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The Daily Astoria Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday fair, moderate westerly winds.
COME ON LADS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 157

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918

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ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN JULY 4TH IN ALLIED ATTACKS UPON IMPORTANT GERMAN STRONGHOLDS

AMERICANS AID AUSTRALIANS IN A STRONG ATTACK

White Civilians Celebrate Armies of Liberty Strike Telling Blows

FOUR-MILE PICARDY FRONT IS ATTACKED

Allied Forces Penetrate Enemy Lines More Than Mile in Depth

London, July 5.—While citizens of allied countries formally celebrated an Independence Day the soldiers of those nations advanced on three fronts, making important gains and taking more than 2000 prisoners.

In Picardy Australian and American troops, supported by tanks, attacked on a front of about four miles, between Villers Bretonneux and the Somme yesterday morning, advancing a maximum distance of more than a mile and capturing the village of Hamel and the woods of Hamel and Vaire.

At the same time Australians advanced 500 yards on a front of three quarters of a mile east of Ville-sur-Ancre. In these two operations, more than 1000 prisoners were taken.

French troops, in two attacks between the Oise and Aisne, advanced nearly a mile on a three mile front, taking 1066 prisoners on the eve of the "Fourth."

The Italians made further gains on the lower Piave, on both sides of the Brenta river and on the Asiago plateau. Nearly 500 prisoners were taken in these engagements.

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FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS HONOR ADOPTED COUNTRY

Celebrations Yesterday Featured Fealty of Adopted Sons and Daughters

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, July 5.—America today is completing its greatest propaganda effort of the war.

Following the "pledge of allegiance" by the foreign born of this country yesterday at Washington's tomb and the gigantic parades throughout the nation, staged in testimony of the faith of many nationalities in the cause of the allies, the news of the event is being run into every corner of the world.

Throughout the night and today the cables, wireless and every means of communication at the disposal of the government are being utilized to send to all

French School Children Celebrate July 4th

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Armies in France July 4.—(Delayed)—French school children, decked with flowers and carrying flags invaded American headquarters this morning, bringing Fourth of July greetings.

General Pershing kissed the daughter of a French general, commanding the region, and made a brief speech.

"Since we arrived in your city we have come to think of this as a corner of America," he said. "The same applies to every city, village and hamlet we have occupied in France."

"Today constitutes a declaration of independence—a solemn oath that the liberty for which France has long been fighting will be attained."

Similar ceremonies were held elsewhere.

Patriotic Exercises at Salem Cannery

* Patriotism was the keynote *
* to the noon meeting yesterday *
* at Hunt Bros. cannery on Division street when the 400 employees saluted the flag as America was sung, and as a mark of appreciation to the workers who gave up their holiday to assist in saving the fruit crop. Ice cream was served in the afternoon under the direction of Manager W. G. Allen and Superintendent L. E. Abbe.

* The noon "sing" is a regular feature, the girls, in their neat uniforms and white caps making a striking picture when called to attention by the mellow notes of the bugle.

* The men employees also take part in the service, and a wrist watch was recently presented to Gustav Anderson, leader of the music, by fellow workers, who assembled to wish him God speed upon his enlistment in the army.

Germany Tired of Being Raided

* Amsterdam, July 5.—Rumors *
* were being circulated here today *
* that Germany is considering a proposal to the allies that a mutual agreement be reached against bombarding towns outside the war zone. The sentiment in favor of such a move is said to be strong in Germany.

Finland May Fight On German Side

* Stockholm, July 5.—Finland *
* is reported on the verge of declaring war against the allies.

* Finnish troops, in co-operation with 50,000 Germans, are reported to be ready to carry a campaign into the Russian Murman district, where allied forces, including a few Americans are guarding military supplies.

Immorality is Now Charged by Editor

Amsterdam, July 5.—Chancellor Hertling's suit against the editors of the Deutsche Zeitung and Deutsche Blätter, for charging Foreign Minister Kuehlmann with immorality, began Thursday, according to a Berlin dispatch received here today. The public is excluded.

Doctor Loban of the Deutsche Zeitung said the articles were published to oust Kuehlmann and if it were guaranteed that Kuehlmann would retire shortly, he would apologize. The president of the court formally announced that Kuehlmann would not resign.

Von Kuehlmann Foreign Minister, Will Still Stick to Post, However

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Independence Celebrates at Kings Valley

(Capital Journal Special Service)

Independence, July 5.—Independence was celebrated yesterday. Everybody going to Kings Valley to enjoy the Fourth. Besides a long train of hikers, many went in their automobiles to participate in the pleasures.

DELAY INDICATES HINDENBURG NOT CERTAIN OF ISSUE

Belief Expressed That Kaiser Is Being Appealed To To Stop Slaughter

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert)

New York, July 5.—Von Hindenburg's delay in starting a new offensive along the west front is strongly indicative of a new lack of confidence at the Kaiser's headquarters in the ability of the German army to win decisive results on the battle field.

There apparently are powerful influences at work trying to persuade the Kaiser not to permit Hindenburg to continue his policy of ruthlessly slaughtering Germany's manpower for chimerical results. A definite acceptance by the Germans of a defensive role is undoubtedly under discussion at general headquarters. Whether this relinquishment of the initiative shall be acknowledged at once or only after another futile effort to break through the allies' front is a matter which the Kaiser must quickly decide.

He has refused his consent, at least to an impetuous offensive undertaken like the latest German drives, without due strategic forethought. This much is known from the exceptional long interval which has passed since the beginning of the fourth offensive. Between the commencement of the first and second German offensives this year there was a period of 19 days, between the starts of the second and third offensives, 18 days and between the openings of the third and fourth offensives, 13 days. It is now 26 days since the fourth offensive began and no signs are yet in evidence that a fifth is in immediate preparation.

This means that Hindenburg has at the very least acknowledged his previous tactics of hurried drives were wrong. It may further mean that the arrival of America's first million in France has exercised a decisive influence on the side of the conservative military leaders and that authority has been taken from Hindenburg to sacrifice German armies at his own blood-thirsty will.

If Hindenburg ever intends to strike again he cannot afford to wait until many more American troops enter the trenches against him. The announcement of Secretary Baker concerning the despatch of American troops overseas shows that more than fifty thousand weekly are now being sent. It may well be that this fact will make Hindenburg's present pause permanent.

THREE ALABAMA NEGROES HANGED AT CAMP DODGE

Colored Soldiers Were Convicted of Assaulting 17-Year Old White Girl

Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 5.—On the grounds where four months ago they began their military training and in view of the entire 88th division, three Alabama negroes—Fred Allen, Robert Johnson and Stanley Trable—this morning swung from the gallows, paying the penalty for attacking a 17 year old white girl on the cantonment grounds here.

Nine minutes after nine, three white privates, enclosed in booths and out of sight of the troops drawn up in review formation, sprung the traps that sent the negroes to their dishonorable death.

The doomed men were taken to the scaffolds in automobiles wearing the uniforms they had disgraced. They wore black masks that partly concealed their faces, but the regulation death cap was not placed on their heads.

They marched on the gallows with a snappy jaunt, guarded on either side by white soldiers. There was not a whimper from the men as the noose was adjusted around their necks.

At a command from Colonel J. P. Harbeson, commander of the military police and in charge of the execution, the traps were sprung.

No military ceremony attended the hangings which are considered a dishonorable death in the army and are conducted without the usual army formalities as in the cases of death by shooting.

As soon as death was officially announced the regimental bands struck.

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TWENTY-THREE LISTED BY PERSHING ON THE CASUALTY LIST

Five Were Killed In Action and Two Deaths Resulted From Disease

Washington, July 5.—Twenty three casualties were reported to the war department by General Pershing today divided as follows:

Five killed in action; seven dead from wounds; two deaths from disease; one death from accident and other causes; three wounded severely; five missing in action.

Killed in action:
Privates J. J. Keogh, New York.
C. Martin, Butte, Mont.
P. Sliker, Terry, Mont.
R. F. Steves, Dushy, Conn.
G. L. Zorer, Keno, Ky.
Died of wounds:
Sergeant J. J. Herold, Jr., New York
Corporal L. A. Baribault, Springfield, Mass.
Privates Dj. Cresco, Italy.
J. Dudala, Russia.
J. Kotlyn, Cleveland, Ohio.
G. Schwenmer, Milwaukee, Wis.
P. S. Snyder, Meadowbrook, W. Va.
Died of disease:
Sergeant J. W. Raizer, San Antonio, Texas.
Private O. Zona, Italy.
Died of accident and other causes:
Privates L. Bernstetter, Fedora, N.D.
Wounded severely:
Lieutenant A. M. Van Ostrand, Lewiston, Idaho.
Privates R. E. Lambert, Roseville, California.
C. A. Olson, Hartington, Neb.

EXCESS PROFITS IN MANY LINES SHOWN BY REPORT

Treasury Department Submits Figures to Congress On Request

OVER TWO THOUSAND PER CENT IN ONE CASE

All Lines of Business, Jobbing and Retail, Included In List Submitted

Washington, July 5.—Excess profits as high as 2183 per cent were made by some businesses in 1917, a treasury department report submitted to the senate today showed.

The report is a partial answer to the Borah resolution asking data on profiteering. The 2183 per cent example was that of a food dealer.

The report listed the percentage of excess in 1917 profits over those for 1916, together with changes in capital and other statistics relating to the business, but gave no names.

Next to the food dealer who made 2183 per cent came a liquor man with a capital stock of \$5000 who had an excess profit of 1220 per cent. Another liquor man with \$1000,000 capital made 152 per cent.

A gold storage concern, capitalized at \$10,000, reported its 1917 profits by 472 per cent. Another capitalized at \$420,000 made 31 per cent.

In the dairy business excess profits ranged from nothing to 182 per cent; banking, nothing to 82 per cent; contracting, nothing to 596 per cent; clothing manufacturers up to 191 per cent; chemicals as high as 377 per cent. A flour miller with \$90,000 capital stock showed an excess profit of 236.24 per cent. In 1916 he made \$48,000 profits and in 1917 he made \$260,000. Another, capitalized at \$25,000,

(Continued on page two)

Abe Martin



Some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and others have their photo taken with their chin resting on their hands. If there's anything in a young husband's installment house "I'll get it out."

Horror Tales Are Told By Prisoners Escaping Into Italy

CZECHO-SLOVAKS MOVEMENT OFFERS NO REAL SOLUTION

Not Generally Believed That Russian People Are Backing New Uprising

Washington, July 5.—The spectacular move of Czecho-Slovaks in Russia, resulting in the defeat of the bolsheviks and German forces, holds out little hope of being either a great or important action.

This gallant band of 50,000 Slavs was merely fighting its way to Vladivostok when the battle took place. Russian forces failed to rally around them as had been hoped and investigation shows that they lack the strength to serve as a force which might eventually serve as a government—unless the allies help.

This was the sole new development today in the tangled Russian situation. Other developments are holding up President Wilson's decision as to the best course to pursue in Russia. Having once set forth a tentative plan for aid he is now "watchfully waiting" again to see where best economic assistance may be advanced.

Telegraphic communication in Russia is in chaotic condition, it was stated at the state department today official communication and dispatches are as much as three weeks late. Dispatches from Ambassador Francis, dated June 11, have just been received. One from Kutah dated June 28, stated that all communication with Volodga, where Ambassador Francis is stationed, and Moscow has been cut off.

Stories of Atrocities Practiced In Belgium Are Equalled—Italians Impressed into Austrian Army Were Subject to Every Possible Cruelty and Indignity—The Entire Manhood of the Trentino Has Been Destroyed by Ruthless Treatment of Population

Rome, July 5.—Horror tales that rival those which come from Belgium are drifting out of the district where Austrians have been fighting. An Italian soldier today related some of the terrible spectacles of his experience after he had served in the Austrian army and later been taken prisoner by the Russians. He is now a member of the Italian army, where his sympathies always have been.

"I was forced to take the oath of loyalty to Austria," he said describing his induction into the Austrian army. "When I took a medical examination and the doctor said: 'Ah, Italian, sick are you? I know the cure, the one cure for all you traitors, little lead pills administered through the back, you Italian dogs.'"

Large numbers were condemned for political reasons. They were sent in groups into Galicia, and throughout the journey were subjected to insults and constant brutalities. Sometimes they were shut in cattle trucks, guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

"In this manner they journeyed for weeks over the Hungarian plains, over the Carpathians and the lowlands beyond, with nothing to drink except a mess tin of dirty soup into which the guards spat for amusement. Attached to Hungarian and German companies in the ratio of one man for each platoon, they lived hideously in the front line trenches, treated as traitors insulted and maltreated by their German and Hungarian comrades."

"In 1914 at the time of the Austrian defeat in Galicia two soldiers, fatigued from the tiring march, fell out. When they got to camp 'field punishment' was ordered for them. This is a barbarous torture much practiced in the Austrian army. A stick is fixed in the ground and has a pulley fastened to the top. The victim's hands are bound behind his back and over his shoulders the pulley hoists him up until he is standing on the tips of his toes. There he is left. Only the strongest endure it for long. I stood it two hours on second time.

"At Trent the famous martyr Battisti was tied to a cart and dragged through the city. Officers spat on him and their wives jabbed him with batons and umbrellas. A Czech soldier, moved by the sight, shouted: 'Long live Battisti; long liberty!' He was at once arrested and shot. Battisti was hanged.

"Today the manhood of the Trentino is destroyed. Only two months after

(Continued on page three)

KERENSKY IS STILL ENEMY OF CENTRAL EMPIRES

Refugee From Russia Says His Friends Still Members of Entente Alliance

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 5.—Alexander Kerensky former Russian premier and the factions he represents, still regard Russia as at war with Germany and will do everything in their power to re-establish the "eastern front."

This declaration was made to the United Press today by Dr. David Soskice, Kerensky's private secretary, which may be regarded as the most authoritative exposition and interpretation of Kerensky's attitude.

"Kerensky denies the right of the bolshevik usurpers to be considered as the voice of Russia," said Soskice. "That belongs only to the constituent assembly, which has repudiated the bolshevik regime and the separate peace negotiations of the bolsheviks."

"The assembly, although dissolved, still meets secretly. Just before Kerensky left Moscow, he repudiated the Brest-Litovsk treaty and asserted that Russia is still at war with Germany."

"Kerensky declares bolshevism is universally hated by the masses as well as the other classes. It has lost the support of the workmen as well as the peasants. Its days are numbered."

"If the final blow against the mad-

German People Are Strongly for Peace

London, July 5.—The German people desire for peace is so strong that sensible accommodation from the allies is bound to lead in its realization," the Berlin Vorwaerts declares.

"Germany is feeling the loss of raw materials, due to her ever increasing isolation."

War Summary of United Press

1433rd Day of the War; 107th Day of the Big Offensive

Picardy front—The Germans last night failed in an attempt to retake Hamel, south of the Somme, which was captured by Australian and American troops yesterday morning. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operations on both sides of the Somme is now officially placed at more than 1300.

Oise, Champagne and Verdun fronts—French patrols brought in prisoners.

Vogues front—A small German raid preceded by a bombardment was repulsed by American troops Wednesday morning.

Other American fronts between Toul and Swiss border—comparatively quiet yesterday.

Italian front—The Italian advance on the lower Piave yesterday were preceded by one of the heaviest bombardments of the present campaign.

The Italians used fire boats to destroy small Austrian bridges.

Germany—According to an Amsterdam report, Germany is about to ask the allies to enter a mutual agreement to refrain from bombing towns outside the war zone. This action undoubtedly is the result of allied raids on various German cities, particularly in the Rhine provinces. The memory of Germany's duplicity on Compas Christi day probably will prevent the allies even considering such a proposal from Germany.

Russia—Foreign Minister Tritelcher has protested to Berlin against the German advance beyond the neutral zone fixed by the Brest-Litovsk treaty and Germany participating in Cossack raids.

Ireland—All meetings and processions have been prohibited in Ireland except those authorized by British officials.