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The Daily Astorian Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
How do I look as a sailor?
Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday fair west fair and cooler east portion; gentle westerly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 166

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

AMERICANS ARE IN VERY CENTRE OF BIG BATTLE

Yankees Hold Surprisingly Large Section of West Front Line.

MANG BRIGADED WITH FRENCH TROOPS

Germany Still Apparently Hope to be Able to Reach French Capital

By Webb Miller.
Paris, July 16.—American troops are participating on a huge scale in their first battle of great importance. Soldiers of the United States are holding a surprising large portion of the line along which the German hordes are endeavoring to break through to Paris.
Against those troops, who are brigaded with French units in great part, the German high command is hurling a considerable portion of the remaining French reserves, which hitherto had not been used in the series of hammer smashes which have been directed against the western front. The German general staff has been hoarding these for the last filing.
These Germans apparently are using the familiar anti-cracker tactics in attempting to pinch off Rheims. They are exerting powerful pressure on the Châlons-Suippe road, where Châlons—an important railroad center—is the objective.
General Ludendorff, it is reckoned here, possesses 650,000 men in this entire area, which are to be used here exclusively unless the Germans fail to gain an initial success, when it is believed they will be shifted elsewhere.
The present battle tends to show that the Germans have not yet given up their ambitious hopes of reaching Paris, although some military critics contend the main drive is yet to come on the British front. These critics maintain the attack is merely a feint intended to draw off the allied reserves from the section where the main attack is to be delivered.
Parisians have no doubt as to the outcome of the raging conflict. They are continuing the celebration of Bastille day, with flags fluttering gaily from the buildings and crowds thronging the boulevards. The sidewalks are crowded with American, French and British soldiers, gaily flirting with the girls.
Meanwhile, the threatening rumble of the guns participating in the great conflict is audible on the more quiet side streets.

HUNS RECEIVE SERIOUS CHECK.

By J. W. T. Mason.
(United Press War Expert.)
New York, July 16.—Von Hindenburg has received the most serious check of the year and has failed to draw General Foch's reserves away from the defenses of Paris and the channel ports to the eastern side of the Aisne-Marne wedge. Some slight German gains have been registered but the inability of Von Hindenburg to advance at crucial points has been particularly noticeable in the three sectors held by American troops. North of Chateau-Thierry, south of the Marne opposite the Jaulgonne bend, and east of Rheims, are the principal sectors where decisive checks have been administered to Von Hindenburg. In each case American participation in the fighting was the decisive influence.
To the east of the American area south of the Marne, the Germans have extended their front slightly, but the effect of this purely local success has

STRIKING IRONWORKERS WILL RETURN TO WORK

Oakland, Cal., July 16.—Striking ironworkers in three big shipyards here were expected to return to work late today or tomorrow. A mass meeting in the city auditorium behind closed doors was reported to be considering suggestions of the United States mediator that the men resume work pending settlement of their grievances.
Meanwhile, the strike was augmented when nearly 2500 shipyard laborers went on strike today in sympathy with the ironworkers. The laborers announced that they will resume work only when the ironworkers do.
Work on ships in the Bethlehem, Hanlon and Moore yards was practically at a standstill today.
A large percentage of the strikers were said to favor returning to work immediately. Mortimer Fleischacker, war labor board representative, assured them that all of their claims for retroactive pay for re-classified workers will receive prompt attention.

NEW WHEAT ARRIVES.

Portland, Ore., July 16.—The first car load of new crop wheat arrived today was Turkey red from Arlington. It is said to indicate an unusually good crop, and is the result of better crop weather during the past few days.

EIGHTY EIGHT ARE NAMED IN LIST OF AMERICAN LOSSES

Forty Two Killed in Action and Ten Died of Wounds Today's Report.

Washington, July 16.—Marine casualties reported today totaled eighty eight, divided as follows:
Killed in action, 42; died of wounds 10; severely wounded, 18; missing in action, 18.
Killed in action:
Sergeants D. E. Donahue, South Boston, Mass.
R. W. Ish, present address unknown.
C. C. Kite, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corporals H. Grollman, Newark, N. J.
H. Hillix, Fredonia, Kan.
G. W. Klapp, Newark, N. J.
J. W. Koraey, Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. Napp, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. A. Neil, San Antonio, Texas.
J. Semian, Taylor, Pa.
F. Siders, Yardville N. J.
B. F. Turner, Waco, Texas.
Drummer J. A. Overland, Camden, N. J.
Privates H. Bemberg, Chicago.
P. G. Glandin, Amherst, N. H.
J. B. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.
E. L. Bucheister, Chicago.
W. E. Burton, Kansas City, Mo.
G. E. Cleveland, East Greenwich, R. I.
J. D. Dougherty St. Louis, Mo.
G. E. Duco, Cascade, Colo.
Hugh Fackrell, Aldridge, Idaho.
R. C. Kintler, Cypress, Ill.
H. J. Hagan, St. Louis, Mo.
A. J. Higgins, Ennis, N. C.
D. C. Horton, Litchfield, Minn.
T. H. Joyce, South Boston, Mass.
R. C. Kintler, Cypress, Ill.
C. E. Marcus, Tyrone, Mo.
G. E. Miner, Pitearin, Pa.
L. C. Nelson, Brockton, Mass.
E. D. Quinn, Buffalo, N. Y.
Walter Rosenspire, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Robinson, Philadelphia.
Van Rensselaer, Skidmore, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. H. Sluder, Davis, W. Va.
H. C. Snyder, Clarkburg, W. Va.
W. J. Spearing, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. S. Spencer, Batavia, N. Y.
E. Wallace, Fremont, Wis.
S. Weller, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sergeant Major W. J. Geary, Washington, D. C.
Died of wounds received in action:
Sergeants S. D. Barber, Rockport, Texas.
Fred Belcher, ReEIL, ash.
Corporal B. E. Amer, American, Kan.

President Poincare Compliments Americans

Washington, July 15.—American troops are already giving on the battlefields striking evidence of their military ability," President Poincare today said in answer to the latter's Fourth of July address.
The message follows:
"The Fourth national holiday, following the American Independence Day, has afforded the two peoples another occasion to bind their sentiments and hopes. The message you were pleased to send me in honor of the Fourteenth of July has reached the heart of France. Once more Paris has acclaimed General Pershing's magnificent troops which are already giving on the battlefields such striking evidence of their grand military quality.
"The great memories that united our two countries are drawing from the war we are waging together a strength and vividness that nothing can impair. Right and liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring even nations in the splendor of the same ideal."

Striking Ironworkers Will Return to Work

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BRILLIANT AMERICAN ASSAULT DRIVES HUNS ACROSS MARNE RIVER

Falling Back Steadily Until Prepared Crushing Counter Attack Was Delivered

By S. Ferguson.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With The Americans On The Marne, July 16.—(8 a. m.)—Thrown back across the Marne by the brilliant American counter-attack, the Germans had not renewed their infantry assaults up to the hour of calling today.
The sky was overcast and it was raining intermittently. The artillery duel which continued all night, was still raging. There was considerable aerial activity despite unfavorable weather and great quantities of bombs were dropped on the rear areas of both armies.
The American counter attack which cleared the river bend of the enemy, resulted in the taking of between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
Failure of the enemy to renew his attacks may be significant as infantry actions usually start before six o'clock.
The Americans even brought trench mortars into play. The range at times was so short that the heavy projectiles often cut through a score of men before exploding. One of our mortar gun outfits, operating in gas masks for six hours, wiped out five German battalions (probably 2,500 men).
Some of the rushes carried into the American lines, and bayonets, clubbed rifles and fists were substituted for bullets. By these temporary successes one result in the Americans taking a few prisoners. The prisoners were comparatively few, too, as a boche in the heat of the melee had to shout "kamerad" mightily quick to beat a bayonet thrust.
The boches sent over an escalade of 36 airplanes to attack the Americans with a machine gunfire while flying low. Our doughboys turned their automatic rifles skyward and actually shot down one of the enemy machines. The others were so badly strafed that they fled.
The fighting was almost continuous throughout the day, but toward evening the Germans—thoroughly whipped for the time being—called off their infantry and settled down to an artillery duel that was a battle of some magnitude in itself.
The German attack on the Marne began yesterday at 3 a. m. Initial attempts of the enemy to bridge the river were frustrated by American artillery and machine gun fire.
As the boche fire was concentrated on American positions in the bend of the river our men gradually fell back in perfect order and the Germans succeeded in throwing six pontoons across.
Following the cleverest dictates of strategy, the American retirement continued until our men reached the base of the salient created by the bend of the river. There they halted at 10 o'clock and resisted all efforts of the boches to dislodge them.
Coolly, despite the harassing fire, the officers began preparing for a counter attack. Shortly after noon it began. Slowly and methodically, as though executing some training maneuver, the Americans pressed forward. Their advance was irresistible. They drove the Germans back more than two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) before there was any slackening of the attack. When it did halt, it was voluntary.
The counter attack was resumed after a brief pause. This time the American assault was conducted with an almost unbelievable ferocity. The boches were caught up in the cyclonic rush, and great numbers of them were hurled bodily into the river.
Co-operation of the American artillerymen and machine gunners was perfect. The gunners, firing from far in the rear, dropped shells on the enemy's pontoons with the greatest accuracy. When the boches reached the river bank they were compelled to plunge in and many of them were drowned. Others were caught in the rain of shells and machine gun bullets and the stream was soon thickly dotted with shattered bodies.
In some places the Germans clung doggedly to the south bank. American officers sent back word last night, however, that they expected to drive these boches back across before morning. It is reported, but not confirmed, that this was accomplished.
The battle was one of the most remarkable of the war. For ten hours the intense shelling by guns of all calibers continued. Everything within forty kilometers (25 miles) of the front was shelled, while the front lines and organizations immediately in the rear were subjected to the fiercest deluge of gas shells and high explosives.
When the Germans attacked a creeping barrage five kilometers (more than three miles) deep swept over the American and French lines. Behind this curtain of fire the boches crossed the river. In addition to throwing over pontoons, canvas boats and rafts, each holding a score of men, were sent out

DESTROYERS AND SEAPLANES.

Rome, July 16.—Destroyers and seaplanes rendered valuable assistance to the Franco-Italian advance in Albanian, semi-official announcements here today stated.
Destroyers bombarded the coast in the neighborhood of Cape Samans and at the mouth of the Semeni river, destroying the enemy defenses and dispersing the garrison. Severe losses were inflicted. The work of the seaplanes was co-operative with that of the destroyers.

FORCE OF FIRST IMPACT.

Paris, July 16.—Between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry, Germans penetrated Franco-American positions to a depth of ten kilometers (about six miles), according to the Petit Journal here today. The attacking forces paid the price of great losses as they crossed the Marne.
This advance, the dispatch to the newspaper adds, might have been dangerous, but the Americans on the French left counter attacked with superb dash and retook the ground, throwing the Germans back across the Marne.

ITALIAN PRISONERS ESCAPE

Rome, July 16.—Three hundred prisoners who escaped from a Hungarian concentration camp into Rumania, were given the heartiest welcome according to dispatches reaching here.
Among the men escaping was an army priest, who was stark naked. He clothed himself with a bishop's robe, which was purchased for 800 francs.

PRESIDENT TO SIGN WIRE BILL.

Washington, July 16.—President Wilson is expected to sign the wire control resolution late today or tomorrow and announcement that direction of the nation's lines is to be in the hands of Postmaster General Burleson is expected to follow.

A friend suggests that if the kniser and his six sons are wise they will buy a few Liberty bonds and lay them aside against an unregiment day.

CASUALTY LIST CARRIES UNUSUAL NUMBER OF NAMES

General Pershing Reports One Hundred and Two—Fourteen Killed in Action.

Washington, July 16.—General Pershing reported 102 casualties, divided as follows:
Killed in action 14; died of wounds 8; died of disease, 3; died of accident and other causes, 1; wounded severely 53; missing in action, 22; prisoners, 1.
Killed in action:
Sergeants J. W. Hanley, Newark, N. J.
J. Mannix, Centerville, N. Y.
Corporals F. H. Collings, Edmond, Okla.
D. A. Fuller, Geraldine, Mont.
F. H. Raitt, Wellston, Okla.
Privates Louis Bruno, Syracuse, N. Y.
F. J. Fagan, Washington, D. C.
E. A. Hutchinson, Gregory, S. D.
F. S. Knowlton, Bradley, Me.
E. T. Many, Newburgh, N. Y.
A. Mensurati, Praci, Italy.
M. Baneonich, Oestro, Austria.
G. Turcotte, Fall River, Mass.
Vernon Wymer, North Baltimore, Ohio.
Died of wounds:
Sergeant F. E. Roderick, South Bend, Ind.
Corporal W. G. Storch, New York.
Privates D. Patterson, McConnsville, Ohio.
E. C. Rocha, Los Angeles, Cal.
T. A. Smith, Zephyr, Texas.
L. E. Smith, Pineville, La.
C. F. Snyder, Continental, Ohio.
A. E. Winslow, Rockland, Me.
Died of disease:
Privates L. Hamilton, Mathews, S. C.
R. Perry, Cushing, Okla.
B. M. Sponsky, Bakerton, Pa.
Died from accident and other causes:
Private M. J. Ward, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wounded severely included:
Sergeants G. D. Grigsby, Leekha, Okla.
L. M. Gaudin, Bushton, Kan.
L. Huebner, Bushton, Kan.
H. H. Miller, Raymond, Ill.
K. V. West, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Privates F. R. Davidson, Salt Lake City, Utah.
F. H. Frankberger, Parsons, Kans.
P. I. Pentell, Warren, Ohio.
W. M. Thorne, Detroit, Mich.
J. A. Troy, East St. Louis, Ill.
H. W. Welch, Chelsea, Mich.
Missing in action included:
Sergeants R. D. Studebaker, Robert, Ore.
John Schwartz, Louisville, Ky.
Corporals M. L. Anderson, Womelsdorf, Pa.
H. E. Chambers, Des Moines, Iowa.
A. T. Rowley, Pleasant Hill, Ill.
J. E. Smith, Lyons, Iowa.
Privates E. R. Beard, Rector, Ark.
V. Gaudin, Oakland, Cal.
J. W. Griffiths, Charleston, W. Va.
O. H. Jones, Lyons, Mich.
C. M. Law, Rolette, N. D.
F. W. McEnany, Vancouver, Wash.
J. A. McNeill, Eau Claire, Wis.
J. D. Matchell, Glenwood, Iowa.
J. G. Niouhans, Grand Rapids, Mich.
H. F. Perrett, Pittsburg, Pa.
L. Sabatino, Amherst, Pa.
C. Skilleorn, Chicago.
W. Skronski, Wheeling, W. Va.
H. Steele, Chanute, Kan.

U. S. MARINES SOUNDING GAS ALARM



A German gas attack is being launched and this American Marine is sounding the alarm so that our boys may be prepared to meet the poisonous fumes with their masks on.

THE WAR IN BRIEF.

The new German drive—the fifth phase of the enemy's west front offensive—was checked within a few hours. Starting at daybreak yesterday, the Germans' advance was stopped at midday. From then on the allies apparently assumed the initiative on most parts of the fifty-mile front, pushing the enemy back by counter attack.
Completely halted in their initial rush, the German command called off its infantry in the evening and the attacks had not been renewed up to 10 o'clock this morning. A composite report of yesterday's fighting shows the following:
The Americans holding the allied left wing threw the Germans back across the Marne after the enemy had advanced about three miles south of the river. Between 1000 and 1500 Germans were captured, including an entire brigade staff.
Further to the left, a minor German attack was met by the Americans west of Chateau-Thierry and completely repulsed.
Another secondary enemy operation still further to the left, in the Ourcq river region, was stopped by French artillery fire.
On the allied right wing another American force (probably to the northeastward of Hurius) broke up wave after wave of German infantry and refused to yield an inch of territory.
Along the Marne, to the right of the Americans, between Passy-Sur-Marne and Mareuil-Le-Fort—a front of about eight miles—the Germans evidently progressed as far as St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, four miles south of the river and still maintain a large portion of their gains.
Between the Marne and Rheims, the enemy advanced an average depth of three miles from Chateau-Thierry northeastward to Bligny, penetrating the villages of Valval and Pourcy.
East of Rheims the Germans progressed on two sectors. Between Prunay seven miles southeast of Rheims and the Suippe river, 16 miles east of Rheims, they advanced to Promes, a penetration of four miles. Further eastward the Germans advanced to Souain and Petretho-Les-Hurluis a penetration of two miles.
The only phase of the German attack that can be regarded as having accomplished any degree of success in the progress of the "nut-cracker" at Rheims. The advance to the east and west of the city now places Rheims at the tip of a salient 12 miles across its base and eight miles deep.
Epernay, described by some authorities as the immediate geographical objective of the German drive is on the south bank of the Marne fourteen miles east of Chateau-Thierry.
In driving the Germans back across the Marne yesterday afternoon the Americans cleared the enemy entirely from the south bank recapturing the towns of Poesoy Mezy Crezanay and Courtremont.

HOSPITA LOMBORDED.

Paris, July 16.—German air raiders last night bombed an American Red Cross hospital at Jouy, killing two men and injuring nine persons, including Miss Jane Jeffrey.
The hospital was full of wounded and operations were proceeding when the attack began. Physicians and nurses never halted their work. Three tents were destroyed.
East of Châlons Red Cross workers searched all night long for wounded any many were sent back to the hospitals.

FOCH PREPARED TO MEET DRIVES OF HINDENBURG

German Objective Yet Uncertain But Plans to Block It are Well Laid.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED OF LITTLE MOMENT

London Newspapers Differ In Their Opinions They Express Regarding It

By Ed. L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, July 16.—The fifth phase of the German offensive which began early yesterday in an attack on a fifty mile front, extending from Chateau-Thierry eastward beyond Rheims, appears to be a supreme effort to break through and defeat as large a portion of the French army as possible, without any definite geographical objective.
This was the majority opinion of expert military men today, although some authorities maintained that the drive was an effort to use French reserves from the north, preparatory to renewal of the attack on Amiens. Still other critics saw in the drive an effort to widen the base for future attacks on Paris, with reduction of the Rheims salient and capture of that city as a part of his plan.
All are agreed that General Foch has his plans completely laid out for meeting any move the Germans may make. The morning papers are decidedly optimistic and express satisfaction with the result so far. They are puzzled however, as to whether yesterday's battle was the main attack. So far as has been learned, no British have yet participated.
It is estimated that between 50 and 60 German divisions (between 600,000 and 700,000 men) took part in the assault.
The Germans, it was learned from an authoritative source, advanced three miles on a four mile front between Belval and Pourcy.
Between Fossey and Jaulgonne, the enemy advanced a mile beyond the Marne. (This is where the Americans drove them back across the river Fossey is four miles east of Chateau-Thierry and Jaulgonne is the same distance northeast of Fossey.) Between Tilloy and Troisy, the enemy penetrated slightly more than a mile. (Troisy is on the south bank of the Marne, two miles northeast of Dormans while Bligny is twelve miles northeast of Troisy in the direction of Rheims.) This would indicate that the Germans succeeded in progressing on a 16-mile front between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims, separated into two sectors by a five mile strip along the Marne between Jaulgonne and Dormans. The greatest penetration, obviously was about mid-way between Dormans and Rheims. It is believed the Germans penetrated the village of Prunay, (southeast of Rheims) and also advanced a half mile in the direction of Souain, but were driven back by counter attacks.
"Compared with their initial successes in previous efforts, the Germans' present achievements are relatively inconsiderable," the Daily News declared.
"If this were the main attack, it is reasonable to believe it is parried."
The Times believes the drive is preparatory to an advance on Paris and is confident Rheims will be able to hold out.
"The most encouraging feature of today's fighting was the American counter attack," the Sketch declared.
Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking in the house of commons last night said:
"South of the Marne, the Americans in a brilliant counter attack took a thousand prisoners."
"East of Rheims the enemy has been completely checked with severe losses."
"West of Rheims the Germans, on a front of 35 kilometers (nearly 22 miles) penetrated an average depth of four to five kilometers (from two and a half to three miles)."

THE GERMAN STRENGTH.

London, July 16.—The Germans are employing from 30 to 55 divisions (from 360,000 to 420,000 men) in their great offensive, according to battle front advices received here this afternoon. This is nearly one division (12,000 men) attacking on each mile of the fighting line.
To the east of Rheims many German tanks have been knocked out of action by French and American artillery. Their wrecks strewn the ground. The whole line holds in its fighting positions. Nowhere has the enemy been able to cut through.



A young girl with a natural finish attracted attention on the streets here today. Some families need a treat now as they need a home.