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LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight showers, cooler except near the coast; Saturday fair west; showers east portion; gentle southwest-erly winds.



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ITALY IS DRIVING AHEAD

Win Great Victory by Taking Nervosa, On West Bank of Piave—Austrians Being Pushed Back to River With View to Dividing Invading Force—Great Offensive Is Now Proven Big Failure All Along Battle Front—Italians Take Prisoners

London, June 21.—(3:28 p. m.)—The Italians have gained a big victory at Nervosa, on the west bank of the Piave, and are fighting to complete their success, it was learned from an authoritative source this afternoon.

(Nervosa, an important railway cross-roads, guards the southeastern approach to Montebelluna, the keystone connecting the river and mountain lines.)

It was at this point that Premier Orlando admitted a considerable enemy gain to the Italian parliament last night, the Austrians having crossed the Montebelluna-Susagna railway at several points.

The Italians have hurled the Austrians back at this point, reentering the Nervosa. They are now battling to push on to the river, thus splitting the enemy forces again, and beginning the first phase of a flanking movement northward to cut off the Austrians on Montebelluna. An Italian force already has divided the enemy forces a few miles to the southward.

The Austrian drive so far is a complete failure but they may make a great effort to retrieve their reverses. They are reported to have considerable forces in reserve, the greater part of them being in the mountains.

Premier Orlando informed the chamber of deputies last night that the Austrians efforts to extend their positions in the Montebelluna region has been frustrated.

The premier admitted that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Montebelluna-Susagna railway at several points south of Montebelluna but had been prevented from advancing any distance beyond.

Italian forces gained more ground

(Continued on page two)

Oregon Drought Records Broken This Summer

Portland, Or., June 21.—All Oregon drought records for the period from April 1 to June 20 have been broken.

The records of the United States weather bureau show that only 2.63 inches of rain fell since April 1, and only .12 inch since June 1.

Meteorologist Wells predicted a generous rain before the end of the week.

Crops have stopped growing and are suffering heavily.

100,000 Workers In Airplane Factory Strike

Zurich, June 21.—Strikes following the recent bread riots, are spreading throughout the Vienna district, according to dispatches received here today.

More than 100,000 workers are reported on strike in the Warschawsky airplane factory and the Vulcan arsenal.

Riots are said to have occurred in Favoriten, Margarethen, Ottakring and Brigittenau, all suburbs of Vienna.

Police Charge Strikers

Paris, June 21.—Fifty thousand demonstrators who marched through the streets of Vienna Thursday night, shouting "peace! bread!" and pillaging shops, were charged by the police with drawn sabers, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal today. Many of the civilians were injured.

Fed on Promises

Amsterdam, June 21.—Premier Von Seydler, addressing Austrian newspaper men, said Germany had agreed to send grain into Austria and that some was already en route, according to a dispatch received here today Hungary is sending potatoes, he said.

CONGRESS WOULD DEMAND STATEMENT OF RUSSIAN POLICY

Some Members Are In Favor of American-Japanese Co-Operation There

By L. C. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, June 21.—Congress is about to demand a new statement of policy from the administration with regard to Russia.

Backed by a growing sentiment for a Siberian offensive to save Russia even against her will from German penetration, members favoring American-Japanese co-operation in Siberia will introduce a senate resolution aiming to force from the president some definite explanation of this government's stand.

The sole purpose of this measure will be to get from the president answers to these questions:

Is the United States keeping Japan out of Siberia?

What do France, Italy and England think of Japanese intervention?

Has this government any good reason for further "watchful waiting" on the Russian question?

There is no general criticism of the government's present policy but there is a great desire for information. Congress would be satisfied to get this information privately, if publicity at this time would be inadvisable.

Hearty approval probably will be given to the Hitchcock amendment to the army bill removing the alien enemy traitor from Jugo-Slav subjects of Austria in this country by allowing them to enlist in the American army.

This amendment, with President Wilson's approval is held a strong offensive move against Austria.

The Russian, Jugo-Slav and Turkish-Bulgarian questions are all engrossing to congress. A careful canvass of both houses today disclosed that if congress were acting right now on its own information and according to its own inclination, it would act once:

Declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

Declare for giving Japan a free hand in Siberia for purposes of an offensive against Germany. Put all Jugo-Slav, Czech-Slovak and Poles in this country in the friendly alien class, to make them available as American soldiers and increase Austria's troubles.

SECRETARY HOUSTON SINGS FARMERS' PRAISE

Tells How Tillers of the Soil Are Helping to Defeat Autocracy

Dubuque, Iowa, June 21.—"Better that America gloriously fall, fighting for freedom with great England, heroic France, Italy and Belgium, and that I pass from the pages of history, than see it survive in the greatest ease and luxury, submissive in any respect to the dictation of Germany."

Thus was the declaration here today of Secretary of Agriculture Houston before the state convention of the Iowa Bankers' association, in delivering a stern indictment of Germany.

American farmers, he said, have risen nobly to their task, and the nation's crops this year will insure against all food failure through food lack.

Besides the present prospect of better than a 950,000,000 bushels wheat output, he said, the rye crop now promises to exceed its former high year by 12,000,000 bushels, more than double the peace time output.

Production of barley, he said, will be increased to 25,000,000 bushels and the oats crop will equal its record.

He warned farmers that "it would be highly unfortunate to regard the promise for the future as any warrant whatever for relaxation of effort, both for greater production and conservation."

"There will be a continuing need for large supplies of food, clothing and fuel products, not only for our own population, but also for the allies, and there is every indication that the conditions will result in fair prices for the farmers, whether war continues or peace comes."

"For even if peace should come," he said, "stricken Europe will for a time look to this country not only for large supplies of food, but will especially seek here large numbers of livestock with which to replenish their depleted herds."

Houston appealed to the bankers and businessmen to "be alive to their obligations to aid the farmer in ready extension of farm credits and supplying of city labor for harvesting."

WILL NOT ENDORSE FORD

New York, June 21.—The republican organization of Michigan will not endorse the senatorial candidacy of Henry Ford, according to a statement made here by John D. Magnus, chairman of the Michigan state committee.

AMERICAN PLANES WILL CROSS OCEAN WITHIN NINETY DAYS

Out of Big Bombing Machines Will Proceed to Europe by Air

Washington, June 21.—American airplanes, equipped with Rolls-Royce engines and piloted by aviators of the allied nations, will cross the Atlantic within three months, Major General W. Branker, of the Royal Air Force, declared today. The flight, General Branker stated, probably would be made from Newfoundland to Portugal, via the Azores. Seven hundred and fifty horsepower airplanes carrying crews of three or four men will be used.

In discussing the proposed flights, General Branker declared that the matter had been brought to the attention of the war and navy departments and that this government was in favor of the venture.

"Once this enterprise has been established," General Branker said, "America's output of big bombing machines can proceed to Europe by air and so save shipping that is so invaluable for other purposes."

"This may seem a wild statement. But in 1914 the flight of the English Channel was considered a wonderful and dangerous performance."

Flying at the rate of 85 miles an hour a conservative speed, not taking into consideration favorable winds, airplanes can reach the Azores in less than forty hours, according to calculations of flying experts, General Branker stated. The trip from the Azores to Portugal—about 800 miles—would be a comparatively simple matter after that.

From Portugal the planes can easily

Another Prison Trusty Tired of Dull Routine, Walks Away Unhindered

Another trusty, weary of prison life, walked out of the prison yesterday evening and is still at large, Joe Schurin, the trusty alluded to, is apparently a confessed criminal. He was sent up from Multnomah county in 1911, and after serving some time was paroled. He failed to change his habits and did time in the Washington prison at Walla Walla. When he finished his time there he was brought back to Salem and later paroled again. This time he went to California where he was arrested for carrying a gun and a mask and was again returned to the prison here. He was again shown the trusty class, and was placed in the same class. He showed his appreciation of kindness by walking away last night just before the dinner hour. Schurin, his line being anything to get the money without working for it. He is a Hungarian and speaks brokenly, but is a crook of more than ordinary cleverness, has a pleasing manner and makes friends easily. At the time of his escape he wore a light gray suit and had both a hat and a cap. He is 5 feet 3 inches tall, weighs about 135 pounds, medium complexion, dark hair and is right of build. Among the identification marks are tattoo designs on both forearms, a woman's head and flowers on the right arm and a dagger clasped in a hand on the left arm.

FOR SPECIAL TRAINING

Washington, June 21.—Provost Marshal General Crowder, today issued a call of 8,976 draft registrants qualified for military service and who have received at least a grammar school education.

The men will be sent to technical schools for special training and then will be placed in special branches of the service.

The men are to enter July 15. The list of state quotas announced did not include any of the Pacific coast states.

Expert Control Board For National Railroads

Washington, June 21.—The railroad administration late yesterday announced the creation of an expert control committee.

The personnel will be Major General G. W. Goethals, representing the war department; Rear Admiral C. J. Pepler representing the navy; George D. Ogden, representing the railroad administration; P. A. S. Franklin, for the shipping board, and D. W. Cooke for traffic executives controlling allied traffic.

The committee will have complete control of freight for overseas shipment whether for use of the war or navy departments or the allied governments. Upon it will rest the responsibility for distribution of all exports and the facilitation of freight movement when consigned for trans-Atlantic shipment.

MEN ENGAGED IN USELESS TASKS MUST WORK OR FIGHT SAYS GENERAL CROWDER

"Work or Fight" Order Issued by Provost Marshal Crowder Today

Washington, June 21.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today ruled that men of draft age engaged in games of all kinds, working as domestic servants, elevator men, bell boys, waiters and like occupations, shall seek other employment by July 1.

It was stated that nothing whatever would be done in regard to professional baseball players, however, until a specific case is presented.

Public and private chauffeurs will not be considered as engaged in non-essential work, according to the regulations, but footmen and others will have to go. Hotel cooks, clerks and managers are not included, but bar boys, bus boys, and waiters will have to seek other employment, as well as porters unless it can be shown that the work is too heavy to be performed by women.

The United States employment service is designated to co-operate with local and district boards in the placing of the large number of workers who will be shifted to essential employments.

The provisions of the order are very elastic and boards are instructed to consider all cases "with sympathy and common sense."

"The regulations further provide," says the explanation handed down, "that sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments are engaged in non-productive employments, but this does not include store executives, managers, superintendents nor the heads of such departments as accounting, financial, advertising, credit, purchasing, delivery, receiving shipping and other departments—does not include registered pharmacists employed in wholesale and retail drug stores or establishments; does not include traveling salesmen, buyers or delivery drivers; electricians, engineers, carpet layers, upholsterers, nor any employees doing heavy work outside the usual duties of clerks."

"However, sales clerks and other clerks include the clerks, forces in the offices and all departments of stores and mercantile establishments. The words 'stores and other mercantile establishments' include both wholesale and retail stores and mercantile establishments engaged in selling goods and wares."

Touching on the question of whether or not the theatrical profession includes baseball and baseball players the explanation simply reiterates the original

War Summary of United Press

1419th Day of the War; 93rd Day of the Big Offensive

Italian front—The battle is continuing along the whole Piave river line, with the Italians taking the initiative at most points.

A large portion of 50,000 Austrians on the west bank are still trapped by the flooded river, although they have succeeded in bridging the stream in the marshy region near the sea.

Italians are using cavalry detachments in the river areas with considerable success.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who are reported to have made a flying trip to the Italian front, are believed to have advocated a resumption of the drive southward from the Venetian mountains.

Piedmont front—American troops captured German trenches and destroyed enemy machine gun nests east of Canby yesterday.

British made successful raids on the northern portion of the front.

Marne front—French improved their positions near Faveroles and Hautesvesnes.

Flanders front—Several German raids were repulsed northwest of Meris.

Lorraine front—There were unusually heavy artillery duels on the American sector last night. The Germans fired 6000 shells north of Toul alone.

Austria-Hungary—Military police attacked with sabers 50,000 demonstrators in Vienna, who paraded the streets shouting for food and peace, and pillaging shops.

Denmark—Two German deserters who fled from a base near Berlin in an airplane arrived at Copenhagen and were interned. Two others who left at the same time were shot down by German warships off the Swedish coast.

Rome, June 21.—American aviators, making their first flight on the Italian front yesterday, blew up a bridge the Austrians had just thrown across the Piave, dispatches from Italian headquarters announced today.

ARMY CASUALTIES 38 THOSE OF MARINES 127 TOTAL OF DEATHS 29

One Portland Man With Marines Reported Among "Severely Wounded"

Washington, June 21.—Marine casualties announced today totalled 127, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 10; died of wounds 19; severely wounded, 98.

The list includes:

Privates J. McLean, Pearl, Idaho. E. W. Wempner, London, I. d. L. E. Graham, Chesholm, Minn. D. E. Lee, Nashville, Tenn. R. A. Mattingly, Cape Girardeau, Mo. P. L. Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y. A. B. Sawyer, Key West, Fla. Sergeants J. Grant, Mara Hill, Me. V. M. Schwab, St. Louis, Mo. Corporal W. Parnsley, Newton, Iowa. Died of wounds: Privates R. M. Cannon, Westminster, Mass. J. L. Orr, Matthews, N. C. T. M. Bainster, Dryden, Mich. S. D. Carpenter, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. D. Simms, Memphis, Tenn. S. D. Shantz, Sigerney, Iowa. E. L. Brainerd, Oshkuba, O. C. H. Carey, Dubuque, Iowa. C. H. Carey, Salem, Ohio. A. B. Ellis, Hyannis, Mass. G. R. Gerard, North Nashville, Tenn. R. W. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y. E. Cooke, Boston, Mass. D. M. Blankinship, Rome, Ga. F. F. Schlemmer, Rochester, N. Y. F. T. Quinlan, Manistique, Mich. B. W. Evans, Beloit, Kan. J. H. O'Toole, Chicago. H. H. Benzinger, St. Louis, Mo. J. E. McClure, Hacker, Valley, W. Va.

CONSCRIPTION DIES WITH HOME RULE IN IRISH POLICY

By Webb Miller
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, June 21.—That conscription has been abandoned in Ireland and that Irish home rule is dead for the duration of the war, is general view resulting from Lord Curzon's speech.

The president of the privy council said that the discovery of the Sinn Fein plot, together with Catholic hierarchy's advice to the people to resist conscription, had altered the situation since the government endorsed home rule and conscription.

A severe policy toward the disorders occurring throughout Ireland is expected to follow the new course. It is predicted that most of the island will be placed under martial law if the disorders continue.

The Post says that surrender of its policies will hardly make the government's position in Ireland easier.

RETIREMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

Washington, June 21.—The senate yesterday by a vote of 36 to 26 passed a bill creating a retired list of civil war volunteer officers. The bill provides pensions based on rank and service, the maximum being fixed at three quarters pay of an army captain today. Approximately 7000 men will be affected by the bill and the cost to the government for the first year is estimated at \$5,000,000.

What's happened to Gutzon Borglum?

PRICE OF WHEAT MAY BE INCREASED BY FOOD CONTROL

Higher Freight Rates and Increased Cost of Production Given As Reason

Washington, June 21.—Increase in the price of wheat to meet higher freight rates and increased production costs is under consideration by the food administration, it was learned officially today.

This is the first time deviation from the fixed \$2.30 wheat price has received serious attention from food Administrator Hoover. It follows protests from farmers who faced losses of one to four cents a bushel on wheat because of the proposed 25 per cent increase in freight rates which will effect the entire wheat belt. Increases, if granted, will be reflected in a 35 to 50 cents increase per barrel in flour.

Hoover has long hoped that higher wheat prices would be unnecessary. Farmers planted record acreage on the \$2.20 wheat price amendment pending in congress, but not passed.

The basic \$2.30 price will not be changed even now, it is officially indicated. But farmers, held to a fixed price will be protected against a freight rate increase which they otherwise, have to bear.

The differentials in various markets will be adjusted to meet the increased freight rate. A slight additional margin also may be allowed to cover increased threshing costs. There is no possibility, however, of \$2.50 wheat, it is officially announced.

Montana farmers have protested to Hoover, asking for an increase to cover the additional four cents a bushel freight rate to Minneapolis they will have to pay under the new schedule.

Rates from Kansas City to New York will increase, about 35 cents it is estimated, which must be borne by eastern consumers.

Officials are working out proper increases in conjunction with the railroad administration.

STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

Past Year Shows Wonderful Increase In Business Handled

A statement issued by the State Industrial Accident Commission comparing the year ending May 31, last, with the preceding year shows the great increase in the amount of work handled by the commission, resulting from the larger number of firms deciding to operate under the protection of the Workmen's Compensation law and the greater activity in certain occupations occasioned by war conditions.

During the year ending May 31, 1917, there were reported to the commission a total of 11,761 accidents, of which 82 were fatal, while during the past year

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG ILL

Amsterdam, June 21.—No hope is held for the recovery of Dr. Theobald Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German chanceller, seriously ill at Hohenlowe, following a stroke of apoplexy, according to reports received here.

G. A. Steel, of Portland, Oregon Pioneer, 72, Dead

Portland, Or., June 21.—George A. Steel, Portland pioneer, died at the Good Samaritan hospital yesterday, after a critical illness of eight weeks' duration.

Mr. Steel served one term as state treasurer in the earlier days, served twice as postmaster of Portland, and was the builder of the first electric lines in the city.

He was born at Stafford, O., April 22, 1846, and attained the age of 72 years. Mr. Steel's wife died eight months ago.

A brother, William G. Steel, is superintendent of the Crater Lake National park.

AMERICANS ON FRENCH SOIL HOLD 38 MILE FRONT

Troops and Munitions Going Over-Sea Faster Than Ever Before

GERMANS BOMBARD AMERICAN POSITIONS

At End of Three Months German Offensive In West Front Far From Success

Washington, June 21.—American soldiers now hold 38 miles of trenches in France, members of the house military committee learned at the war department today.

Troop movements have been kept up despite the necessity of shipping increased supplies, because ships have been run on schedule or better, the committee was told.

The committee also received encouraging figures on production on machine guns and small arms ammunition. One month's production of thirty caliber ammunition amounted to 205,000,000 rounds.

The west front battle line from the North sea to Switzerland today is about 485 miles. The Americans therefore are holding slightly less than one twelfth of the whole line today.

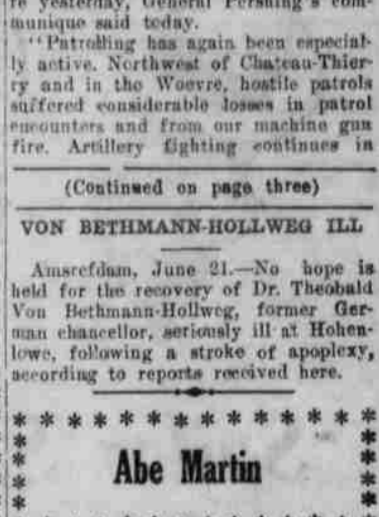
Considerable addition to the 38 mile front held by Americans is in prospect soon, committee members learned.

By the first of next year, the committee was told, this country will have enough men in Europe to hold its share of the western front "firm as a rock" and from that point will begin the campaign that is to carry American combat to 40 per cent non-combatant forces across the Rhine.

The usual proportion is sixty per cent troops. This 60 per cent ratio has been exceeded, making a vast majority of the American forces fighting men.

Abe Martin

There's three kinds o' time—sun time, clock time and wright watch time. One o' th' mysteries o' this life is how a fellow becomes an oke player. Criticism th' government is as ole as croquet.



What's happened to Gutzon Borglum?