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SPECIAL WILAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
HELLO WHERE YOU BEEN?
Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair cooler Tuesday except near the coast; moderate westerly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 153 SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

ITALIANS STRIKE STRIKE HARD

Capture Strong Positions of Col Del Rosso, Eschell and Mount Valbella with 1,500 Prisoners—French Aid in Brilliant Surprise Attack—Indications Seen That Austrians Are Attempting to Prepare For New Offensive Move

Rome, July 1.—The total of Austrian prisoners captured on the Piave is 12,000, according to a semi-official statement issued today.

Rome, July 1.—A huge Italian-American demonstration was staged in Janiculus, a suburb yesterday. Prominent citizens explained America's part in the war and expressed Italy's loyalty to the allies.

Rome, July 1.—An escadrille of American airmen, piloting Caproni planes, flew from Milan to Rome, a distance of 650 kilometers (403.65 miles). They were under command of Captain La Guardia, formerly New York congressman.

Washington, July 1.—Striking suddenly in the upper Asiago last night, Italian troops, with the cooperation of French detachments, captured more than 1,500 Austrians, including fifty officers, Rome cables to the Italian embassy stated today.

The Italian troops are now in possession of the peak of Eschell, Col Del Rosso and Mount Valbella; the communication stated.

French detachments who cooperated with the Italians, fought brilliantly and assisted in the capture of large amounts of booty, including machine guns, trench mortars and light and heavy guns.

Along the entire line the irresistible dash of the Italians and French found the Austrians completely surprised. Though unprepared, they fought desperately. Actions along the left bank of the Piave and the Montellia salient were especially successful. On the Giudicarie important gains were made and additional prisoners were taken.

Heavy artillery firing from Italy.

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Forty-nine Names Are Listed In Gen. Pershing's Report

Five Killed in Action, Four Died of Wounds and Seven Disease

Washington, July 1.—General Pershing reported 49 casualties today divided as follows:

Killed in action 5; died of wounds 4; died of disease 7; died from airplane accident 1; died from accident or other causes 5; wounded severely 26; missing in action 1.

The list follows:
Killed in Action
Lieutenants N. R. Gray, Louisville, Ky.
C. A. Johnson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Corporals F. A. Morgan, Litchfield, Conn.

J. J. Simcoe, Philadelphia
Private R. J. Weise, Philadelphia
Died of Wounds
Privates A. Bruno, Yorkers, N. Y.
J. L. Dixon, Blackhear, Ga.
E. H. Jackson, Clarksville, Ark.
M. G. Russell, Amory, Miss.

Died of Disease
Sergeant C. C. Foust, Dayton, Ohio
Corporal G. H. Counts, Mulberry, Ark
Privates J. A. Dobbs, Decatur, Ill.
J. Jackson, Cordele, Ga.
J. S. Lynch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. Palmer, Vance, S. C.
F. W. Whittemore, Nashua, N. H.

Died of Airplane Accident
Lieutenant G. T. O'Laughlin, Racine, Wis.

Died of Accident and Other Causes
Corporals J. H. Doran, Jr., East St. Louis, Ill.
J. Gallagher, Ireland
Privates H. P. Payson, Kansas City, Mo.
M. Parvis, Sumner, Mo.
L. Williams, Lexa, Ark.

DEBS ARRAIGNED ON TREASON CHARGE

One-Time Socialist Candidate For President Under Heavy Bonds

Cleveland, Ohio, July 1.—Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, was arraigned before Federal Judge Westenhaver today and through his counsel, Morris M. Wolf, waived the reading of the indictment which led to his arrest yesterday. Debs was granted the privilege of pleading when he appeared for trial which was set for July 30 or soon thereafter. Bond was fixed in the sum of \$10,000. This Wolf said would be given during the day.

The indictment which charges Debs with violating the espionage act was returned by the federal grand jury late Saturday as a result of a speech he made at the socialist state convention in Canton, Ohio, two weeks ago.

Cleveland socialists collected a "defense fund" of \$600 at a meeting Debs was to have addressed here yesterday.

There are ten counts in the indictment against Debs, all of them based

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THIRTY-NINE ARE DEAD IN SIOUX-CITY FIRE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Five Persons Are Still Missing and Are Probably Victims of Flames

Sioux City, Iowa, July 1.—Thirty-nine persons are known to have been killed and a score injured when the four-story building of the Oscar Ruff Drug company at Fourth and Douglas streets collapsed Saturday afternoon, resulting in an explosion and fire. Five persons are reported missing and it is evident that the death list will pass the forty mark before the search for bodies is ended.

Early this morning, it was reported that all of the injured taken to hospitals are recovering.

Yesterday thirty-one bodies were recovered. Hope that persons in the debris might be alive was abandoned early in the day.

The greatest loss of life occurred in the Chain Grocery and Beaumont Meat market, the building adjoining the drug store. Most of the bodies removed from the two buildings were women. Five of them have not yet been identified.

Most of the bodies were burned or mutilated beyond recognition.

The identity of four men and one child has not been established.

Thousands of spectators crowded about the fire lines all day yesterday, but only those who had relatives or intimate friends among the missing lingered long to view the ruins and watch the rescuers at their gruesome work.

Thousands of persons from adjoining towns and cities arrived in automobiles during the day to witness the removal of bodies and catch a glimpse of the ruins.

It was reported that there were only a few cases of men over come by gas. Hundreds of Red Cross nurses rendered first aid to those who required attention. Hot coffee and sandwiches were also provided by the Red Cross women workers and the men lunched as they worked.

Justice of Peace D. C. Browning in an announcement made last night stated that an inquest of the victims will be held within the next few days. Justice Browning has been requested to conduct the investigation. He stated there was urgent necessity of an official inquiry. Several witnesses already have been informally summoned and the investigation will probably begin Wednesday.

State Department Sternly Rebukes Mexico

Washington, July 1.—Public rebuke was given Mexico today by the United States government for making public, without asking the usual diplomatic consent, an oil decree protest note of April 2.

Some of the Mexican press had distorted the protest into making it appear inconsistent with the president's recent friendly address here to Mexican editors.

The protest itself warned it might be necessary for the United States to protect its citizens' rights in the Mexican oil fields. A statement attached to the note evidenced United States impatience at the Mexican press statements and the Mexican government's course in making the note public.

Conscientious Objector of Loyal Brand

Stockton, Cal., July 1.—Harvey Greer, 19 years of age and a native of Tennessee, is the kind of a conscientious objector that the country is proud of.

"I want to enlist," he told Sergeant R. R. Mergenthal of the local U. S. marine corps recruiting station.

"You're mighty young," replied Mergenthal, "why do you want to enlist?"

"Because my conscience hurts me," replied young Greer. "I'm afraid of the war might be over before I am twenty one. Then the boys would come home and ask me why I hadn't been in it and I object conscientiously to having no excuse to offer."

Greer's name was soon affixed to the dotted line.

Portland Concerns Increase Capital Stock

The Kerr, Gifford & Company, Incorporated has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$400,000, according to a resolution of the stockholders of the company filed with the corporation department.

The Portland Rubber Mills has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS TO TAKE TELEGRAPH LINES

Aswell Resolution Is Endorsed In Letter to Commerce Committee

METHOD IS ADOPTED FOR AVERTING STRIKE

Resolution Will Be Reported With Only One Amendment by Committee

Washington, July 1.—President Wilson today asked congress for power to take over the telegraphs and telephone lines.

The president advocated passage of the Aswell resolution which would empower him to take over not only the telephone and telegraph lines, but also the cable lines and radio systems of the country.

In the letter to the interstate commerce committee of the house he endorsed the resolution which would be reported to congress by Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Daniels, saying that the power asked was necessary to prevent suspension of service on telegraph lines and to guard military secrets and government communications.

This was regarded today as indicative of President Wilson's purpose to prevent a strike of telegraphers threatened by order of President S. J. Konecny of the union for July 8.

As a result of the president's letter the Aswell resolution granting the power requested will be reported to the house late today. There is no disposition in the committee to withhold the power, but the committee wants time to gather facts and data so as to be prepared to rush the resolution through the house.

The only amendment proposed in the committee was one providing for return of the systems six months after the proclamation of peace. No definite action was taken on the amendment.

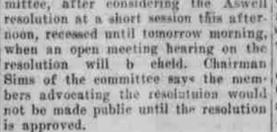
The Aswell resolution would put the telegraph, telephone, marine cable and radio systems under federal control just as the railroads now are.

The full text of the resolution follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the president, if in his discretion it is deemed desirable, in order to insure their continuous operation or to guard the secrecy of military and government communications or to prevent communication by spies or other public enemies thereon, or for other military or public reasons, shall have power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system and operate the same subject to those conditions as far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads while under federal control."

The house interstate commerce committee, after considering the Aswell resolution at a short session this afternoon, recessed until tomorrow morning, when an open meeting hearing on the resolution will be held. Chairman Sims of the committee says the members advocating the resolution would not be made public until the resolution is approved.

Abe Martin



MAY DO BUSINESS WITH SMALL RUSSIAN SOVIETS AS ONLY LEGAL BODIES

Lenine and Trotsky, However, Want No Foreign Help Except That of Russia

Moscow, June 28.—Grand Duke Michael, brother of the former czar, has issued a manifesto declaring that inasmuch as the constituent assembly has been dissolved, resulting in the disintegration of Russia it is his duty to restore order.

The manifesto calls on the people to overthrow the bolsheviks and offers amnesty to all participating in the revolt.

By Robert Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, July 1.—The American government is about to do business with the scattered Russian soviets—the councils which run the Slav communities.

While not according official political recognition to the Lenine-Trotsky government this nation is forced to extend its forthcoming aid to Russia through the best available channels. In the present decentralized government of that country, the soviets are the only channels sufficiently organized to deal with.

Utterly opposed to the principles of the Lenine-Trotsky organization and hoping that the time may not be far distant when a democratic government may be set up in Russia that will observe the rules of well established regimes, the president is restricting America's aid to such economic and moral help as America can send informally through the medium of the soviets.

This aid, however, it is confidently hoped, will develop the foundation work of government for Russia, and the means for later far-reaching policies of assistance which may serve to re-establish an eastern front.

GERMANS ARE FAVORED.
By Joseph Shapiro
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Stockholm, July 1.—The soviets will regard allied intervention in Russia

HINDENBURG'S PLANS ARE BEING MUDDLED

Constant Local Attacks by General Foch Seems Hindering Him

By J. W. T. Mason
New York, July 1.—The increasing number of local attacks ordered by General Foch at various points along the west front are throwing into temporary confusion any possible arrangements by Von Hindenburg for a general offensive.

The gains made by the allies in these enterprises are upsetting calculations by the Germans at crucial points. The British operations east of Nieppe forest, the American attacks in Belleau wood, the French assault in the vicinity of Villers-Cotterets forest and other similar engagements during the past few days have all been for the purpose of disconcerting Hindenburg's plans and of discovering information concerning contemplated German operations.

There is nothing in the circumstances of these local thrusts to suggest that General Foch is preparing the way for a major offensive of his own at this time.

War Summary of United Press

1428th Day of the War; 101st Day of the Big Offensive

Marne Front.—The French advanced their lines slightly on the five mile front between Vinly and Passy-Ea-Valets, on the left flank of the American sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry. They also took 200 prisoners in sharp fighting which followed another German counter attack on the new positions won by the French west of Soissons last week.

Oise Front.—In raids between Montdidier and Noyon French took twenty prisoners.

Picardy Front.—British were successful in minor operations around Albert and to the northward. German artillery was active around Albert and Arras.

Flanders Front.—Germans bombarded British positions in various sectors on the southern, northern and northwestern portions of the front.

Italian Front.—Austrians, seeking to suppress celebration of Saturday's Italian victory in the mountain region

beat and arrested many citizens in occupied territories.

France.—The Germans made two more air raids on Paris around midnight, their fourth and fifth within five days. No victims were reported.

Austria-Hungary.—Twenty-two policemen and civilians were killed and injured during the recent general strikes and 3,800 civilians arrested, according to the newspaper Azest, Emperor or Karl appealed to the Kaiser for aid in the food situation. German and Austro-Hungarian food controllers, meeting in Berlin, agreed to pool their grain supplies.

COLORED TROOPS REPULSE ATTACK EAST OF VERDUN

Attempted Raid of German Troops June 12 Repelled With Heavy Loss

NEGROES STUCK TO POSTS IN INFERNO OF FIRE

Enemy Troops Make Friendly Advances So General Pershing Reports

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Armies in France. July 1.—American negro troops proved their value as fighters in the line east of Verdun on June 12, it is now possible to state. The Germans attempted a raid in that sector, but were completely repulsed by the negroes.

The negroes began a terrific bombardment at one minute after midnight, throwing over between 3000 and 4000 shells from guns ranging in size from 67 to 340 millimeters. The bombardment was concentrated on small areas. Many of the shells made holes from ten to fifteen feet across.

In the midst of this inferno the negroes coolly stuck to their posts, operating machine guns and automatic rifles, and keeping up such a steady barrage that the German infantry failed to penetrate the American lines.

The Americans miraculously sustained only one wounded.

"I tie luck was a-workin' with us," explained one. "We all got knocked down lots o' times, but every man got right up."

During the attack the crew of a machine gun was bowled over by a misdirected shell which made a 15-foot hole ten feet from them. They all got up, remounted the gun and continued shooting until it jammed. Then, despite the terrible bombardment, they fixed it and again turned it on the Germans. This was repeated twice.

The French and American officers reported that the negroes performed like veterans. They obeyed orders promptly took risky duties voluntarily and compared with the best troops on the west front.

A German raid east of St. Die, in

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WORK OR FIGHT IS TO BE ENFORCED

Instructions Issued for Guidance of Local Exemption Boards

Portland, Or., July 1.—A special circular just issued by the war department for the guidance of local boards in enforcing the "work or fight" regulations, clears up all doubtful points as to what constitutes "non-productive occupations or employments."

The work or fight regulations became effective on July 1. They are to be enforced to the letter. Men having deferred classification but engaged in non-productive work or idling, will be promptly reclassified into class 1 if they do not engage in productive occupations when directed to do so by their local boards.

Following are the regulations defining what registrants are to be considered by local boards as engaged in non-productive occupations or employments and following each section, in parentheses, the official interpretation of points as to which doubt might arise:

(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.

(Does not include managers, clerks, cooks, or other employees unless they are engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either.)

(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants; and door men, footmen, carriage operators and other attendants in clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses.

(The words "other attendants" include bell boys, and also include porters, unless such porters are engaged in heavy work.)

(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances.

(Includes, in addition to ushers and

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MANY OLD TIMERS ATTEND RE-UNION AT WILSON PARK

Home-Coming Saturday One of the Most Delightful Gatherings Ever Held

The home-coming of Salem folks Saturday was a very successful affair. It was a reunion of old-timers and old friends that will long be remembered by the hundreds who gathered for the exercises in beautiful Wilson park.

Entirely informal was the day's program, the committee in charge holding it unwise to burden the veterans with the obligation of listening to a lengthy list of speeches.

The first was the automobile excursion about Salem to show the visitors changes that have taken place since they moved away. At 1 o'clock automobiles assembled at Wilson park, where an outdoor luncheon was spread on tables. The luncheon hour was followed by the address of the day delivered by ex-Governor T. T. Goer and a brief address by George H. Hines, of the Oregon Historical society, Mrs. Hallie Hines Durdall, who as a girl delighted the men and women of Oregon with her songs, appeared before them again Saturday, and many said that her voice had lost none of its richness of years gone by.

George H. Hines Writes
An interesting letter was received

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GERMAN AIRMEN AGAIN RAID PARIS WITH SMALL EFFECT

French Forces Advance Lines and Take Four Hundred Prisoners

Paris, July 1.—German airmen made their fourth and fifth raids on Paris within five days last night and early today.

The first alarm was sounded at 11:59 p. m. A few posts bombarded the raiders. "All Clear" was given at 12:30 a. m.

At 12:48 another alarm was sounded. Aerial defenses went into action. A few bombs were dropped in the suburbs. At 2:20 "all clear" was sounded again.

Paris, July 1.—French troops advanced their lines slightly on a five mile front northwest of Chateau-Thierry, and in an operation southeast of Osoy took 200 prisoners, the French war office reported today. Minor operations on other portions of the Marne and Oise fronts resulted in 46 prisoners.

Between Montdidier and Noyon, French raids resulted in twenty prisoners, the communique said.

South of the Aisne, the French captured a resistance center north of Cutry and took 26 prisoners.

The French improved their positions south of the Aisne, between

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