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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER  
Oregon, Tonight and Wednesday  
fair; gentle west-  
erly winds.  
COME ON YOU SAMMIES

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 173. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS— FIVE CENTS

## ALLIES GAINING SLOWLY ALONG LINE WITH ENEMY RESISTANCE STRONGER

### FIRES HINDERING ENEMY OPERATIONS BACK OF THE LINES

Allied Aviators Drop Bombs Upon German Concentration Points

### GERMANS CONTINUE WITHDRAWAL TO NORTH

### British Carried Out Small Operations In Flanders And Picardy Last Night

Paris, July 23.—(4:30 p. m.)—Allied aviators have set fire to Fere-en-Tardenois and Fismes, the points of enemy concentration within the Soissons-Rheims salient.

More than 30,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on the two cities.

The allies are still progressing at several points on the front and the Germans continue to withdraw toward the Vesle.

The operation north of Montdidier this morning is regarded as an effort to improve the French positions in that region.

Washington, July 23.—French aviators last night dropped 100,000 pounds of explosives upon enemy communication lines, cantonnements and bivouacs in the valley of the Vesle, French cables stated today.

Enemy concentrations on the Aisne were heavily bombed while stations at Laon, Fismes and Berry-au-Bac were damaged. Fere-en-Tardenois, reported filled with troops, was heavily bombed several times and an immense fire resulting. Active German batteries in the region of Coumont Boncheres and nearby points were silenced.

French aviators brought down nine enemy planes yesterday.

### BRITISH PREPARED FOR COMING BLOW OF CROWN PRINCE

### Rupprecht Ready To Strike But Plans Have Been Thwarted by Allies

London, July 23.—French forces opened an attack on a mile front, north-west of Montdidier at 8:15 this morning, capturing the villages of Auberville and Suvilly-Montdidier and the crest at Mally-Baineval.

(This attack apparently is the same as that described in the Paris communication, as the French war office mentioned the capture of these towns.)

Paris, July 23.—(10:15 a. m.)—Chateau-Thierry, the dominating point on the line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, is reported to have been captured by the allies this morning.

Additional important gains are said to have been made in the Soissons region. General Maxime is tightening his grip on Lorient de Paris which commands the city of Soissons.

The Germans are fighting desperately to prevent the allies trapping them in the Rheims-Soissons pocket. The best proof of their plight is that they are hurling divisions into the fight.

(Continued on page three)

### ABE MARTIN



### FRANCO-AMERICAN ATTACK RESUMED ON THE WIDE FRONT

### Allied Forces Are Attacking Fiercely And British Advance

London, July 23.—(4:20 p. m.)—French and American troops have resumed the initiative between the Ourcq and Soissons and are attacking fiercely along the entire front (about 15 miles). It was learned from an authoritative source this afternoon.

British troops captured Potitschamps wood near Marfaux (between the Marne and Rheims), taking some prisoners and guns.

Italians Advancing

Rome, July 23.—Italian forces in Albania continue to advance, the war office reported today.

In the Devoli Bend, north of Berat, the Italians progressed along the crest of Mali-Siloves and carried height 900. French troops occupied the left bank of Holta.

Italian advance posts repulsed several hostile attacks, capturing prisoners and machine guns at Kuci bridge.

At Corvo Di Cavento Friday we captured a mountain gun and eight machine guns, as well as abundant material.

Along the Piave we recovered much bridging material which the enemy had abandoned.

In the Tonale area at Vallarda, on the eastern edge of the Asiago plateau artillery is becoming more insistent. There have been several conflagrations in the Genova valley.

In the Brenta transport of enemy troops has been dispersed. Hostile planes have been driven back at Monto Vies and Mori and in the region of Asolona.

### BURNING VILLAGES LIGHT RETREAT OF DEFEATED GERMANS

### Sky Is Lighted By Blaze of Villages And Exploding Ammunition Dumps.

London, July 23.—Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, told the allied forces here, that the corner of food production and supply has been turned. There is no longer anything to fear from the German U-boats he declared. In his address, delivered at a luncheon at the mansion house, he said: "The submarine menace no longer threatens the food supply. We have turned the corner at last."

"During the last 12 months, the United States has exported ten million tons of foodstuffs to the allies. During the next 12 months with less pressure, we can export 21,000,000 tons, including 3,000,000 from Canada."

"We have built enough ships to handle food for the soldiers."

"The United States pork output alone will supply meat for the allies."

"In contrast to this, hunger is the dominating fact with the enemy. They have been unable to produce the food they need. Starvation rages in the words of the so-called 'German victory.'"

"These conquered people are being slowly but surely starved. Their loss of lives through malnutrition and starvation until the next harvest, probably will be larger than all the casualties of the west front."

Hoover read the following message from President Wilson.

"The American people will gladly and willingly make any sacrifice in their consumption and production of foodstuffs to maintain the healthy comfort and the courage of the allied peoples. We are in fact eating at a common table with them."

Present at the luncheon were food controllers of England, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries.

### Major Roosevelt Wounded In Leg

### General Foch Is Moving Slowly To Avoid GERMAN TRAP

### Gradually Forcing Enemy To Retreat Northward From Present Line

Paris, July 23.—(Delayed by censorship.)—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., wounded Friday while leading his men in a charge on a machine gun nest southwest of Chateau-Thierry, probably will be disabled a couple of months.

He was shot twice through the left leg, near the knee and was brought to Paris. Following an operation, he was taken to his home here and is being nursed by his wife.

"The wounds are nothing—the main thing is my men fought wonderfully," he told the United Press. "I'll be back in the fight shortly."

Young Roosevelt inquired eagerly regarding news of his brother Quentin and the progress of the fighting. (At this time the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt had not been officially confirmed.)

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### HOOVER DECLARES FOOD CRISIS PAST

### Food Supply And Shipping Facilities Have Been Largely Increased

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### Colonel Roosevelt Too Busy To Run

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 23.—Colonel Roosevelt is too deeply interested in the war to be a candidate for governor of New York. He gave out this information today in a message to Attorney General Lewis, replying to Lewis' offer to withdraw from the race for the nomination if the colonel would run.

Just because Mr. Hoover is in London is no sign you can take the lid off the sugar bowl.

### WIRE LINES IN FEDERAL CONTROL WITH END OF JULY

### President Wilson Today Signed Executive Order Effective July 31

### WAR WORK WILL BE SPEEDED BY CONTROL

### Strike of Telegraph Operators Has Been Eliminated By Action

Washington, July 23.—The nation's communication lines will go under government control July 31.

President Wilson today signed an executive order providing for federal wire operation under the Aswell resolution.

Postmaster General Burleson will supervise the work, with David J. Lewis as director.

The government's purpose in seizing the lines of communication are manifold. Cabinet officers pointed out that such action was essential to protect government secrets, and private information valuable to the enemy being distributed broadcast. It was also considered vital for the need of maintaining uninterrupted communication channels and eliminating the danger of strikes.

In addition, however, the government needs vast amounts of materials for war work, now tied up because of waste in unnecessary competition between telephone and telegraph companies in many places. Duplicating the telephone systems in nearly 1000 cities will be combined under government control, the telephone wires will be utilized in extending telegraph service. It is the intention to materially increase the telegraph facilities, more equitably distribute the labor of telegraphers, vastly reduce the operating expenses by completely changing the present bookkeeping methods—and as a result bring to the public increased service at cheaper rates.

Just as the railroad administration has eliminated such of the expense and many diverse competitive agencies—of files, advertising, etc.—so will the administration do away with similar expenditures.

(Continued on page two)

### THRILLING TALES OF YANKEE DASH AND DARING IN BATTLE

### Correspondent Ferguson With The American Army Tells How Brigadier General Led His Men "Over The Top"—Men Marched and Fought For Thirty-Six Hours Without Food or Water—Engineers Take Part in Fighting—German-American Took His Own Brother Prisoner.

By Fred S. Ferguson. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With The American Armies In France

July 23.—Despite stiffening resistance, the allied advance continues generally in the Soissons-Rheims salient.

American troops are pushing forward on the front between Chateau-Thierry and Fere-en-Tardenois, north of Chateau-Thierry. French, British and Americans are making some progress farther eastward, north of the Marne. French, British and Italians are advancing slowly on wide sectors between the Marne and Rheims. Between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, the Germans are making a desperate stand and the fighting, following unsuccessful counter attacks has temporarily removed itself into an artillery duel as this is called.

As I went among the officers and men fresh from the fight, early today, I heard some of the most thrilling stories of the war.

A certain brigadier, general personally led his men in a charge, going over the top with the first wave of infantry.

One unit fought 36 hours without water because of lack of transportation.

Quantities of canned tomatoes were hurried up. The men opened the tins with their bayonets and quenched their thirst with canned tomatoes.

The same unit arrived at the front line just five minutes before time set for the attack on the morning of the 18th. They had marched a double quick through miles of woods and roads that were ankle deep in mud to get there. When the advance was ordered they outstripped the units on either side of them.

At the end of the first day they had taken 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve batteries, including six batteries of 77's, two of 210's and four of 150's in addition to an uncounted number of machine guns. Their prisoners included 66 officers, one of them a colonel of artillery.

The first day this unit advanced 8 1/2 kilometers (more than five and a quarter miles). The second day they had totalled 15 kilometers (more than eight and a third miles).

The engineers jumped into the fighting

(Continued on page three)

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

- Washington, July 23.—General Pershing's casualty list totaling 105 today showed:
- Killed in action 24; dead of wounds 3; dead of disease 5; dead from accident and other causes 5; wounded severely 67; missing in action 1.
- The list follows:
- Killed in Action**
- Sergeant C. L. Gilbert, Niles, Ohio  
Corporal S. P. Grib, Chicago  
G. Bolat, Chicago  
Private—  
H. Abramowitz, New York  
C. A. Beard, St. Louis, Mo.  
B. R. Buchanan, Big Lake, Wash.  
L. D. Chapin, Ridgeville, Ind.
- H. Crumb, Knobel, Ark.  
J. P. Ellis, Eldorado, Texas  
C. A. Hartwell, Fereswell, Mo.  
J. Lambert, Hulyoko, Mass.  
J. D. Maudie, Tonawanda, N. Y.  
J. J. Murphy, Ireland  
C. A. Ostfeldahl, Shying Grove, Minn.  
J. P. O'Hern, Lockport, N. Y.  
J. Perki, Owatonna, Minn.  
S. Chambaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
J. Shoemaker, Tyrone, Mo.  
P. C. Smith, Ambridge, Pa.  
P. Smulezynski, East Hampton, Mass.  
A. L. Stanton, Waterbury, Conn.  
A. Stongell, College Point, N. Y.
- (Continued on page six)

### WHERE FRENCH AND AMERICANS HAVE CHECKED GERMANS AND ARE WINNING BACK LOST GROUND



With a brilliancy and snap that has not been surpassed in the war, the French and American troops are counter attacking along the Marne in the Chateau-Thierry and Dormans region and have already won back the villages of Fossoy, Crezancy, St. Agnan and La Chapelle, occupying the hills immediately north of them, which dominate that part of the valley of the Marne. On the whole, the Allies' lines were maintained intact throughout the battle front or were materially advanced. Chateau-Thierry was taken Monday.