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Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair cooler east portion; moderate westerly winds.
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FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 141 SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS— FIVE CENTS

ITALIAN LINE HOLDING WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Initial Rush Netted Few Gains to Enemy Although Piave River Was Crossed In Several Places—Italian Counter Attacks Won Back Most of Ground Lost—Austrians Have Sixty Divisions Engaged Along Hundred Mile Front But Have Not Succeeded In Gaining Any Material Advantage Up to Present Time

With the Italian Armies in the Field, June 17.—The Austrian pressure is continuing strongly on the whole new battle front between the Asiago and the sea, with the greatest force exerted on both sides of the Brenta. It is still possible that the line will flow backward and forward, but the situation seems assuring. The enemy, with sixty divisions (720,000 men) has not succeeded in passing the advanced areas south of Montecello, where they succeeded in crossing the Piave in considerable numbers. There they are being gradually pushed backward toward the river. The Italian reaction on the lower Piave came more quickly. The Austrians who crossed the river at several points between Candela, Senon and San Dona Di Piave, were counter attacked and driven back almost immediately. The Austrians have been carefully trained for the drive. They are attacking with light equipment, then opening out in storming formations, protected by artificial fog. One of their objectives, it has been learned is to reach the plains southward of the mountains. They also intended to reach Treviso the first day, an advance of fifteen kilometers (about ten miles.)

London, June 17.—The Austrians lost five men to our one," the war office said today in a report on the Italian front operations. "The enemy used 29 divisions (348,000 men) between the Asiago plateau and the Piave, of the 58 divisions (690,000 men) employed on the whole battle front. "British airmen have destroyed seven bridges. "The twenty mile front from the Asiago plateau to the Piave river is held jointly by British, French and Italian forces. The British apparently occupy most of the plateau region, while the French are in the Mont Grappa region to the eastward. Italian troops evidently hold sectors between the plateau and the mountain, and between the mountain and the river. The drive, which followed an intense bombardment between the Lagarina valley and the Adriatic sea, a distance of about 100 miles, was begun on the seventy mile front between the Asiago plateau and the sea. The line extends eastward from the plateau to the Piave river in the vicinity of Salsugina then follows the river southward to its mouth. The Austrians succeeded in forcing a crossing of the Piave at Nervessa, 15 miles southeast of Segusina and ten miles north of Treviso and at Fagarsana and Musile, respectively, ten and twenty miles from the sea. Counter attacks initiated by Italian, French and British troops all along the front later restored most of the ground yielded under the first shock. Vienna claimed capture of ten thou-

SIX AMERICANS GET AMERICAN CROSS FOR BRAVERY UNDER FIRE

On Four of These the Honor Is Conferred After Their Death

Washington, June 17.—Six American soldiers have been awarded the United States distinguished service cross for bravery under fire, General Pershing reported in Friday's communication. The decorated men are: Corporal Thomas A. Carroll, infantry; Major Alexander Rasmussen, United States reserve infantry; Privates Oscar Griffith, medical department, ambulance company; Frank J. Golcamp, engineers; Leslie M. Lane, infantry and Sergeant Gray E. Swingle, engineers. The communique follows: "Section A—Northwest of Chateau-Thierry the day was marked by heavy shelling, executed by the batteries of both sides and including the use of gas. There is nothing to report from the other points occupied by our troops. "Yesterday our aviators shot down two hostile machines. "Section B—In the Woevre, on the night of June 11-12, a German patrol captured an American sentry at a listening post. The sentry held two grenades, one of which he managed to remove the cap while he was being taken away. By striking this grenade against the other, thus dropping them and making a sudden dash, he succeeded in escaping. "The following distinguished service crosses have been awarded, four of which are posthumous: "Corporal Thomas A. Carroll, infantry, while a member of the patrol, was rushed by a greatly superior patrol, opened fire on the enemy at 15 yards and, although severely wounded, displayed marked coolness in covering the retreat of his patrol. "Major Alexander Rasmussen, (posthumous) proceeded to his post of command in spite of heavy bombardment and in order to save important papers, and while thus engaged, was killed by shell fire. "Private Oscar Griffith (posthumous) displayed extraordinary devotion to duty in going to the assistance of a wounded man and in remaining with him through a heavy bombardment until Private Griffith himself was killed. "Sergeant Gray E. Swingle (posthumous) was in command of a patrol sent out near Bois Destailhous on March 23. The patrol came suddenly under hostile machine gun fire and Sergeant Swingle was mortally wounded. He gave instructions to the patrol (Continued on page two)

War Summary of United Press

1415th Day of the War; 89th Day of the Big Offensive

Italian front—After being temporarily checked by counter attacks all along the new seventy mile offensive front, the Austrians renewed their assault yesterday in the mountainous region between the Asiago and Piave rivers and also at various points along the latter stream. A special communique issued by the Italian war office last night declared that the enemy is being held. British troops are opposing the Austrians along the Asiago plateau, while French forces evidently are fighting in the Mount Grappa region, between Asiago and the Piave. The fact that Rome admits the enemy is fighting "west of San Dona Di Piave," indicated the Austrians have forced a crossing of the Piave at this point. San Dona Di Piave is on the east bank of the Piave, ten miles from the sea and on the railway line which runs northward to Mestre, the rail way junction on the mainland north of Venice. Venice is less than twenty miles southwest of the point, where the Austrians have crossed the Piave. Petit Parisien says that more than 600,000 Austrians are being used in the drive. Marne front—The French improved their positions northwest of Haute-braye, between the Oise and the Aisne, taking a hundred prisoners. The Austrians repulsed two attacks on Belleau yesterday morning. Pically front—Germans bombarded British positions northwest of Albert for a short time last night. Flanders front—Attempted enemy raid repulsed near Givenchy. Lorraine front—One hundred and fourteen Americans, with the aid of artillery, defeated nearly 900 Germans who attacked Xivray in the Toul sector Sunday morning. The Germans suffered heavy casualties and lost a number of prisoners. Alsace front—Americans holding the new sector east of Belfort, in German territory, drove off raiders Sunday morning. England—London Post declared the arrival of American troops in the past few days has "eclipsed all records."

ITALIAN DRIVE IS DESPERATE EFFORT TO BETTER CONDITIONS

Hindenburg Would Force Italy Out of War Before American Pressure Is Great

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert)
New York, June 17.—Austro-Hungary's offensive against Italy undoubtedly has been ordered by Hindenburg as a final desperate effort to weaken the allies through forcing Italy to withdraw from the war before America's forthcoming offensive can be started. Hindenburg has taken a blind chance at his new blood spilling. To compel Austro-Hungarians to slaughter themselves in what will almost certainly prove a futile adventure, is deliberately to stimulate disastrous domestic conditions within the dual monarchy. For the practically negligible possibility of compelling Italy to sign a separate peace Hindenburg is risking an uprising in Austria-Hungary against German military rule. So great a gamble as this demonstrates that Hindenburg realizes that time is fatally against him and that Germany must win by autumn or not at all. The allies have been given splendid opportunity to increase dissensions in Austria-Hungary by holding fast along the Italian front. A slight gain of territory by the Austro-Hungarians, with the capture of a few thousand prisoners, will never be accepted by Emperor Karl's subjects as sufficient justification for a heavy slaughter of Hapsburg troops. The Austro-Hungarian offensive apparently has for its immediate main object the capture of Venice. The two railway lines nearest to Venice, from the Piave river are being strongly held by the Italians against powerful assaults. Venice is 15 to 20 miles away from the main enemy attacks along the Piave. If the Austro-Hungarians can cross the Piave in force it will require stiffened fighting by the Italians to save Venice, but for the present, most of the enemy are being held on the eastern bank of the river. The capture of Venice, in itself, would be without military value to the Austro-Hungarians, because nobody in Austria-Hungary believes it would be retained after the war.

13 DEAD 25 WOUNDED ONE MISSING IS LIST OF DAYS CASUALTIES

Six Killed In Action, Captain Gwynne Killed In Airplane Accident

Washington, June 17.—Today's casualty list reported to the war department by General Pershing contains 39 names, divided as follows: Six killed in action; two dead from wounds; one dead from accident; four dead from disease; twenty-four severely wounded; one wounded, degree undetermined; one missing in action. Captain Harry S. Gwynne, Tulsa, Okla., was killed in an airplane accident, Captain Albert S. Tucker, Laredo, Texas, and Lieutenants W. R. Gahring, Mt. Vernon, Mo., and Samuel J. Gilmore, Brooklyn, were severely wounded. Lieutenant Hugh S. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn., was wounded, degree undetermined. The list follows: Killed in Action. Privates Charles F. Albrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William H. Goodwin, Clovis, N. M.; Ivan T. Graves, Ellisville, Miss.; Claude H. Myers, Browning, Mo.; Pietro Natali, Montenegro; Henry J. Robertson, Lockport, La. Died of Wounds. Privates Alexander Olkosky, Canoe Run, Pa.; John M. Peterson, Rutland, N. D. Died of Airplane Accident. Died of Disease. Privates George Jones, Norwood, La.; Bonifas Miller, Erie, Pa.; Edgar Lawrence Pattee, San Mateo, Cal.; Paul A. Wineholt, Laporte, Indiana. Wounded Severely. Captain Albert S. Tucker, Laredo, Texas. Lieutenants William Ross Gahring, Mount Vernon, Mo.; Samuel J. Gilmore, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sergeants Charles H. Buck, James town, N. Y.; Arthur Simmons, Canton, Okla. Corporal Alexander Sago, Rahway, N. J. Privates Joseph G. Balenger, Lowell, Mass.; Barnes C. Beckwith, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Dewey Brewer, Indianapolis, Ind.; James Donaldson, Washington, D. C.; Jodie M. Ferguson, Timpson, Texas; Ralph M. Fox, Haverhill, Pa.; Marcelino Garcia, Meadowbrook, W. Va.; Neil W. Gibson, Holley, N. Y.; Gustav C. Gunderson, Madlock, N. D.; Levi D. Johnson, Ayer, N. D.; Fred B. Lawyer, Bismarck, N. D.; John C. Lisle, Columbus, Ohio; Harry R. Matten, Reading, Pa.; Leo E. Mitchell, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Joseph R. Pace, Elizabeth, La.; William A. Roe, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Marion Constra, East Boston, Mass.; Clarence Stiff, Evansville, Wis. Wounded Degree Undetermined. Lieutenant Hugo Smith Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn. Missing in Action. Private Robert S. Niver, Hartford, Conn. Rejoining company, previously reported missing: Privates Edward E. Gurney, New Haven, Conn.; Carl H. Nelson, Plainville, Conn.; Boleslaw R. Sefcik, New London, Conn.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN SAYS VIENNA REPORT

Capture of Caposile Also Reported—Pushing Toward City of Venice

Vienna, via London, June 17.—The Austrians have taken 12,000 prisoners in the Italian offensive, the Vienna war office declared today. The capture of Caposile, on the west bank of the Sile river was reported. "West of San Dona, on the lower Piave, we have wrested more ground from the enemy, capturing Caposile," the statement said. "Our prisoners now total 12,000. "On the mountain top fighting was limited considerably owing to the misty weather. "West of the Brenta we maintained the positions we had carried the previous day. San Dona Di Piave is ten miles from the mouth of the Piave. The railway running southwestward to Venice crosses the river at this point. Caposile is four miles directly south. The Piave and Sile rivers flow in a more or less parallel course into the Adriatic. They are connected by a stream between San Dona and Caposile. Below this there is marshy territory extended southward to the coast. After crossing the Piave at San Dona, the Austrians evidently pushed westward and flanked Caposile. The latter town is only 14 miles northwest of Venice, via airline. In addition to the crossing at San Dona, two other railways cross the Piave and converge upon Venice. These are made at San Andre and east of Nervessa. The enemy crossed the river in the vicinity of these two places and evidently is trying to push these railways toward Venice.

AMERICANS POUR INTO FRANCE SAYS LONDON REPORT

Arrival of Past Few Days Eclipse All Previous Records Says Paper

London, June 17.—"Arrivals of American troops in the past few days have eclipsed all records," the Post declared today. "Considered purely as a shipping feat it is something hitherto never achieved in mercantile annals. Week end scenes at one army post were amazing." German Attacks Are Repulsed. Washington, June 17.—German attacks on the left of the American position in the Woevre sector were repulsed Sunday with heavy losses to the enemy, General Pershing reported today. Several prisoners were taken. "This morning (Sunday) in the Woevre, the enemy executed a local attack against the left of our position," Pershing said. "During the attack there was brisk artillery fighting. The assaults were not only failed to penetrate our lines, but were thrown back with severe losses, and left in our hands several prisoners, of whom one was an officer. In the region of Chateau-Thierry, two local attacks made by the enemy during the night on the line near Bourches-Bois De Belleau were easily broken. Artillery on both sides continues very active in this region and Picardy."

BIG GERMAN RAIDS REPULSED WITH LOSS

French Troops at Several Points Are Now Commanded by Americans

German Attacks Are Repulsed. Washington, June 17.—German attacks on the left of the American position in the Woevre sector were repulsed Sunday with heavy losses to the enemy, General Pershing reported today. Several prisoners were taken. "This morning (Sunday) in the Woevre, the enemy executed a local attack against the left of our position," Pershing said. "During the attack there was brisk artillery fighting. The assaults were not only failed to penetrate our lines, but were thrown back with severe losses, and left in our hands several prisoners, of whom one was an officer. In the region of Chateau-Thierry, two local attacks made by the enemy during the night on the line near Bourches-Bois De Belleau were easily broken. Artillery on both sides continues very active in this region and Picardy." (Continued on page two)

SUBMARINE PATROL VESSELS OF NEW TYPE

New Cruiser Will Be Cross Between Ford Eagle Boat and Destroyer

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, June 17.—Submarine patrol vessels resembling a cross between a Ford eagle boat and a destroyer, will be built to meet the coastal U-boat raid danger if plans now being urged in the navy department materialize. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is a proponent of this new type of craft. The eagle destroyer variety would be 250 feet long, with thin plates and high speed. The tonnage and engine power are withheld lest they give an indication of the size and power of the eagle boat. Its cost would be half or less than that of a destroyer and its period of construction far shorter. Sinking of two Norwegian ships, the and Kringsjwa, at about the same distance off the Virginia capes in the closing days of last week, has served to emphasize the need for more craft. Henry Ford has been asked to speed up his eagle boats and has promised seasonably early output.

AMERICA WILL AID ITALY WITH TROOPS TO OPPOSE AUSTRIA

Pledges Made by President and Secretary to Italy Will Be Redeemed

Washington, June 17.—American troop aid for Italy will be forthcoming soon. With the Austrian offensive under way, this fact developed today. In line with the pledges of President Wilson and Secretary Baker, United States forces will take their places along with the Italians and other allies. They will not be vast in numbers, their purpose is to show Italy, concretely, that the United States is backing her. American aviators and forces of other kinds have been in Italy for some time, but there has not been any announcement of United States soldiers in the Italian trenches. The initial stages of the offensive caused no undue alarm here today. The Italian embassy's first messages indicated that while the Austrians had made some progress, the counter attack had developed quickly and satisfactorily. The unmistakably reassuring thing about the struggle thus far was the splendid resistance of Italians and British. There will be no great yielding such as accompanied the previous Teuton smash, it is felt. The Italian morale is satisfactory. Infusion of British and French and the promise of early American troop participation have had stimulating effects. Military men say that the Teuton directors of this new offensive undoubtedly are striving to cause a diversion from the western front. Italy, however, has sufficient man power, it is said, so that more troops are not needed now. The hoe is almost as mighty as the sword.

DR. DONEY WRITES ABOUT THE TALKS THE SOLDIERS LIKE

Intimates He Will Soon Start for Home and May Be On the Way

The following is one of the last letters written by Dr. Carl Grogg Doney, president of Willamette university, before preparing to return to his country from France. It is understood that Dr. Doney is now on his way home. After reaching New York, he will go to Washington city for a conference with the war department regarding military instruction for Willamette university next fall. The letter is addressed to Dean Alden and is as follows: "The bugles have sounded and only the steps of the sentries break the quiet of the town. Half an hour ago, the streets were crowded and the little stores were busy; nine o'clock clear everything and the soldiers go to their billets. In this place they have no tents or barracks but are quartered in homes, warehouses, barns and over the stores. Many of the second story rooms are reached only by a ladder on the outside of the building. There are any number of excellent residences which have no inside stairway and depend instead upon the ladders which one sees resting on the street and leaning against the house. The soldiers go up and down like squirrels. Uncle Sam pays the French people five centimes a day for a soldier's billet and one franc a day for an officer's. I am just back from giving an address at a Y but not half of the men could get inside and when once inside they could not get out, so I held my crowd. It is a fine arrangement for the speaker and when I speak but one time in a place, the plan can often be used, but these people are unusual, for tonight was my third appearance, with (Continued on page three)

IRISH TRAITOR TAKEN EAST TO ANSWER FOR CRIMES

Head of Pro-German Truth Society and Active As Kaiser's Paid Agent

Vancouver, Wash., June 17.—James O'Leary in the custody of his government agent captors who traced the alleged traitor across the continent and caught him near Sara, north of here, should arrive in New York tonight or tomorrow. The party left Portland Wednesday night. So careful were the government men to guard against legal moves that might prevent an uninterrupted trip to New York that even government agents of Oregon and Washington were not informed of the capture. The handsome Irishman, president of the American Truth Society and publisher of Bull, who undertook to persuade the United States to favor Germany instead of Great Britain in the war, has changed remarkably since his flight from New York on the eve of his hearing on a treason charge. He is lean and weak and eyesore. While on the little chicken ranch, bought for him near Sara, he was able to do only the lightest work. The story of the capture has been gleaned from the fragmentary knowledge of neighbors of the chicken ranch and from Samuel F. Stein, employed by O'Leary's advance man to do the real work as chicken raiser and cook. The three acre ranch was bought from Thomas L. Sagor of Portland by a man giving the name of Thomas J. Corbett who said he was buying it for his brother-in-law named Wells, an invalid writer. O'Leary, known as Wells, arrived at the little ranch on about May 25. His hiding place was found less than three weeks later. Stein, a man of 70, who was born in Germany, but is an American citizen was the constant companion of O'Leary (Continued on page three)

Abe Martin
