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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER  
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Oregon: Tonight and Sunday fair gentle southwest-  
ealy winds.



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## ALLIES CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE ON ENTIRE MARNE RIVER FRONT FATE OF SOISSONS NOT YET CERTAIN

### Prisoners By Thousand Are Not Fully Counted— Germans Forced To Bring Dwindling Reserves Into Action—Franco-American Sweep Goes Steadily Forward At All Main Points Along Marne Line. And American Units Make Large Captures.

The allies, while continuing their advance between the Aisne and the Marne, are now attacking along the whole Marne river front, in order to remove the most serious present obstacle to reduction of the whole Soissons-Rheims salient.

The Franco-American offensive south of Soissons nowhere has been unable to maintain its initial speed, owing to the tens of thousands of German reserves, thrown against them.

The situation regarding Soissons itself appeared to be in doubt today. The Paris communique did not claim its capture, but both French and British officials gave out statements in Washington late yesterday, stating that it had fallen. Battle front dispatches received early yesterday described the destruction of ammunition and supplies in the city, preparatory to its evacuation.

The entire front from Soissons south of Chateau-Thierry apparently is in an almost constant state of flux. The French war office today again announced the capture of icy Liey-Clignon, which the Americans first took in their rush Thursday. The war office also announced that the allies had "reached" Vierzy.

Announcement of the capture of this town was made yesterday, both by staff correspondents and by the allied high command.

The assault south of the Marne is designed to throw the last of the Germans on the south bank, across the river.

Whatever else may be done in regard to indemnities when peace terms are made the Germans should be made to pay for every ship they sunk by submarines, and double price for every cargo of foodstuffs. This on the principle that he who does an unlawful act is responsible for all the consequences of that act.

By Fred S. Ferguson  
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Army Between the Aisne and the Marne, July 20—(12 p. m.)—Bitter fighting is under way on the entire offensive front.

German resistance is stiffening and some towns have changed hands two or three times.

American and French have advanced in the Marne region, throwing the boches back toward the river. To the northward, the fiercest fighting is continuing on the line south of Soissons. An advance of three kilometers (a mile and three quarters) has been made south of the Marne.

One American unit, fighting southwest of Soissons, captured 91 officers and 2798 men. Another captured 31 officers and 2239 men. Three Americans captured a colonel, two majors and sixty men, trapping them in a dugout.

SITUATION IS IMPROVED

By Webb Miller  
Paris, July 20—(10:25 a. m.)—The

Franco-American sweep between the Aisne and the Marne has greatly improved the general war situation.

The Germans are pouring in their reserves, which had been held back for the supreme effort.

Half the campaigning season of the year has passed. The threat toward Epernay has been warded off. Villers-Cotterêts forest has been cleared of the enemy. The German divisions south of the Marne are in a perilous position. The most important phase, however, is that the allies have taken the initiative.

During the last 30 hours, the Germans are reported to have brought up 96,000 of their precious reserves. In the same period the French and Americans have captured more than a thousand machine guns.

The back wash from the battle on the American front is flowing into Paris. American Red Cross hospitals are filling up as cases which can be trans-

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## IMPORTANT HIGHWAY IS PRIZE FOR WHICH ARMIES ARE GRAPPLING

### Germans Are Rushing Huge Forces of Men to Block Allied Drive

With the Americans between the Aisne and the Marne, July 19—(10:15 p. m.)—The Franco-American offensive is developing into a desperate battle for possession of the all-important highway from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry.

Some allied units already have crossed the road, especially French cavalry. The Germans have been strongly reinforced by reserve divisions. The element of surprise long since was lost to the French and Americans. The fighting is now man to man and gun to gun.

The battle is particularly sanguinary south of Soissons, where it is raging through villages, woods and fields

of grain. One American brigade captured more than 2800 boches in this region.

The Germans are attempting to rush in artillery, men and supplies along the whole front, under terrible shell fire concentrated on their lines of communication by the allied guns.

At the south end of the battle line American units, in conjunction with the French advanced northwest of Chateau-Thierry, capturing (deleted). Latest reports declared the fighting was increasing in intensity east of Courchamps.

Between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims especially in the vicinity of Dormans, American units are helping to hold back the waning efforts of the Germans to push ahead. According to the latest advices, the fighting there is now purely local in character, on a scale hardly larger than raiding. The

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## FRENCH FIGHT IN SOISSONS' SUBURBS NEAR CITY'S CENTER

### Latest Reports Are That Main City Still Held By Germans

By John De Gandt  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, July 20.—French and American troops are nearing the highway from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims, in actions between Fossey and Oeuilly. It is apparent they will soon reach Chateau-Thierry and force the Germans to recross the river.

(The main road from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims runs eastward along the south bank of the Marne to Dormans, thence crosses the river and extends northwestward to Rheims.)

Between the Aisne and the Marne the capture of Neuilly-St. Front seriously threatens the enemy hold on Oulchy-Le-Chateau (eight miles eastward).

Despite furious fighting, the French are clinging to the suburbs of Soissons, less than two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) from the city proper.

## GERMANS RETIRE ACROSS MARNE IN FACE OF ATTACK

### French And Americans Press On Heels of Retiring Invaders

By Lowell Mellett  
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the French Armies in the Field, July 20.—The Germans retreating before the Franco-American attack south of the Marne, are retiring southward across the river.

The French and Americans, after fighting offensively south of the Marne, today attacked on the fifteen-mile front from Fossey eastward to Oeuilly. Early reports declared the allies were driving the Germans toward the river. This latest dispatch shows the assault has been wholly successful and that the enemy is in retreat.

The retreat was forced primarily because of the cutting of the German communications between the Aisne and the Marne by the American and French operations on the western flank of the salient.

Von Hindenburg has been unable to risk the envelopment of his troops in the southern end of the pocket bordering the Marne and consequently is ordering a retirement before the increased Franco-American pressure.

BRITISH SHELL GERMAN'S

By William Philip Stimmis  
With the British Armies in France, July 20.—While the titanic struggle is thundering back and forth to the southward, British artillery from the Marne valley northward is giving the Germans fits.

The crown princes of Prussia and Bavaria are having a very thin time, showing the allied armies are slowly but surely increasing their punch and in places their initiative. Throughout the Amantieres salient and elsewhere Haig's guns keep pounding away, harassing the enemy along the roads, support trenches and reserve positions, as well as far behind the lines in rear billets and concentration centers.

Every line Crown Prince Rupprecht replaces a tired division with one comparatively fresh. British high explosive shells harry the moving troops. Prisoners confess the Germans are far from happy. Gradually the truth is percolating through the army and the German soldiers are becoming somewhat downcast at Von Hindenburg's failure to make good his promise on the eve of the March drive that they would soon reach Paris, thus freeing the troops to enjoy a Teutonic peace around their heartlands.

No body here considers the Germans beaten. They may throw everything in to the most desperate battle of all when, like cornered rats, they attempt

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## Billy Barker, Idle Rich Must Serve Jail Term

Portland, Or., July 20.—William (Billy) Barker, heir to big timber holdings, debated today whether to go to work or chance another hearing in municipal court.

Barker was arrested under the idler ordinance and sentenced to four months in jail. He appealed and is at liberty on bond. He can go to work at once or face another arrest as an idler.

## Rejected For Service Committed Suicide

Tacoma, Wash., July 20.—Transferred to the depot brigade as physically unfit for service in France, Private Ernest McFarlane, aged 28, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a heavy truck at Camp Lewis. Anxious to fight and despondent because denied the privilege of doing battle with the Germans, caused the man's act, officers at camp said today.

McFarlane was drawn from Salt Lake, Utah, where his mother, Mrs. Emma McFarlane, resides at 2539 State street.

## Baseball Season Ends At Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio, July 20.—League Park, home of the Cleveland Indians baseball club, will be closed tomorrow.

After Sunday's double header with Philadelphia we will close the ball park, permitting our players to comply with Secretary Baker's ruling," said a telegram received here today from J. C. Dunn, Chicago, owner of the Indians.

## GENERAL ALLIED DRIVE SEEMS NEAR AT HAND

## Hindenburg Must Strike Quickly and Hard to Prevent Catastrophe

By Ed. L. Keen  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, July 20.—Germany's lone chance of retrieving the initiative and renewing her offensive is to strike soon with full force working like lightning.

Failure to do this means that Von Hindenburg's 1918 offensive dreams with Paris and the coast ports as objectives are shattered.

Already the French and Americans have begun the long movement designed to trap the Huns located in the pocket between Soissons and Rheims.

Along the whole front the signal is awaited from Foch to begin the drive against the boches. Tommies and colonels on the British front are thrusting here and there to keep in trim.

The German position is growing more desperate each day. The passing of time witnesses a constant increase in allied raids on German territory. Every now and then the allied aviators go a bit farther. Talk is growing regarding the possibilities of raiding Berlin and Vienna.

Germany undoubtedly has several punches left, but the freshened allied have the "duck and hit" game down to a science.

Morning papers recalling the over-confidence at Cambrai cautiously advise the public to await developments.

"It is still within Ludendorff's grasp to concentrate his strength for a thrust that will tax every resource of the allied defense," declared the Daily News.

## ABE MARTIN



Our phenomenal alfalfa crop only seems to stimulate the price of smoking 'bucker. Another feller that's taking advantage o' the war is th' feller that can't sing.

## TEN FULL DIVISIONS OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN GREAT OFFENSIVE

## Chief of Staff March Gives Out Detailed Report of Operations

By Carl D. Groat  
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, July 20.—The American divisions engaged on the larger front of the present offensive are the First, Second, Third and Fourth regulars and the 26th and 28th national guard. In addition the 42nd national guard is on the right flank—the Champagne—together with a colored regiment from the new 93d division.

The 26th division is composed of New England national guards and the 28th division is of Pennsylvania.

The 42nd is the Rainbow division and the 77th is the New York national army troops.

Official naming of the American forces now battling in the great offensive was given by Chief of Staff March today in his weekly conference with press correspondents.

At the same time, he revealed that the maximum penetration of the Franco-Americans is ten miles, with a general penetration of seven miles.

Large American Force

Nearly 170,000 actual fighting Americans are engaged in the main drive.

The last official dispatches received at the war department today declared the fighting was still in progress, with the capture of guns and prisoners in very "hopeful" numbers.

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## GENERAL FOCH IS MOVING CAREFULLY TO AVOID DANGER

### Is Saving Major Portion Of Reserves To Meet Future Emergencies

By J. W. T. Mason  
(United Press war expert)

New York, July 20.—General Foch is not being tempted by the situation along the Aisne-Marne salient to use up his reserves in imitation of Von Hindenburg's method of ruthless slaughter.

The effort of Von Hindenburg to inveigle General Foch into a major offensive before the allies are fully ready is failing. The American and French forces between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry are now obviously operating under orders to move ahead slowly and not to be lavish in casualties.

While the evacuation of the Aisne-Marne salient by Von Hindenburg would be an admirable victory for the allies, its accomplishment is not of such commanding importance as to warrant a very heavy death toll among the Americans and French.

General Foch, therefore, both humane and far seeing, is now nibbling on a large scale, rather than developing a major offensive. The most essential purpose of the present attack already has been accomplished. The principal railway between the Aisne and the Marne and been brought under the command of American and French guns.

This is a matter of prime importance, because Von Hindenburg is now deprived of his chief line of communication for an attack from his Aisne-Marne positions toward Paris.

The added security of Paris attained by this operation is a matter of very large importance because it will permit General Foch to use elsewhere part of his reserves held in the sector northwest of the Marne. Von Hindenburg has undoubtedly begun to withdraw part of his own offensive strength from the Marne front, leaving only defensive units there, for under the new conditions he cannot count upon supplying a Marne army with enough material for offensive operations.

The capture of Neuilly-St. Front, announced today, is probably preliminary

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## CAPTAIN THINKS SAN DIEGO SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

### Navy Officials, However, Are Not Yet Prepared to Make Report

### VESSELS STANDING BY WERE NOT ATTACKED

### Small Loss of Life Is Believed To Have Resulted From Sinking.

New York, July 20.—Complete casualties in the sinking of the cruiser San Diego off the Fire Island will probably total about 47, including both missing and injured, Rear Admiral Gleaves stated here this afternoon. He said the list was still incomplete. From other sources it was learned that there are probably not more than four men unaccounted for.

Three men are known to have been killed by explosion when the San Diego was sunk, the navy department announced this afternoon. The men are: Thomas E. Davis, engineman, Canton Ohio; Francis O. Thomas, machinist's mate, Charleston, W. Va., and James F. Rochet, engineman, Blue Lake, Cal.

Washington, July 20.—That the United States Cruiser San Diego was sunk by a torpedo is the "belief" expressed by the captain of the vessel in his report to the navy department today.

A statement by the navy department says: "The captain of the San Diego reports that he is inclined to the belief that the ship was sunk by a torpedo. There are no convincing factors, however, which to base definite opinion at present, in view of the following circumstances: "First, no torpedo wake was seen; second, no convincing evidence that a periscope was seen; third, no submarine appeared, in spite of the fact that three unarmed rescue ships were in the vicinity for about two hours; fourth, the ship was struck on the port-side shaft the beam, which discourages the mine theory; fifth, weather was fine and a smooth sea."

Navy officials here, however, are still undecided as to the cause of the sinking of the San Diego. While Captain Christy of the vessel believes a tor-

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## "Roll of Honor" From "Over There" General Pershing's Official Report

Washington, July 20.—General Pershing today reported 129 casualties, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 16; died of wounds, 15; died of disease, 13; died of airplane accident, 1; died of accident and other causes, 13; wounded severely, 57; degree undetermined, 1; missing in action, 6.

The list follows:  
Killed in action:  
Corporals Jess D. Gillespie, Central, S. C.

Jean Kendall, Elkville, N. C.  
Bugler Frank L. Hubbell, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Privates Arthur E. Curran, Richmond, Va.

Daniel Donohue, Elizabeth, N. J.  
David Fannick, Waterbury, Conn.  
Henry L. Gallyzeck, Stuckett, Mont.  
George W. Holm, Garrison, Kan.  
James T. Jarvis, Massena Springs, N. Y.

Morris Kersonsky, Philadelphia.  
Anthony Moscarelli, New York.  
Dominic Mulizza, New York.  
James F. Nungavin, Waterbury, Conn.  
Morritt R. Raymond, Bernhards Bay, N. Y.

Gerrard Stillings, Hamilton, Ohio.  
George Vallance, Philadelphia.  
Died of wounds:  
Corporals Walter J. Behrens, Lafayette, Ind.

Burdette M. Slavia, Stearns, Ky.  
Privates Phillip H. Benton, South Minneapolis, Minn.  
Charles Bloce, Columbus, Ohio.  
John Haddock, Chanaw, Mo.  
Arthur Hanson, Webb City, Mo.  
Scott I. Hood Basterop, La.

Arthur L. McCambell, Madisonville, Tenn.  
Joseph Moriarity, Holyoke, Mass.  
Ray M. Prout, Newuort, Ky.  
Alva Nelson, Slide, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Reginald W. Smith, Bethlehem, Pa.  
Floyd A. Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.  
Albert Wejnrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James O. Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Died of disease:  
Corporals Douglas Gammons, Tampa, Fla.  
Harold Agatw Samson, Richmond, Mo.  
Privates George A. Benson, Wecharven, N. J.

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## SAD CLOSING OF LIVES OF AGED COUPLE IN SALEM

### Neglected By Children Amos Sargent Dies—Aged Wife In State Hospital.

In the death of Amos Sargent of 565 South Twenty First street, and the following insanity of his wife and her commitment to the Oregon state hospital, there closed a chapter of either the neglect of callousness as to the comforts of their old parents by six children.

Amos Sargent died at his home July 3. He was found lying on the floor partly covered with blood and his wife in a semi-delirious condition, not able to even call in the neighbors, although the indications were that Mr. Sargent had been helpless for a day or so.

Mr. Sargent came here years ago and at one time had owned a small tract of land in the south part of town, at

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