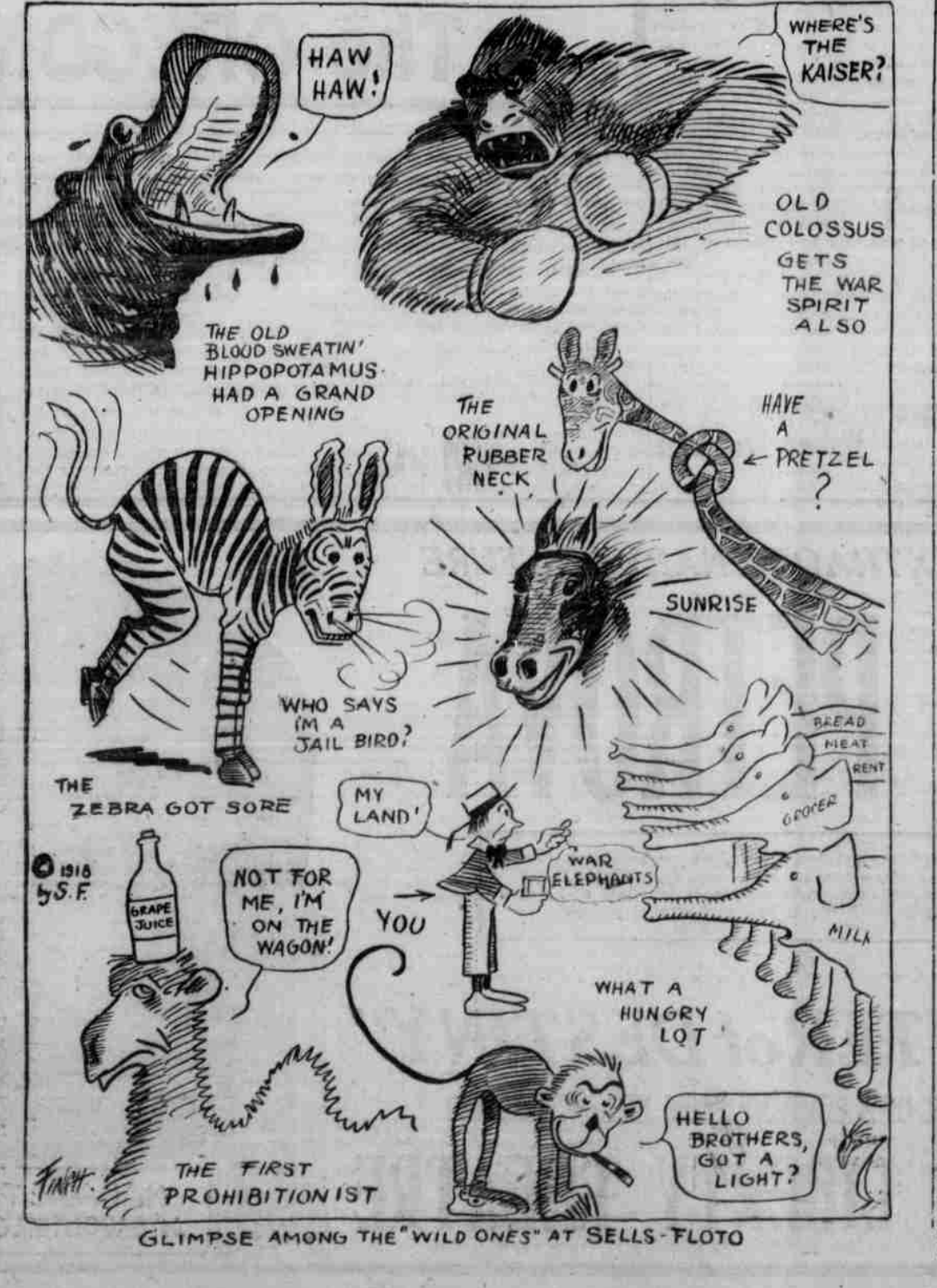
**Basis Is Fixed at \$20 Per Capita—Salem's Quota Is \$320,000**

On the basis of \$20 per capita, Salem has been assigned a quota of \$320,000 for the coming campaign for the sale of war savings stamps beginning June 24. However, as the city has already subscribed \$70,000, credit will be given for this amount, leaving to be raised the sum of \$250,000. The quota is given on the supposition that Salem is a city of about 16,000.

Gervais was given a quota of \$10,800 but it has already gone over with subscriptions amounting to \$14,677. Silverton in district No. 4 has already subscribed \$9592 but it still has \$85,000 to raise. Jefferson district has raised \$6196 with a call for \$11,900 more. Woodburn, school district No. 103, has subscribed \$22,655 with a call for \$16,800.

The Stayton school district has subscribed \$9421 for W. S. S. but is called on for \$10,540. Hubbard has raised \$9916 but has \$12,400 to follow. Mt. Angel already has \$3120 with \$30,100 to raise. Monitor should subscribe \$7,640 as it has already bought \$1117 in W. S. S. Marion, district No. 20, having raised \$1582 will be asked for \$7,490. St. Paul has raised \$1570 and will be asked for \$9140. Sunnyside, having subscribed \$1023 will be called on for \$13,460. Shaw has subscribed \$1523 and

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### Final Arrangements for Great Bargain Day

Second Annual Events of This Kind Promises To Be Biggest For Salem Ever Saw—There Will Be a Feast For Bargain Hunters in Every Line of Business—And They Will Be Real Bargains, Too

Live energetic merchants of Salem are making their final preparations for the great event of the year, Bargain Day, Saturday of this week.

They know by experience there is going to be a rush for the hundreds of bargains offered and knowing, are already making preparations in the way of extra help to properly care for their customers.

Merchants who at first hesitated have felt the contagion and are now lining up with one idea of the great

annual Bargain Day. In fact the merchant who does not get the enthusiasm for bargains Saturday stamps himself as not traveling with the rapid march of events.

Practically every merchant in the city will be satisfied with marking goods in many lines at a smaller margin. There is already the feeling that thousands of out of town customers will be in the city expecting special reductions in price and the merchant who does not get in the procession will feel mighty lonesome when called on by the trade for specials next Saturday.

The one big feature of the day is the fact that bargains are not to be confined to drygoods or shoe trade. While stores handling these goods are alive to the opportunities of bargain days, there are stores that do not make a practice of offering specials very often. For instance, the hardware store will have special offerings notwithstanding the fact that every man knows that

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### 80 PER CENT CURED

Washington, June 13.—Eighty per cent of the American troops wounded in battle are being cured and returned to their forces within three or four weeks, it was announced. It formerly required months of attention in military hospitals before they could return to the fighting line.

Army surgeons are being instructed at the rate of 150 a month in latest treatment for wounded.

**POPE REGRETS IT.**

Rome, June 13.—The pope writing to the bishops of Lombard, deplored the misinterpretations which have been placed on his attitude regarding the war, was learned today. He declared he would continue to spare no efforts to end the war.

Why not organize th' ole scouts? A state bank wuz robbed yesterday—this time by outside parties.