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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon, tonight cloudy; Thursday fair, warmer; gentle northerly winds.
COME ON YOU SAMMIES

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—O. 174. SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMANS IN HEAVY FORCE ATTACK ALLIED LINES NORTH OF MARNE ORDER FOR RETREAT IS RESCINDED

ENEMY MOVING SOUTHWARD SEEK TO HALT ALLIES

Change in Plans of Crown Prince Evident in Today's Moves

DESPERATE STAND IS NOW EVIDENT

Enemy Losses Have Been Heavy Including 25,000 Taken Prisoner

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the French armies in the field July 24—(4 p. m.)—The Germans are violently bombarding allied positions on the 12 miles front from Vignay southward to the Marne and are also throwing great quantities of shells across the Marne from Dormans eastward.
New German divisions have been identified in the region of Vignay and Coulommiers southwest of Rheims.
French and British troops held off strong counter attacks west of Rheims late last night.

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the American armies in France July 24—(8:30 a. m.)—The German movement within the salient north of Chateau-Thierry which had been northward since the enemy retreat began today was reported to be southward.
It is believed there are fresh replacements of troops and that the Germans are preparing to make a stiff stand in certain locations.

A Paris dispatch today said that German prisoners declare the crown prince has rescinded his order for a retreat and has decided to fight it out on the present lines.

Paris, July 24.—Unofficial estimates today placed the total German casualties in the recent Champagne fighting at 180,000. This figure is discounted in military circles.

By Webb Miller
(United Press staff correspondent.)
Paris, July 24.—(10:05)—The German crown prince has suddenly changed his plans for a strategic retreat in the Soissons-Rheims salient and has determined to fight it out there.
This decision, indicated by stiffening enemy resistance and increasing reinforcements, was borne out by German prisoners today, who declared the withdrawal order has been countermanded. They could offer no explanation, but military experts believe Germany has been avoided through promises of bonuses to married men.

War Summary of United Press 1452d Day of the War: 7th Day of Counter Offensive

SOISSONS-RHEIMS FRONT—The crown prince, according to German prisoners, has countermanded his order for retreat and has decided to fight it out on the present lines.
This report is borne out by the fact that movements within the German salient are now southward, instead of northward, and that great numbers of reinforcements are constantly being thrown into stem the allied advance.
Despite the increasing enemy resistance, the allies continue to advance at some points.
The French war office reported great artillery duels all along the battle front.

PICARDY FRONT—British troops made successful raids to the Albert sector.

FLANDERS FRONT—German artillery was active, particularly near Looz.

Informal Peace Offer Made By Germany

Amsterdam, July 24.—Germany has made a new "informal" peace offer through Spain, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts. The socialist newspaper, which declares it obtained the information from reliable sources, enumerated the principal German terms as follows:
* No annexations or indemnities in the west.
* The Russian and Rumanian peace treaties to stand unquestioned.
* Belgium's future, as well as that of other small nations, including the Balkans, to be determined at the peace conference.
* All colonies to be returned to Germany.
* Freedom of the seas to be recognized.
* Gibraltar and Suez canal defenses to be dismantled and Germany to be permitted to establish coaling stations at those places.

Late Cablegrams From War-Torn Europe

Tangier, July 24.—Efforts are being made, it is declared here, to align tribesmen in Morocco against the French.
Abdul Malek, a rebel leader, is reported to have been supplied with German money coming from Spain and to have offered to compensate the tribesmen for damages caused by French attacks provided they shall remain loyal to his cause.

Copenhagen, July 24.—Count Luxburg, former minister to Argentina, who wrote the notorious "spurious senekt" notes, has arrived in Bothenborg aboard a Swedish motorboat, in which he left Buenos Aires. He started for Germany immediately after his arrival.

Berne, July 24.—Italians living in Russia have formed a battalion and have joined the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia, according to dispatches from Petrograd to the National Zeitung printed today.

Amsterdam, July 24.—A rumor that an attempt was made on the lives of the Kaiser and General Von Hindenburg is declared in copies of the Cologne Volks Zeitung received here today.

Amsterdam, July 24.—An explosion in a German ammunition factory at Ploien Friday caused considerable damage and resulted in the loss of a number of lives, advices from Berlin today stated.

Berne, July 24.—Influenza is epidemic in the Swiss army. There are now 11,500 cases of the malady and 109 deaths have resulted.

MAIL CARRIERS STRIKE

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Mail carriers today were on strike in many towns and cities of Canada, including Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary and New Westminster. Trouble in Montreal has been avoided through promises of bonuses to married men.

STRATEGY OF FOCH NOW APPARENT IN AVOIDING TRAP SET

Commander in Chief Will Not Undertake General Offensive At This Time

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press war expert.)
New York, July 24.—General Foch still continues his strategy of caution instead of adopting Von Hindenburg's strategy of slaughter. The war will not be won in the Aisne-Marne salient. Therefore, General Foch is determined not to be lured into major operations to gratify the eager expectations of spectators at home.

The dominant factor in the present situation between the Aisne and the Marne is that the Germans are eager to invade the allies into engaging in a great major offensive before America's strength is fully ready, while General Foch is determined not to make this mistake. It is, therefore, well within the limits of Von Hindenburg's strategy for great numbers of German reserves, to be assembled south of the Aisne. These reserves are capable of forcing General Foch to pay a large death toll for moderate gains.

Instead of accepting so crude a challenge, General Foch is holding back, patiently waiting for America's next million to arrive before striking with his matured power.
The present operations have immensely improved the Franco-American lines defending the roadways to Paris. To persist in heavy sacrifices of life for secondary advantages would be spectacular, but would not be sound strategy. If the losses are to come it is far better that they should occur next autumn or next spring, pushing the battle front over the Lorraine border far into Germany. The Rhine, not the Aisne, is the place to end the war. Furthermore, an American advance toward the Rhine would compel Von Hindenburg to withdraw from the Aisne-Marne salient or elsewhere along the west front so that by shortening his lines he might find troops to defend his territory. General Foch is losing no tricks between the Aisne and the Marne. War can't be played as fast as baseball.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PLANS TRIPLE DRIVE AGAINST ITALY NEXT

Offensives On Two Fronts Backed By Naval And Air Operations

By Henry Wood
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Rome, July 24.—Austria-Hungary is planning a triple offensive against Italy according to dispatches received from Italian correspondents in Switzerland today.
The program includes military drives in the Venetian region of the Italian front and in Albania, together with a naval offensive along the Adriatic coast. Simultaneously, Austrian aviators are to bomb Italian cities back of the lines and attempt to faggin the ascendancy on both the Italian and Albanian fronts.
According to reports, Austria-Hungary is openly counting on German aid, despite the fact General Von Below's tentative appointment as commander in chief of the Austrian army was recently reported to have cancelled, following strenuous objection by the Austro-Hungarian high command.
The presence of British and American forces on the Italian front, together with the overwhelming defeat of the recent Austrian drive, has given the Italian military officials the greatest confidence in their ability to withstand any Austro-German blow that may fall.
In Albania, the present drive of the French and Italians has given them a choice of position that will be a great handicap to the enemy. It is doubted that very strong German forces can be spared from other fronts for this theater, and transportation problems would be a serious handicap.

ANOTHER DAY OF ALLIED GAINS AT EVERY POSITION

Germans Compelled To Give Ground In Every Hard Contested Action

FRANCO-BRITISH WIN MOST IMPORTANT SUCCESS

General Foch Shows Ability As Military Strategist During Operations

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the French armies in the field, July 23.—(Night)—Another day of hard fighting has gone well with the allies. Although at one point they threw back the advancing Americans temporarily, the Germans were compelled to give ground in many places. The most important of which were in the regions of Soissons and Rheims—the two points at which they are making their most frantic resistance.
Near Soissons, the enemy felt the pinch of the Franco-American shears. Near Rheims, the Franco-British shears jabbed its point in a little farther, and in the danger of the German army in the pocket below.
The Germans slight success resulted from a heavy counter attack, which ousted the Americans from Epieds. But the Americans later gained the town and advanced a bit farther.
The object of the Germans in throwing in strong forces here is not certain but it is believed to be necessary to protect the slow process of withdrawal of supplies and troops from the pocket.

Incidentally today's reports showed that all munition depot fires are not the result of their destruction by the Germans but allied aviators and long range artillery.

ABE MARTIN



Mrs. Tilford Moots is still using the same phony 'housekeeping' with. Another funny thing about it was that the 'feller' that used to look for a position now looks for a job.

CROWN PRINCE ORDERS REAR GUARDS TO HOLD TILL YANKS KILL THEM

Despite Desperate Resistance, However, Americans Advance Steadily Wiping Out Troops Opposed to Them—Yankee Boys Now Fishing in Marne, Lately Held by Boche Forces—Ground Retaken Covered with Battle Wreckage and Dead Germans.

By Fred S. Ferguson.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the American armies in France, July 24.—(8:50 p. m.)—Despite orders to hold to the death, the Crown Prince's rear guard is being forced to give way before the allied attack along practically the whole front.
Prisoners declare the units of the rear guard were ordered to remain at their posts and hold off the Americans to the last. Before the violence of the American assault they are being wiped out or taken prisoners.
The advance is proceeding cautiously at all points, however, owing to the great German reinforcements and their increasing resistance. On many sectors the battle occasionally loses all resemblance to a rear guard action and appears as though the Germans intended to make a permanent stand. New German reserve divisions are being constantly identified.
The bitterest fighting is proceeding north of Jaulgonne, where the Americans are enlarging their bridgehead.
Americans are pressing northward along the main road from Chateau-Thierry to Fere-En-Tardenois, in the region of Epieds (four miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry), harrying the enemy retirement toward Fere-En-Tardenois, one of their principal communication centers. In this region our forces captured Marie farm, an important strategic point.
Coming through a certain woods, an American unit found the boches had established unloading guns every ten yards and they were seemingly impregnable. The Americans massed as though for a frontal attack. While the Germans' attention was centered on these forces, other Americans made a wide, encircling movement and suddenly charged the enemy from behind flanks. They were taken completely by surprise and surrendered to escape slaughter.
Everywhere else the most impressive and unusual scenes. French and American soldiers are fishing in the Marne at points where the Germans so recently crossed the river. American troops, wagons and guns continue to pour across to the north bank.
In covering activities, American engineers are pressing through Torcy, Bourches, Chateau-Thierry, Vaux and other historic points, which a week ago were held by the boches.
The results of heavy artillery fire heard everywhere—dead boches, dead horses, smashed wagons, wrecked homes and trees snapped off like matches. Beyond Chateau-Thierry I saw a potato patch with most of the crop blown out of the ground by shells. In the midst of the patch was a hollow German dug-out covered over by the foot board and headboard of a wooden bed taken from a nearby house. The boche occupants had left blankets, coats and other equipment in their flight.
The villages north of the Marne are badly wrecked and display shell craters that remind one of the queer craters played by our American torpedoes. One shell, hitting the side of a house, tore off the wall that served as the back of a cupboard. The dishes stood revealed on the shelves, untouched.
Along the road near the river, which was held by the enemy a few days back, I saw prisoners at work filling in shell holes and smoothing the way for the American wagons and guns.
The Americans are in the highest of spirits, despite the fact that they are

RESIST EVERY STEP

Up To 5:20 This Afternoon Americans Were Making Slow But Steady Progress Retreating Germans Sacrifice Last Man of Rear Guards to Delay Advance—Kaiser Witnessed Failure of His Latest West Front Offensive.

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the American armies in France July 24.—(5:20 p. m.)—American troops, advancing north of Chateau-Thierry this afternoon, captured the village of Epieds (five miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry) for the third time, after violent fighting in the streets.
Epieds previously had been taken twice by the Americans, only to be lost in German counter attacks. The village is completely in ruins.
In the Bois De Chatelet (six miles directly north of Chateau-Thierry), the Americans encountered stiff resistance from German machine guns. They took the wood by storm, at the point of the bayonet and are now progressing beyond its northern borders.
American units were delayed temporarily in Bois De Barbillon (south of Epieds) by an array of German machine gun posts, which were established at intervals of only ten yards. Pointing a frontal attack, the Americans flanked the boches, taking numerous prisoners.
Between the Ourcq and the Marne, French and American troops are pressing forward with the Germans contesting every foot. Prisoners declare the enemy posts along the Ourcq are being sacrificed, to the last man, to delay the allied advance sufficiently for establishment of German defense lines in the rear.
Mounted men are reconnoitering north of Chateau-Thierry, harassing the enemy. They have induced a new departure in warfare, acting as granades on horseback. Several enemy detachments have been broken up by grenades hurled by the cavalrymen.
Prisoners also tell stories of a fake

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

Washington, July 24.—General Pershing's casualty list today totaled 108, as follows:
Killed in action 20; died of wounds 14; died of disease 17; died of airplane accident 2; died of accident and other causes 5; wounded severely 48; missing 1; prisoner 1.
The list follows:
Killed in Action
Lieutenants W. P. Fitzgerald, Worcester, Mass.
P. K. Hirth, Toledo, Ohio
W. C. Orr, Jr., Philadelphia
Sergeant G. E. Hunsacker, Dawson Springs, Ky.
Privates
L. Bell, Chicago
R. Blackwell, Bluefield, W. Va.
C. Cram, New York
C. Glesner, Chicago
H. R. Heap, Joliet, Ill.
J. P. Kennedy, Catawago, Pa.
J. Meyer, Belleville, Ill.
T. Moriarity, St. Louis, Mo.
J. Papavasiliopoulos, Chicago
M. R. Pfahl, Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. E. Rowland, Warren, Pa.
P. A. Schmidt, East St. Louis, Ill.
M. C. Smith, Morgantown, N. C.
C. C. Somerville, Raleigh, N. D.
C. J. Tennesses, East Chicago, Ind.
E. P. Watt, Warren, Pa.
Died of Wounds
Sergeant E. S. Finley, Steelton, Pa.
Privates
B. Albert, New York City
J. Blasius, Jr., Chicago
H. Boswell, Chicago
W. Badzinski, South Bend, Ind.
H. Dale, Grand View, Wash.
W. Degree, Stewart, Minn.
E. H. Graham, Greensboro, Ala.
C. Gumburg, Staunton, Ill.
F. W. Helikon, Franklin Mine, Mich.
F. M. King, Depew, N. Y.
A. E. Lyng, Chicago.

O. Obero, Springfield, Ill.
J. Reil, Waltham, Mass.
Died of Disease
Sergeant J. R. Reeder, Tipton, Iowa
Mechanic John R. Veary, Merced, Cal.
Bugler F. E. Prandley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Privates
H. W. Bragg, Cedar Gap, Mo.
E. Bruton, Bridgeboro, Ga.
W. Conlon, Anasconda, Mont.
A. A. Cox, White Sulphur Springs, Mont.
Norris J. Deland, Philadelphia
H. A. Hill, Coggin, Mo.
H. Johnson, New Orleans, La.
H. E. Leansik, Fort Yates, N. D.
J. J. McAvoy, Detroit, Mich.
D. J. Warren, New York City
E. J. Reilly, Jr., East Orange, N. J.
T. Radvanski, Chicago
H. G. Spencer, Ashland, Or.
P. E. Williams, Bakerfield, Cal.
Died of Airplane Accident
Lieutenant Casper M. Kiehlund, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sergeant J. C. Moshier, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Died from Accident and Other Causes
Lieutenant Edgar A. Fisher, Okanogan, N. D.
Sergeant B. E. Harlacher, Allentown, Pa.
Privates
L. E. Kettering, Washington, D. C.
C. S. Moon, South Bend, Ind.
Louis D. Poyner, Norfolk, Va.
Wounded Severely
Mechanic G. Stockhoff, Chicago
Privates L. Gutembiowski, Chicago
J. L. Heath, Canada
A. E. Holgate, Corvallis, Or.
H. L. Miller, Hillsboro, Or.
P. R. Parker, Woodland, Cal.
Prisoner
Lieutenant C. M. Young, Valley Junction, Iowa.

GENERAL MARCH TELLS OF WAR OPERATIONS

Allied Offensive Forced Germans To Use Fifteen Reserve Divisions

Washington, July 24.—The allied advance south of Soissons has been practically "stalled" the last two days, Chief of Staff March stated today.
"This was due apparently to the injection of fifteen fresh German divisions into the struggle.
Noting an advance of from one and a half to two miles on the east flank of the Soissons-Metz salient, March added:
"Along the Meuse itself the Americans and French have crossed the river at a number of points and now hold villages to the north of the Marne."
"Response of the Germans to the counter offensive of Foch was to throw in at Soissons and south of it, a large number of reserve divisions which he

had not used in his advance across the Marne.
"Our belief is that he threw in there fifteen divisions and the advance of the allies at that point has been practically stalled for the last two days as far as our official information goes."
"Between the Marne and Rheims the enemy has been pushed back on a ten mile front to a depth of from one and a half to two miles.
"The Germans have only one rail line over which to carry out their retreat, unless they have constructed some minor field tracks, he said.
"It seems that the Lord has become tired of His partnership of 'me and Gatt.' March declared during his description of the great Franco-American offensive of the past week.
"The German retreat, he said, was in some respects similar to the Austrian dash back across the Piave. A storm had compelled the allied movements that made possible the pushing back of the enemy. That was what March referred