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FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 169

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918

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GERMANS PUT ON DEFENSIVE AT ALL POINTS

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS EXCEEDS HOPES FRENCH PREMIER STATES AFTER WATCHING BATTLE AT FRONT

ALLIES DRIVING ALL ALONG LINE STEADILY GAIN

Great Pressure Being Brought To Bear On Important Salient.

PRISONERS NOT COUNTED RUN INTO THOUSANDS

Germans May Be Forced to Retire From Entire Rheims Front at Once

Paris, July 19.—(4 p. m.)—The allies have taken the initiative and the Germans are on the defensive everywhere, an official statement issued by the allied high command declared this afternoon.
"We are taking the initiative and the enemy is on the defensive everywhere," the statement said.
"Franco-American forces are exerting great pressure on the enemy salient between Montdidier and Rheims. West of the latter the most interesting movement is happening.
"South of the Ourcq, American troops, occupying Courchamps and Priez, seem able to envelop Neully-St. Front.
"The number of prisoners and guns surpasses our fondest hopes.
"Premier Clemenceau watched the battle near Soissons."
(Continued on page three)

ABE MARTIN



Little Gwendolyn Moots kin name all the 'near beers. Of all the 'lostin' games, tryin' to 'initiate th' rich is th' worst.

ROOSEVELT DELIVERS KEY-NOTE ADDRESS

Speech Made Today Before State Republicans of New York

Saratoga, N. Y., July 18.—Palmer of face, weaker in action at times, but bearing up wonderfully well, Colonel Roosevelt today was a pathetic and dramatic figure as he addressed the republican convention.
The colonel arrived in town shortly after one o'clock but did not reach the hall until about 3 o'clock, going directly to his hotel and resting, the journey from Oyster Bay having fatigued him.
Convention Hall was fitted to capacity, it being estimated that fully six thousand persons were crowded within the building.
As the colonel walked to the platform, he was given a tremendous ovation. The crowd came to its feet as one man, and the cheers were deafening. To many it seemed the greatest ovation the colonel has ever received.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 18.—Americanism, the cry of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for years, was his slogan today as he addressed the New York state republicans, in session here. Pretending his keynote speech with a demand for full fledged allegiance to the American flag, with the assertion that there can be no fifty-fifty Americanism in this country," he pointed out what the republican party has stood for since the war began and what it will stand for in time to come.
"The events of the last year and a half have shown the necessity of electing a republican congress," he said, "to support the administration at every point where it acts vigorously in prosecuting the war and in the carrying out of a proper world policy."
He chided to these republicans now in congress a better record of support for the administration, than can be credited to the main body of democrats. He declared for equal suffrage, but advised against government ownership. He urged that businessmen be permitted to cooperate and combine, under proper government supervision.
"Profiteering out of the war should be stopped," he said, "but it is mere common sense to say that proper profit making should be encouraged.
Labor, he added, should have the right to cooperate and combine, with public supervision. He favored better housing and living conditions, efforts to see that work is made interesting, insurance against old age, sickness and involuntary unemployment, and a share in the money reward for increased business success.
The colonel bitterly attacked the war department for what he termed procrastination in carrying on the war. Achievements which have been made he laid at the door of the senate committee on military affairs and not to the department.
"We have played a poor part in the early stages of the war," he said, referring to the nation's keeping out "Let us make its finishing an American task." He called for an army as large as the combined forces of France and Great Britain by this time next year.

SEVENTY-THREE NAMES ON PERSHING'S ROLL OF HONOR TODAY

Washington, July 19.—General Pershing today reported 73 casualties, divided as follows:
Killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 7; died of accident and other causes, 1; wounded severely, 58; missing in action, 1.
Killed in action:
Sergeant R. Barker, Mount Vernon, Ind.
Privates L. C. Chertier, Manchester, N. H.
A. E. Drall, Seward, Kan.
W. Duffy, Minerville, Pa.
E. Martinson, Anchor, Ill.
Died of wounds:
Sergeant E. Cunningham, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Died of disease:
Cook O. E. Amundson, Grover, Ia.
Privates W. J. Breckenridge, New Richmond, Wis.
C. A. Epper, Woodland, Mich.
W. Harris, Augusta, Ga.
S. E. Hill, Reading, Pa.
R. Jones, Parrott, Ga.
J. J. Krenk, Ellinger, Texas.
Died of accident and other causes:
Sergeant L. D. Valentine, Minneapolis, Minn.
Wounded severely:
Privates L. F. Blair, Bartley, Neb.
P. Breen, San Diego, Cal.
P. H. Costas, Chicago.
G. W. Godfrey, Laverne, Iowa.
W. Joseph, Chicago.
V. L. Olson, Minden, Neb.
A. A. Taek, Brooklyn, Iowa.
O. P. Thayer, Opportunity, Wash.
TWENTY-SEVEN MARINES.
Washington, July 19.—Twenty-seven marine casualties were reported today, divided as follows:
Sergeants J. E. Kilgallon, Canton,
(Continued on page two)

CRUSER SAN DIEGO IS SUNK FROM CAUSE YET UNDETERMINED

Full Details Are Not Available But Aid Was Close At Hand.

Washington, July 19.—The armored cruiser San Diego was sunk off Fire Island, it was learned by the navy department today.
Fire Island is near New York harbor.
The navy department issued the following statement:
"The U. S. S. San Diego was sunk ten miles southeast of Fire Island light at 11:30 this morning.
"One officer and two boat crews were landed at lifesaving station number 82 on Long Island. Other survivors are in boats and four steamers are standing by.
"So far as can be ascertained there

Japanese Astonished At American War Work

Washington, July 19.—American efficiency as revealed to the world by the country's accomplishments of the last year has attracted to the profound admiration of Japan and in fact has proved to be a basis for a fuller understanding between the two countries, according to Prince Tokugawa, head of the Japanese Red Cross mission here, on its way to Europe.
Prince Tokugawa admits the feeling for the United States among the Japanese has undergone a change and says he was surprised as well as highly pleased at the warmth of his reception by America.
The prince asserted that Japan always has looked to America as her teacher in education, industries and business and that now she can turn to the United States for guidance in military matters.
"One of the most significant events in the history of the world is the sudden transformation of America from a pacifist nation to a great military power," declared Prince Tokugawa.
"The part which America is playing in this world war is not only great but noble. It is destined to mark the dawn of a new era in the history of nations."
The prince carries the greetings of the Japanese Red Cross to the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium. It was indicated that the Japanese Red Cross desires to extend its activities in France.

Dr. Steeves President Of Oregon Doctors

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—In separate session on Thursday, Oregon delegates to the Northwest Medical association elected Dr. C. M. Barbee of Portland, president of the Oregon State association; president for next year, Dr. B. L. Steeves of Salem; first vice president, Dr. C. J. Boyden, Pendleton; second vice president, Dr. Louis Buck, Portland; third vice president, Dr. A. J. Cathing, Condon; secretary, Dr. A. J. Browning, Portland; treasurer, Dr. Jessie McGavin, Portland; delegate to the American Medical association, Dr. W. T. Williamson, Portland.
The Oregon association adopted a resolution urging all physicians who are able financially and physically to offer their services to the army and navy.

LATEST REPORTS SEND NEW THRILL THROUGH COUNTRY

Offensive Resumed This Morning Winning Success At Every Point

GENERAL PERSHING TELLS OF AMERICAN PART

Enemy Right Flank Menaced And Retirement May Be Forced

Washington, July 19.—News of resumption of the American-French drive on the Marne-Aisne sent another thrill through the nation today.
Overnight dispatches to the war department indicate that the allies are seriously menacing the German right flank, which bends southward from the Aisne to Chateau-Thierry. Possibility of forcing the enemy to withdraw from the salient and fall back from the Marne or endanger thousands of his troops is seen by military experts here.
Officials were at their desks early seeking the latest news of the offensive. The White House called the United Press office before 8 o'clock that President Wilson might have the news before leaving for his golf game.
Secretary Tumulty had previously telephoned from his home to learn whether the onrush of the Americans continued.
He was elated at the news. Many departments of congress asked to be kept in touch with developments.
On every hand buoyant effect of the drive is shown. There is marked enthusiasm that at last there is evidence of unusual offensive action on the part of the allies.
Americans military men have long been chafing at letting the enemy do the offensive activity. More and more as the Americans get into the fray the tide will turn, they say, for greater activity by the allies—and the Germans will see whether or not the Americans are "merely cannon fodder."
Shelling of Soissons by French and American big guns gave hopes that the city will soon fall. With this would come snapping of German railroad feeding the Rheims sector, where the Tenth is pressing hard to encircle the city.
That the Americans and French were able to pick up the drive after a night's rest indicated to officials that there is perfect organization in the allied advance.
General Pershing's Report.
Washington, July 19.—Penetration of the German lines by American troops, together with the capture of many prisoners and guns Thursday, was reported by General Pershing today.
"American troops cooperating with the French, in an attack on the enemy's positions between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated his lines to the depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns," the communique said.
"On the night of July 15 to 16 a platoon of our troops operating east of Rheims was attacked by a raiding party of twenty-one Germans," said section B. "Our boys went over the top to meet them and killed the entire party with the bayonet without loss to themselves."
"One of our regiments in this same region reports that a party of Germans with French helmets and coats, attempted to penetrate one of our trenches. The leader succeeded in approaching our machine gunner posted at this point, saying that he was French. When within a short distance of the

NATION REJOICES

New York, July 19.—New York's victory bells pealed again this afternoon. With news of the fall of Soissons the city hall bell was rung. Whistles and bells all over the city took it up.
San Francisco, July 19.—When news of the capture of Soissons by Franco-American troops was telephoned to the city hall today, Mayor Ralph ordered a roof-raising demonstration with whistles and bells at 5 p. m.
(Continued on page two)

Franco-American Offensive Sweeps Clean As It Goes

How French Tricked Attacking Hun Hordes

With the French Armies in the field, July 19.—An hour before the Germans attacked Monday morning between Fort Do La Pompelle and Main de Massiges, the French secretly withdrew from their front trenches, simultaneously bombarding the German lines. It is permissible to state.
For four hours the Germans bombarded the empty trenches when the enemy advanced across the vacated ground the French poured such a withering fire into their ranks that a single division lost 50 per cent of its effectives.
The Germans retired in confusion and the poles returned to their front line positions, where they held out for several hours. One battalion which was surrounded near Mont Sanson cut its way through with bayonets and returned to the French lines with prisoners.

Drive Continued Today With Franco-Italian Attack on Opposite Side.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With The American Army in The Champagne, July 19.—(1:45 a. m.)—American troops co-operating with the French in the drive between the Marne and the Aisne already are within sight of Soissons.
Latest reports received at headquarters indicated that the Franco-American attack is progressing satisfactorily along the whole front.
French Cavalry is said to have passed the main highway from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry.
The number of prisoners is not yet known. One American unit alone has taken 3,200 prisoners. Many more have not been counted. More than fifty enemy cannons have been captured.
The advance has been so rapid that various regimental headquarters have been moved forward as many as three times and carriers have had great difficulty in keeping in touch with the commanders' migrations.
The drive already is seriously threatening the German right flank in the Marne salient and holds possibilities of forcing a great enemy withdrawal. Success of the present operations has been the means of averting any immediate danger to Paris. The attack is rapidly exposing a great concentration of enemy reserves and artillery, which were held in readiness to be thrown into the battle to the southwestward. It is a question whether the Germans will be able to organize these, or will have to withdraw them. The element of surprise was the great factor in the Franco-American success. Ability of the French and the Americans to hold the enemy along the Marne also contributed.
The American reserves received orders to move to the battle line at 5 p. m. Rushing forward in trucks and camions, they arrived within marching distance about midnight. They began their hike without delay and reached the front only a short time before the zero hour, yet when they advanced and started chasing the boches they apparently were as fresh as ever.
There was no artillery preparation. The artillery suddenly began rolling a barrage and the tanks and infantry moved forward. That was all. A heavy thunderstorm had helped to conceal the troop movements but the day broke bright and clear. It was great fighting weather.
Many of the German soldiers were at breakfast, or were seeking shelter from the rain when the allies went forward. The Americans had "breakfasted" the night before and were without the handicap of observing meal time.
The advance was maintained without interruption up to noon, when French and Americans halted briefly to rest and reorganize. Then they swept ahead again, advancing farther than in their first rush. French cavalry swung ahead with the infantry in the afternoon and aided the Americans in cleaning up the captured villages.
Americans and French surrounded and captured entire German batteries including the artillery of an entire division.
The Americans carried their full pack of 40 pounds on their backs. Most of the units did not bother with machine guns. It was a straight job of rifles, bayonets and grenades.
The Americans worked their way through fields and woods into villages, driving the boches before them. They took prisoners so rapidly that the latter became a hindrance and were sent
(Continued on page two)

SOISSONS AND THIRTY THOUSAND ARE CAPTURED

Washington, July 19. Soissons has fallen to the Americans and French. This fact reached here officially late today along with tidings that 30,000 Germans have been captured. While no details of the fall of Soissons were made Secretary of War Baker indicated previously that his messages showed the fall of the city to be imminent. Later the announcement was made official.