

4,600 SUBSCRIBERS
(23,000 READERS) DAILY
Only Circulation in Salem Guar-
anteed by the Audit Bureau of
Circulations
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VAL-
LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight
and Friday show
ets and cooler.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 168 SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

YANKS AND FRENCH START HUNS FOR HOME

AMERICAN SERGEANT BRINGS IN BIGGEST BATCH OF PRISONERS

Wonderful Exploit of J. F. Brown, Who Captured Prisoners By Scores Single-Handed—Story That Reads Like Fiction, But Is Vouched For By Correspondent Ferguson—American Soldiers Make Wonderful Record For Bravery and Dash.

The fighting. Attacks and counter attacks and counter-attacks follow each other in bewildering succession and are accompanied by unprecedented artillery fire.

(This shows the Americans are holding an unbroken front of more than 20 miles south of the Marne. From Chateau-Thierry eastward to Mezy, five miles east and north of Chateau-Thierry the Germans have pushed back across the river and have not attempted to recross. From Mezy southeastward to St. Agnan, a distance of six miles, the Americans apparently are opposing the boches alone. From there eastward and northeastward they are brigaded with the French. LaChapelle-Monthodon is two miles directly east of St. Agnan. Comblivy is four miles northeast of LaChapelle-Monthodon. LeMesnil-Hutier is about four miles farther to the north-east, and about two miles south of the Marne.)

The American ability and dash in resisting attacks and in counter attacking has won the highest praise from the French officers. American bravery and initiative and French experience and gallantry, coupled with the most excellent artillery support, both by French and American guns, is what has held up the boches.

Along the Mont-Mirail road, which the enemy expected to hold today, old men and women were peacefully working in gardens. The stoppage of the Germans by the Americans east of Chateau-Thierry upset the enemy program of operations toward Mont-Mirail.

The attack today was centering its efforts against the French on the American right, in an apparent effort to reach Epernay.

BIGGEST BOCHE BAG.

With The American Army In The Champagne, July 18.—(3:05 p. m.)—The fourth day of the battle finds the Germans still halted in their attempt to envelop Rheims.

Stubbornness of the American and French resistance at the extremities of the fighting front—east of Chateau-Thierry and east of Rheims—safely hold the allies flank.

The Americans are not only holding their ground, but are inflicting the heaviest punishment on the enemy. In the region of Mezy and Jaulgonne the boches dead are piled four and five deep.

One regimental commander estimates five thousand dead in front of his command alone.

The Germans have not renewed their attempt to break the American resistance from the Mezy front, and this region remains strongly void of infantry operations, but the most desperate encounter continues to the eastward in region of Comblivy, St. Agnan and LaChapelle-Monthodon with the Americans fighting elbow to elbow with the French.

Regiment Wiped Out.

As an instance of the German losses prisoners said the American artillery wiped out one entire regiment before it was able to cross the Marne. Of a group of six boats, each holding twenty men, five were destroyed. The famous Sixth Grenadier regiment was utterly annihilated, every man being killed or captured. Three German divisions (24,000 men) were so demoralized that they have not appeared in the battle since the first day.

Extraordinary weather has marked the battle daily. Scorching sunshine has been succeeded by cloudiness and rain almost every hour with monotonous regularity.

The latest information shows that 45 German divisions (520,000 men) are being used on the entire front.

American aviators have brought down another plane, raising their leg to seven.

Brown's Great Exploit.

The fighting in the fields and woods in the present battle of the Marne is most unusual. Companies, platoons and even groups of two or three men are waging their own warfare in clearing out the boches.

Sergeant J. F. Brown, separated from his platoon, encountered the captain of another company. Pointing out four enemy machine guns, the captain said: "Let's get 'em."

The pair charged the nests, seemingly impervious to the hail of bullets, and killed or captured the crews of two of the guns. The prisoners were in their way so Brown turned them over to the captain and cleaned up the other two guns alone, taking additional prisoners and smashing the pieces.

The captain had started back to the American lines with his captives. Brown followed some distance in his wake. The sergeant encountered a comrade, Corporal Pipp, who volunteered to guard the prisoners. Brown readily agreed as he had just caught sight of a shallow section of the trench, half filled with dead boches. The other half was filled with boches too—very much alive.

Brown's automatic rifle had become so hot that he could hardly hold it, but he laid it across his arm and opened fire on the trench, killing several of its occupants.

One of the men yelled "kamerad!"

"All right, come out," Brown replied between shots. All of the Germans, numbering nearly a hundred, dropped their guns and surrendered.

Brown and Pipp again started for the rear and encountered other members of their platoon with prisoners. Brown took charge of them all. The wood where Brown and others had been fighting was being shelled continuously. Once Brown and Pipp were surrounded but they fought their way out with their automatic rifles.

At the edge of the wood Brown's com-

Death of Quentin Roosevelt Has Not Yet Been Officially Reported

Washington, July 18.—General Pershing today reported fifty-seven casualties, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 10; died of disease, 66; died of accident and other causes, 2; wounded severely, 23; wounded slightly, 1; missing in action, 4.

The name of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt has not yet come through in the official list, either killed or wounded.

The list includes:

Killed in action:

Sergeants C. C. Carter, Fresno, Cal. E. M. Lusher, Kansas City, Mo. W. F. McFadden, Grand Bend, Kan. W. L. Travis, Hot Springs, Ark. Privates L. W. Brignall, Geneva, N. Y. R. Di Seaseo, Philadelphia, Pa. G. Fisher, New York. J. Gallegos, Talpa, N. M. W. C. Jackson, Rushville, Ind. V. Kubiach, Tonopah, Nev. S. E. Lee, Pittsburg, Pa. J. C. Lovell, Norborne, Mo. H. B. Tyler, Marlus, N. Y. L. Ulgren, Jamestown, N. Y.

Died of wounds:

Corporal J. E. Fitzwillson, Charleston, S. C. Privates F. B. Hunt, Tanawassville, N. Y. E. M. Coston, Billings, Mo. J. B. Emmons, Andalus, Va. P. F. Florine, Fort Atkinson, Wis. C. E. Lanier, Decatur, Ala. J. Maccioev, Italy. P. K. Snyder, Fairfield, Conn. W. Upton, Newford, W. Va.

Died of disease:

Cook S. Milford, Sumner, Mo. Privates C. E. Lucas, Trenton, N. J. L. J. Morrow, Canada. W. O. Watts, Elsbury, Minn. P. M. Wessel, Little Falls, Minn. W. Whitefield, Salters Depot, S. C.

Died from accident and other causes:

Corporal Ralph C. Taylor, Mount Pleasant, Mich. Private Herbert D. Whalen, Detroit. Wounded severely:

Sergeant Russell B. Brightbill, Harrisburg, Pa. Privates Robert Bighunder, Wooltonburg, Wis. D. H. Dunkle, Springfield, Pa. C. Lyon, Bluffton, Ind. E. E. Miller, Portage, Pa. V. Morlan, Medicine Lodge, Kan. H. H. Shook, Cherokee, Iowa. C. D. Schultz, Hubbard, Ia. P. Sikivica, Johnstown, Pa. H. Venedicti, New Castle, Pa. Missing in action:

Private W. Cyganowski, Detroit. Mich.

The marine list includes:

Killed in action:

Private Frederick S. Bennett, North Bloomfield, N. Y. Charles C. Hale, McConellsville, Ohio. Frederick L. Richold, Baltimore, Md. Died of wounds:

Private Alfred C. Wallisurn, Welston, Ohio. Wounded severely in action:

Corporal H. L. Schumacher, Newark, Ill. Private H. H. Snavely, Shellburg, Pa.

Battle Line Sways.

The battle line south of the Marne swayed back and forth as the opposing armies continued in their grapple of death. The latest definite information showed that the Marne line involving the Americans extends from Mezy to St. Agnan to LaChapelle-Monthodon, to Comblivy, to LeMesnil-Hutier, thence northeastward to the river. A gain of one-kilometer (.621 mile) at Le Mesnil-Hutier represents the total progress made by the enemy in two days of terri-

More Than Quarter Million Men There

Washington, July 18.—More than a quarter of a million first class fighting men of the United States of America are helping beat off the Germans "peace storm."

This appeared evident today from locations of the American units along the battle line about Chateau-Thierry, plus the fact that Americans are fighting with the French to the eastward. Men of the first army corps under General Hunter Liggett are gathering the glory in the main, but it is likely that some beyond these are in the midst of the struggle.

Next 's Spitzbergen summer that haint nothin' as brief as th' life o' children's shoes. Who remembers what you used 't have 't use ice hooks 't git a donation out of a feller?

Official News of Roosevelt's Death

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 18.—Official word of the loss of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt behind the German lines in France was received here today by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a cable message from General Pershing. The message follows:

"I regret very much that your son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, is reported missing. On July 14, with a patrol of twelve planes, he left on a mission of photographic sections. Seven enemy planes were sighted and attacked, after which our planes returned and broke off combat, returning to their base. Lieutenant Roosevelt did not return. A member of the squadron reports seeing one of our planes fall out of combat and into the clouds and the French report an American plane was seen descending. I hope he may have landed safely. Will advise you immediately on receipt of further information."

Before leaving for Saratoga, N. Y., where he was expected to deliver a keynote speech at the republican gathering, the colonel sent the following reply to General Pershing:

"We are deeply grateful for your thoughtful kindness and we will never forget it."

The message was signed by Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's Sons in War.

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt—brought down during aerial battle near Chateau-Thierry and reported killed.

Captain Archie Roosevelt—wounded with shrapnel during fighting on Toul front. Decorated with French war cross as he lay on operating table.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.—gassed during fighting at Cantigny, refused to be cared for until assured Americans had won.

Captain Kermit Roosevelt—Attached to British expedition in Mesopotamia as motor car commander, but recently obtained transfer to American expeditionary force in France.

Union Printers Receive Orders to Resume Work

July 16, 1918.

To Chairman Journal Chapel: The members of Capital Union employed by the Capital Journal are requested by me to return to work immediately.

R. P. COBURN,
Representative I. T. U.

HINDENBURG TIMID AND IRRESOLUTE

Von Kuehlmanns Position Has Been Vindicated By the Events at Front

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

New York, July 18.—Irresolution and timidity to an extent not hitherto shown by the Germans since the beginning of the war are now apparent in Von Hindenburg's new offensive.

The increasing hesitancy of the German assaults and Von Hindenburg's failure to press even for local successes, except in isolated cases, strongly indicate a serious division of judgment at German headquarters. The present drive may well be the most fateful in its influence upon German opinion at home that Von Hindenburg has ever undertaken.

Von Kuehlmann has but recently been dismissed from the post of German Foreign Minister because he offended Kaiser's war lords by declaring peace would not be won on the battlefield. Following upon this arrogant display of the power of the militarists, the present offensive was odd. It has failed loudly. Von Hindenburg now finds himself in a position of deep humiliation.

Von Kuehlmann has been proven right. Germany cannot win peace on the battlefield.

Nevertheless if Von Hindenburg openly confesses his failure, the thumbs of the German populace must suddenly be turned down. This bloody gladiator

ALLIED ARMIES SWEEPING FORWARD CAPTURING NUMBERS OF ENEMY

SIX PER CENT TAX LIMITATIONS LAW IS CONDEMNED

Commission Will Complete Pendleton Budget of State's Needs

"The six per cent tax limitation is a calamity upon this state and we must take steps to meet it," declared Governor Withycombe yesterday, when the state tax commission met to consider the question of initiating a tax to provide an additional tax levy to raise more funds than can be raised under the tax limitation.

To get the matter down upon a business-like basis, as suggested by Secretary of State Olcott, the commission will compile a tentative budget of all the state's needs and meet again August 15 for further consideration, and to give anyone who desires to be heard an opportunity to appear before the commission.

Governor Withycombe said appropriations made by the legislature for the maintenance of the state institutions totaled \$1,399,135 and that the increase in cost for the next biennium will average 25 per cent, making an additional requirement of \$349,783.

Deficiencies have already been allowed for \$300,000, he pointed out, and said likely \$200,000 more will be necessary.

"That will absorb all of the six per cent increase in taxes and fees to be collected," he said. "Not a dollar will be left to meet the \$349,000 increase and war demands."

He said money will be needed for the military police, state council of defense and other war activities. He advocated the construction of a hospital at Portland for wounded soldiers, saying the state and Multnomah county and city of Portland should unite in bearing the cost, which he placed at about \$200,000.

He said the government will have 1200 men in training at O. A. C. and the state should provide buildings for them.

State Treasurer Kay said new buildings will be needed at the state institution for feeble minded, at the Oregon state hospital, and probably another institutions. A committee of women, he said, is now investigating the boys' school and also the school for girls, and they probably will want additional buildings.

Both the governor and the state treasurer attacked an article which appeared in the Oregon Journal Sunday, giving estimates on the requirements of the state government.

Mr. Kay said the article was unfair because it eliminated all requirements for new buildings for the state, and he took exception to the statement that the legislature would have enough funds available to meet the state's needs.

"If the supporters of this six per cent tax limitation are going to fight a measure for more funds," he said, "I for one will leave it to them to get the state out of this middle."

Governor Withycombe said the state treasurer should not pay any attention to such twaddle.

"Any paper which makes that report is unreliable, unfair and dishonest," he declared. "It is the cheapest kind of twaddle from a brain unfair and unscrupulous."

VON HINDENBURG IS CAUGHT IN TRAP SET BY HIMSELF

Weakened Portion of Line and Gave Allies Opportunity to Attack.

New York, July 18.—Von Hindenburg has been caught in his own trap. Trying to lure the allies' reserves to the eastern area of the Aisne-Marne salient, he has weakened the German front along the western side of the salient and General Foch has seized the opportunity to deliver a counter stroke for the better protection of Paris.

Today's attack by the allies between Fontenoy and Belleau may possibly merge into a major offensive if the German front crumples up early in the engagement. For the moment, however, General Foch is doubtless bent on winning limited objectives. A major offensive by the allies, before America's armies are fully ready to participate, has previously been shown not to be part of General Foch's plans. This limitation of strategy, nevertheless, would change if Von Hindenburg were to commit any stupendous blunder in his mad passion for slaughter.

General Foch's present attack has a triple objective. It is first an effort to push the Germans farther away from the routes to Paris; secondly, it will act as a diversion to interfere with a continuation of the German offensive between Rheims and the Marne, and thirdly, it will seriously disarrange whatever plans Von Hindenburg may have formed to change the direction of his offensive from the east to Paris.

The check Von Hindenburg has suffered since Monday has undoubtedly created a large amount of confusion behind the German lines. This condition gives an unusual opportunity for the allies to deliver an effective stroke such as General Foch has ordered today. The Aisne-Marne salient is so narrow that increased disquietude among the Germans within its pocket might lead to demoralization. Certainly General Foch has not had as excellent an opportunity as the present to safeguard the roads to Paris since the Germans extended their front to the Aisne.

RECAPTURE OF MANY POSITIONS IN BROAD SWEEP

Advance Is Made of Three Kilometers In First Three Hours

"BOCHE RUN LIKE HELL" ONE GENERAL REPORTS

Advancing Troops Plead For Permission to Keep On Going Forward Is Good

London, July 18.—(4:35 p. m.)—The drive between the Aisne and the Marne is the biggest allied counter offensive since April, 1917, it was learned authoritatively this afternoon. Many tanks are in action with the French and American troops.

offensive with the German shock troops meeting the French counter assaults in repeated clashes.

Yesterday, the Germans began throwing in their reserves, which had been massed in the rear. These were originally intended to be used only in developing any great initial success. The fact that they are being thrown into the combat now is another indication that the Germans are hard hit.

French and American hammer blows have crashed into the enemy lines at every point since the drive began.

Dispatches received during the night said the Germans had started an attack on the line from Fossey to Oucilly, a front of more than 16 miles, along the Marne. This battle takes in some of the ground recaptured by American and French counter attack earlier in the week.

The Germans are across the Marne on a front of about 15 miles but the strongest effort to develop this advantage is being made only along the roads to Epernay. To the south, they were not able to exploit their gain inasmuch as the whole river valley was under constant showers of French shells.

A new feature of the offensive is the development of screen fire over a great belt of terrain behind the lines. In many places this belt of shell fire is 20 miles deep. The American and French batteries are searching every inch of the enemy back areas with high explosives and allied bombing raids in which vast masses of machines drop quantities of missiles are frequent.

GERMANS WOULD NOW ATTEMPT TO FLANK RHEIMS DEFENDERS

Have Already Been Forced to Abandon First Principal Object

Paris, July 18.—(6 a. m.)—Completely frustrated in their original design to reach the Marne on a wide front and smash toward Chalons, the Germans have switched to a secondary objective, attempting to encircle Rheims by pushing along the Marne valley toward Epernay with their backs toward Paris.

A high French military official thus summed up the situation for the United Press this morning.

"This is the first time an attack of such weight has collapsed so quickly," he declared.

Reports received during the night placed the enemy within eight miles of Epernay. Furious fighting was raging on the steep declivities and the banks of the Marne along which hung huge masses of Germans were being thrown against the allies in repeated assaults.

In their advance toward Epernay the Germans have the advantage of moving along a railroad and a highway which runs on almost parallel lines to the town. The French are meeting this thrust with incessant counter efforts to win, without appreciable success. The fighting was described in battle front dispatches as the most furious of the

offensive with the German shock troops meeting the French counter assaults in repeated clashes.

Yesterday, the Germans began throwing in their reserves, which had been massed in the rear. These were originally intended to be used only in developing any great initial success. The fact that they are being thrown into the combat now is another indication that the Germans are hard hit.

French and American hammer blows have crashed into the enemy lines at every point since the drive began.

Dispatches received during the night said the Germans had started an attack on the line from Fossey to Oucilly, a front of more than 16 miles, along the Marne. This battle takes in some of the ground recaptured by American and French counter attack earlier in the week.

The Germans are across the Marne on a front of about 15 miles but the strongest effort to develop this advantage is being made only along the roads to Epernay. To the south, they were not able to exploit their gain inasmuch as the whole river valley was under constant showers of French shells.

A new feature of the offensive is the development of screen fire over a great belt of terrain behind the lines. In many places this belt of shell fire is 20 miles deep. The American and French batteries are searching every inch of the enemy back areas with high explosives and allied bombing raids in which vast masses of machines drop quantities of missiles are frequent.

Austro-Germans Buy Ukrainian Wheat

Stockholm, July 15.—Austro-Germans have bought two thirds of the next crop in the Ukraine, according to the newspaper Novaya Zavis.

The sale was made by the Ukrainian land owners. "Hetman" Skoropadsky was compelled to declare martial law and mobilize all the peasants under military rules. The peasants were forced to work in the fields under the supervision of German soldiers. Those who refused were shot.

Germans have disarmed the third Polish legion, stationed in Ukraine because it refused to do police duty.

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)

(Continued on page two)