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One Assortment of Waists Values to \$3, now 50c Another Assortment—val. to \$6, Now 98c	Black Petticoats of Sateen or Heatherbloom \$3.50 values \$2.89 \$3.00 values \$2.39 \$1.75 values \$1.49 \$1.25 values .98c	Tablets Much larger and better than sold elsewhere at these prices 5c and 10c	White Laundry Soap 5c per Cake Large Boxes of Hummer Matches 5c per Box

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\$2.75 values, now .75c
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\$6.00 values, now \$1.50
\$8.00 values, now \$2.00
\$9.50 values, now \$2.50



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Thomas H. Ince presents **WILLIAM S. HART** in 'Selfish Yates'

APPEARING AT THE OREGON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

AMBUSHED BY

(Continued from page one)

American patrol of 13 men operating in Peadar ran into an ambush patrol of forty Germans. Despite inferiority in numbers, the greater part of our patrol cut its way through the enemy and returned to our lines. Fierceness of the fighting may be judged from the fact that nearly all our men who returned had been wounded.

Particulars concerning destruction of hostile planes on June 13 as reported in the communique of June 14 are as follows:

"Destruction of one of the German planes occurred during the course of the fight between the American patrol and a group of twelve to fifteen German Albatross scouts. It has not as yet been definitely stated to whom credit for the destruction of the plane, officially confirmed by the French air corps, is due. The second hostile plane was destroyed at 8:15 o'clock in the morning near St. Mihiel. Here an enemy biplane of the Hanover type was attacked by Lieutenants Meissner, Winslow and Taylor. During the course of the fight, the German plane turned over, burst into flames and was seen to crash."

was told today by men in another sector.

German airmen dropped notes over towns in the rear of the American lines, saying: "See you next Sunday at mass."

On Sunday, these towns were subjected to a terrific bombardment by the Hun artillery. One shell exploded in the midst of a group of soldiers returning from mass, mortally wounding two men.

The wounded men, who were bunkies, were placed side by side in hospital cots, where the last religious rites were performed over them.

Realizing they were dying, the pair calmly shook hands across the space between their cots, bidding each other farewell, then sank back on their pillows, exhausted.

"Sorry I can't be with D company to get the Germans," one whispered.

Washington, June 18.—National guard troops from Wisconsin and Michigan are the first American soldiers to fight on German soil. This official announcement by the war department today revealed the identity of troops now fighting in Alsace.

The Wisconsin-Michigan troops must make up the 32nd division. They left this country under command of Major General William G. Haan, and it is assumed that he is still in command.

The engineers' train, the supply train and two replacement units of this division were on the steamer Tuscania when it was sunk off the coast of Ireland, last February. It has been known for some days that American troops were operating on former German soil, but not until the units had been identified by the enemy was the announcement permitted in this country.

So far as is known here, this is the Wisconsin division's first tour of duty in the trenches.

WESTERN UNION
(Continued from page one)

by wire on Friday.

"The foundation upon which rests the procedure of the national war labor board is contained in the following clause of the official paper issued with your proclamation of the eighth of April:

"When the board, after due effort

of its own, through sections, local committees or otherwise, finds it impossible to settle a controversy, the board shall then sit as a board of arbitration, decide the controversy and make an award if it can reach a unanimous conclusion. If it cannot do this, then it shall select an umpire, as provided, who shall sit with the board, review the issues and render his award."

"In view of this required procedure, I think we are entitled to state the facts, which are that the Taft-Walsh plan has been referred to as the decision of the board, was retired by the board under the above procedure by five votes. Following this failure of unanimous action, there was no appointment of an umpire, and, therefore, under the prescribed procedure of the board itself, no decision.

"We desire to be perfectly fair with you, sir, as we have been with the board. We are not favorable to sharing the responsibility of conducting a great public service, with the peculiar features of the telegraph, which the exigencies of the war have increased many fold, with members of an outside organization whose interests are personal, rather than public.

"Under the plan of Mr. Walsh, encountered by Mr. Taft, an outside union which has for many years been frankly hostile to the company, would, under the pretext of a war emergency, waive its rights to strike during the war, but carry on a propaganda for the purpose of enlisting sufficient of the company's employees for no possible result, that it could attain during the war, but only that it might furnish the nucleus for the disorganization of our service through demoralized discipline and the use of the strike immediately after the exigencies of the war had ceased and released it from its promises. As indicative of the character and temper of this union, permit me to quote the following words from an official circular issued by it calling a meeting in Chicago for June 9:

"Come armed if you deem it necessary."

"I need not remind you, sir, that the primary obligations of a telegraph service are to provide continuity and competence and that we desire to protect these essentials not only during this emergency, but at all times. To this end there are, it seems to us, two plans of procedure. One, compulsory arbitration which, as we recall, you urged on congress at the time the great railway strike was imminent. The other is found in the suggestion of our employees that they form their own union or organization on the theory that the normal relationship between employer and employee is that of peace and mutual cooperation in the adjustment of their relations and not that of strife and that a spirit of hostility and efforts of warfare are not necessary for industrial progress or the adjustment of mutual relations.

"Now that our employees have determined upon their own association, I am sure they would be glad to have the advice and counsel of the national war board in the formation of their organization to the end that it may be representative of the employees' interests as well as free from any influence that might limit its effectiveness in dealing with the rights and privileges of the employees. Nothing that can be accomplished by the Walsh-Taft plan is not accomplished by the employees' association, but there is this important distinction—that unionism established under conditions of coercion and hostility is not the same thing as the right to bargain collectively, a right which

AUTO LICENSE RECEIPTS FOR ABOVE ESTIMATES

Over Fifty-six Thousand Machines Have Been Licensed This Year

When the Bean-Barrett bill was before the legislature the matter of receipts from auto licenses was pretty thoroughly discussed and estimates as to the amount were made showing they would be large enough to meet the payments of all bonds sold. Some were disposed to doubt this, but the receipts in the auto department show the estimates were far too low. The increase in the number of autos in the state is astonishing. In 1912 there were 10,165 autos registered. In 1913 there were 13,957, a gain of 3792. In 1914 the gain was only 3990. In 1915 there was a jump of 7038 to 23,585, and in 1916 the gain was 10,332, the total being 33,917. The increase at the end of last year was 14,715, and the total for the year 48,632. On the last of May last year the total registration was 38,242 which shows that after that date there were 10,390 registrations after that date during the year.

To date this year there are 66,050 autos registered and if the increase is at the same rate as last year there should be at least 65,000 by the end of the year. Licenses were doubled under the law passed in 1917 and they average this year about \$7.50 each. This should make the total receipts from autos, motorcycles and other licenses connected with the department more than \$500,000. The registrations up to the end of May this year are almost exactly double what they were at the same date in 1916. The conservation of gasoline and the curbing of the auto output may prevent such rapid increase until after the war, but the figures show how great a hold the auto has on the public.

49 ARMY CASUALTIES

(Continued from page one)

- Bluffs, Iowa. Wounded Severely
Sergeant Alfred M. James, Plymouth N. H.
Corporals James C. Busby, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Joseph J. Hunt, Trenton, N. J.
Robert J. Miller, Caledonia, Ohio.
Ralph M. Whiting, Marlboro, Mass.
Privates Walter D. Beall, Eldorado Springs, Mo.
Anthony C. Bills, Dubois, Pa.
Christian L. Clusmann, Newark, N.J.
William Conlon, Anacosta, Mont.
Fred G. Connor, Malden, Mass.
Charles Coray, Syria.
Elmer Davis, Chicago.
Louis Deluca, Roxbury, Mass.
Allen S. Denmark, Mohoba, Miss.
Raymond Dabon, Crab Orchard, Ky.
Robert Farrow, Calhoun, Ga.
Harry J. Golden, New York.
John E. Hoey, Pony, Mont.
Henry Johnson, Albany N. Y.
Charles B. Keim, Bradley Beach, N.J.
Joseph Kelly, Butte, Mont.
Robert I. Kutak, Omaha, Neb.
Joseph Lenz, Braceville, Ill.
Charles H. Morse, Southington, Conn.
William Murry, Beaverdam, Pa.
Simeon Lyers, Terre Haute, Ind.
John E. Riley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph H. Schultz, Newark, N. J.
Frank Slama, Chicago.
Walter Steimaszke, South Chicago, Ill.
Jeremiah E. Sweeney, Fitchville, Conn.
Willard Wiler, Ironton, Ohio.
Herman Willet, Tolland, Ill.
Wounded Slightly
Private Norman P. McClurg, Belmont, Mass.
Privates, Previously Reported Missing
Mechanic John P. Cronin, Portland, Conn.
Lieutenant Paul F. Baer, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Sergeants Daniel Brandon, Towners, N. Y.
Erving A. Dresser, Bristol, Conn.
Walter J. Reynolds, New Haven, Conn.
Eugene F. Sharkey, Ansonia, Conn.
Harry Swanson, Waverly, Mass.
Corporal S. W. Rich, Dorchester, Mass.
Bugler Incenzo Labriola, Bristol, Conn.
Privates Frank J. Antkonk, Webster, Mass.
Walter Chemel, Bridgeport, Conn.
Albert Desai, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enoch H. Doble, Quincy, Mass.
Maurice Fishman, New Haven, Conn.
Herbert V. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.
Raymond C. Kirby, New Haven, Conn.
John Knudson, New Haven, Conn.
Lee W. Lamere, Laconia, N. H.
J. P. Leary, Middletown, Conn.
Thomas A. Lysett, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Lee A. Masher, Dorchester, Mass.
Harold E. Masterson, Stamford, Conn.
John A. Murphy, Amesbury, Mass.
Clarence J. Nelson, Bristol, Conn.
Michael M. Olin, Peabunck, Conn.
Lawrence Perlmutter, New York.
Daniel E. Sala, West Wareham, Mass.
Louis Sandler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander Stefanosky, Russia.
Carl Sudeck, New Haven, Conn.
Elli M. Young, Everett, Mass.
Herman Reichman, Philadelphia.
- Oregon Boys Killed**
Washington, June 18.—Evidence of the sharp fighting done by the marines when they stepped into the breach is given the employees by their association.
- "We ask you to believe that our view is based upon a most careful re-examination of our experience in the operation of telegraph service. There is no dispute between the company and its employees over pay or hours of labor. There is no likelihood of a strike of our employees, a body of men and women of high patriotism, who have borne great burdens uncomplainingly as a part of their contribution to the nation's cause."

Present War Fight Against Anglo-Saxons

Amsterdam, June 18.—The Kaiser, in replying to Hindenburg's congratulations on the thirtieth anniversary of his reign, according to a Berlin dispatch, said:

"Britain's intervention meant a world struggle between two world views. Either German principles are right, freedom, honor and morality must be upheld; or Anglo-Saxon principles of idolatry to Mammon must be victorious.

"Anglo-Saxon aims are making the peoples of the world slaves. Such a matter as whether the Anglo-Saxon shall be the ruling race cannot be decided in a year."

AUSTRIAN DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

reported on the west front by the British and German war offices.

"Between the Moselle and the Meuse we inflicted losses on Americans by an advance on both sides of Xivray and destroyed portions of their positions," Berlin declared. "Reconnoitering detachments brought back prisoners from the French and American trenches in the Vosges."

Italians Still Hold Enemy
Rome, June 18.—The Italians continue to check the Austrians at all points, inflicting bloody defeats on the enemy at two places on the Piave, a communique issued by the Italian supreme command at midnight declared. A successful counter offensive was started by the Italians on the lower Piave.

The Austrians, exhausted by the Anglo-French and Italian counter attacks in the north, have failed to renew their infantry assaults in the mountain region and in the important Montello sector.

"The enemy failed to renew their infantry assaults in the mountains and at Montello," the communique said.

"South of Montello, between Zenson and Fossalta (a three mile front, east of Treviso) an important action developed, but the enemy was stopped everywhere. They left a hundred prisoners."

"Between Maserada and Candelo (northeast of Treviso) attempts to cross the Piave were bloodily repulsed."

"On the lower Piave a counter offensive action resulted advantageously to us."

Austria's Entire Strength

Rome, June 18.—Austria's entire effective military strength already had been thrown into the Italian drive, according to a semi-official statement today.

Of Austria's total of ninety two divisions (1,104,000 men) seventy one divisions (892,000 men) already have been identified on the Italian front. So far as quality is concerned, these constitute the whole of the enemy's really efficient troops.

The Austrians also have at least 7500 guns of all calibers and their entire aviation force is in use, together with an abundance of war material.

Yet, they have only progressed at two points, where their gains are very slight compared with the objectives assigned to them.

From captured documents and the statements of prisoners there is no doubt the enemy command sent its troops into the offensive with the promise of booty.

Cannon and trench mortars were furnished the Austrians in large numbers by the Germans. In return, according to prisoners, the Austrians have permitted a German "requisition" but failed to operate on the Italian front, in order to secure a portion of the anticipated loot.

Center Drive on Piave

Geneva, June 18.—The greatest Austrian gain in the Italian drive have been made along the Piave, where they have established bridgeheads on three principal crossings, according to a dispatch from Italian headquarters.

The Austrians, the dispatch said, bridged the Italian artillery and airplanes by quantities of smoke shells, covering the Italian trenches along the river with a dense black fog. Under cover of this, patrols crossed the river in boats, pulling pontoons after them. Bridges were constructed on the pontoons and reinforcements rapidly crossed.

Bridge the Piave

London, June 18.—The Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges across the Piave river, but sufficient reserves are massed opposite them to check the enemy, according to a semi-official dispatch from the Italian front today.

"The situation is most encouraging," the dispatch said.

"To date the only enemy success has been on the Piave, where he has thrown fourteen bridges across. These are being subjected to heavy artillery fire. The reserves here are believed to be sufficient to check the enemy."

Deny German Orders

Geneva, June 18.—Vienna newspapers deny that Berlin ordered the Italian offensive. They declare that the Austrian staff displayed great foresight in its preparations for the offensive and have the entire credit.

The newspapers reveal that Austrian headquarters is located just north of the Asiago plateau.

Italy Is Very Firm
Rome, June 18.—"Annihilation of the Italian people is preferable to a dishonorable peace," Premier Orlando declared in addressing the chamber of deputies yesterday.

"The government will neglect no opportunity of concluding a just and honorable peace, but not a single possibility of such a peace has ever yet shown itself."

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German Troops in Drive

Amsterdam, June 18.—German troops are participating in the Italian offensive, according to a dispatch received from Vienna today.

The same dispatch said Emperor Karl is on the Italian front.

THREE GENERATIONS OF WOMEN

For three generations women of this country have used and recommended to their children and children's children the use of that famous old root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, until today it is recognized everywhere as the standard remedy for women's ills. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs; is made from roots and herbs of the field under the most sanitary condition, and any woman suffering from such ailments should be sure to give it a trial.

Incendiary Fires Destroy War Factories

East St. Louis, Ill., June 18.—The Illinois Walnut company's plant here is in flames and two other factories working on government orders are badly damaged as a result of a fire early this morning, believed of incendiary origin.

The Walnut company was making gun stocks. Four carloads of stocks and quantities of walnut lumber were consumed and the ten acre plant was razed. Fire broke out simultaneously in eight places at 3:30 o'clock witnesses said.

Numerous explosions accompanied the burning of the Pure Carbonic company, an adjoining plant. The Sternkopf Planting Mill nearby caused the third alarm.

Property loss had not been estimated early today.

Senator Chamberlain Opposes National Guard

Washington, June 18.—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs today admitted Major General Carter, head of the military bureau, war department to prepare an amendment to the army bill which would put an end to recruiting of a national guard.

Chamberlain opposes creation of a guard on the ground that it costs heavily, that the men do not get enough training to make soldiers of them and that the class of men who ought to be reached—those above the present draft age with no dependents—are not reached.

LINCOLN MOHAIR IS SOLD

Toledo, Or., June 18.—The mohair pool at Eddyville, in this county, has just been disposed of. The entire lot was purchased by Edward March, a merchant at Eddyville, representing H. F. Norton & Co. of Portland, at 50¢ cents a pound. The pool will contain at least 20,000 pounds. It is understood that the growers received 4 cents a pound more for their product than persons who sold previously. The mohair is of exceptionally fine quality.

JOURNAL WANT ADS SELL