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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight fair, warmer east portion; Friday warmer interior; gentle northerly winds.

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AMERICAN TROOPS GAIN TWO MILES IN ATTACK NORTHWEST OF JAULGONNE

PERSHING REPORTS COMPLETE SUCCESS DURING YESTERDAY

Allies Continue Relentless Pressure Against Pocketed German Troops

ARTILLERY WORKS HAVOC BEHIND ENEMY LINES

At Some Points German Resist To Last Man, Using Machine Guns

Washington, July 25.—Northwest of Jaulgonne, American troops have forced the Germans back to a depth of from one to two miles, General Pershing reported today under date of July 24.

The communique follows:

"Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops participated in local combats which resulted in further forcing back the enemy lines.

Northwest of Jaulgonne the enemy's positions were penetrated to a depth of from one to two miles."

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the French Armies in the Field, July 25.—The allies continue their relentless pressure against the pocket into which the crown prince's inglorious "friedenturm" led hundreds of thousands of hopeful German soldiers.

One point after another is giving way before this pressure. The measure of the resistance the Germans are able to offer between Rheims and Soissons—which likewise, is the measure of the danger of their situation, is shown by the fact about 43 of their divisions (518,000 men) are now within the salient of which 15 were added after the "freidensturm" started.

Inside the pocket, the seriousness of the German predicament has been increasing daily for the past five days. Fere-En-Tardenois, the center of all railway and highway traffic from the south, is being heavily bombarded by the allied artillery and airmen.

What such a bombardment means, I was able to discover standing on a hill beneath a line of French sausage balloons.

I saw great columns of smoke rolling up from two villages behind the German lines. I saw the crew of a balloon descend safely in parachutes when seven boche aviators attacked the gas bags.

In this section, since dawn, the French had advanced six kilometers (three and three quarters miles) completing the capture of Bois De Chatelet and taking Breny, (seven miles north of Chateau Thierry.)

At some points the Germans resist hotly. At others apparently only the

(Continued on page two)

Germany Ready For Big Concessions

Washington, July 25.—A new official German peace offer, designed to weaken the allies' moalre, making wholesale concessions in return for a free hand in Russia, will come within the next week, Senator Lewis, of Illinois, predicted on the floor of the senate today.

WHY LUDENDORFF SACRIFICES MEN TO HOLD POSITIONS

Fears Retreat Effect on Public and Would Save Vast Stores of Supplies

By Webb Miller.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, July 25.—Germany's desperation in ruthlessly sacrificing her man power, time and material by throwing in division after division to be chewed up on the Soissons-Rhiems front, is due to four reasons:

First, the allied smashes around the ring encircling the Germans are giving the former the initiative at a moment when it disrupts the carefully laid summer campaign which Ludendorff promised would bring victory and peace.

Second, Foch is using up the German's time which is vitally important to them.

Third, the German militarists so encouraged the public with the idea of taking Paris, that they dare not admit by retreating that their chance is gone.

Fourth, Ludendorff accumulated vast quantities of material within the Soissons-Rheims pocket for future operations, which he is trying to save by throwing in fresh divisions.

Even were the allies to be stopped now, they have accomplished far more than they intended when they started their counter blow.

Meanwhile the French, Americans and British are methodically pushing on, meter by meter, kilometer by kilometer, while Ludendorff is putting in divisions from other parts of the line which had been figured in the Germans' plans for the coming weeks. The enemy must now reconstruct his whole plan of campaign if he would recapture the initiative. The desperation of the Germans is illustrated at Hill 193, where the Americans repulsed eleven attacks in one day and took nine hundred prisoners.

Submarine Losses Lighter Than Usual

London, July 25.—Total allied and neutral shipping losses during June, as the result of submarine action or marine risk were 275,629 tons, according to figures made public by the admiralty. This is the smallest total since September, 1916.

British losses were 161,062 tons in June.

GERMANS HESITATE AND MOVES INDICATE LACK OF PURPOSE

Stinging Defeat By Allies Appears to Have Disrupted All Defense Plans

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

New York, Desperate counter attacks by the Germans at the southeast corner of the Aisne-Marne salient, the farthest point removed from their central supply station at Fere-En-Tardenois, indicate Von Hindenburg's fear that his Marne forces are in danger of being crumpled by a surprise blow which Foch might launch in the Dormans sector.

Normally, the principal attention of the German general staff this time should be centered on protection of the railway between Fismes and Fere-En-Tardenois, along with the troops in the Aisne-Marne salient are passing. The Franco-Americans are now within five miles of Fere-En-Tardenois whose capture would be a matter of serious concern for the Germans.

Instead, however, of using what initiative he still possesses for the defense of Fere-En-Tardenois, Von Hindenburg last night struck a blow near Dormans, where there has been on serious fighting since the present series of Franco-American assaults began. It is scarcely conceivable that the Germans are developing a new offensive toward Epernay. The Dormans stroke is essentially a defensive measure, destined to safeguard the Germans in the southern area of the Aisne-Marne salient.

But such an expenditure of German man power in this comparatively quiet district would be made while the grave issues are still undecided at Fere-En-Tardenois, unless the Germans feared Foch was setting a new trap for them. The existence of so restless a mental attitude on the part of the Hohenzollern militarists is highly favorable for the allies.

A confused hesitancy is becoming noticeable in the German plans and a new respect is being shown for the strategic genius of Foch and the fighting ability of the Americans. Von Hindenburg has begun to guess wildly. The German people, in turn, may soon begin to distrust the scientific efficiency of the kaiser's war machine.

ENGLISH MUNITIONS WORKERS QUIT WORK

Government Laying Plans To Force Strikers Into Ranks Of Army

London, July 25.—Two hundred thousand munition workers were idle in England today as the result of strikes in Coventry, sixteen thousand have joined the ranks of those who have laid down their tools and in Birmingham, 65,000 have walked out. Electricians were included in the strikes in the latter city, forcing the plants to shut down, which has thrown 150,000 out of employment.

Upon the results of today's conference between the representatives of the government and the union depend resolutions of more than 100,000 other workers to quit thir tasks. Winston Churchill will be representative of the government in the conference.

It is understood that the war cabinet has taken the position that inasmuch as the strike is a direct blow at the government, plans will be laid at once to force the striking men into the army unless they return to work.

Meanwhile a few plants are struggling on at Manchester through the resolution of five thousand women workers to stick to their work. A resolution has been passed by men pledging their loyalty to the government and ta the men in the trenches.

A resolution adopted by workers in the Woolwich district reads:

"Strike now and you earn the blessings of the kaiser."

Morning newspapers express sympathy with the workers, but have no sympathy for a strike. They urge the government to handle the situation coolly.

MANY FACTIONS IN TORN RUSSIA ASK RECOGNITION

President Wilson Held Conference On Subject With Officials Today

AID ALREADY GIVEN CZECHO-SLOVAK FACTION

Japan Is Thought To Have Fully Acquiesced In Wilson's Plan

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, July 25.—On the eve of expected action in Siberia, the allies are confronted by demands for recognition from new anti-bolsheviki governments springing up all over Russia.

It is indicated in diplomatic quarters however, that the allies will pursue a course of officially recognizing no particular government but work through the people as a whole.

A visit by President Wilson to the state department today plus unusual reticence within the department on the subject of the Siberian project, led to belief that Japan has officially reported on her attitude toward the plan and that the first move in the aid-to-Russia program is about to be taken. Advance information on Japan's reply indicated it would be favorable.

While the President was still closeted with Acting Secretary Polk, they were joined by Secretary Baker. The British ambassador Lord Reading, arrived later. It was believed he desired word of Japan's action.

That the allies have already extended aid to the Czech-Slovaks, was learned today. Large numbers of French officers have arrived in Vladivostok and some have taken command of Czechh brigades. Financial aid has been extended through these officers by the French government, it was said.

The Czechs also have been armed and supplied with guns and munitions taken from the huge stores at Vladivostok. Continued successes in localities dominated by the Czechs are reported in advices received here. In no locality have the Germabns and bolsheviki been able

(Continued on page two)

GERMANS PREPARE FOR FINISH FIGHT IN MARNE SALIENT

Allied Heavy Artillery Continues To Inflict Great Damage on Enemy

By Frank J. Taylor.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With The American Armies In France July 24.—(Night)—Allied airmen report increasing congestion between the German concentration centers and their fighting positions. Some of this movement of men and materials is away from the front, but the greater part is toward the battle lines thus adding weight to the evidences that the Germans are going to fight it out, rather than continue their retirement.

The allied heavy artillery, according to the airmen, is continually cutting the German lines of communication, damaging railways and blowing up ammunition dumps. Aviators are co-operating by dropping numbers of bombs.

American airmen report fewer boche planes in the vicinity of the battle, either because of their scarcity or because they have been withdrawn.

Our observation planes are closely following the operations of our infantry and artillery by guiding barrages, giving ranges and carrying messages. Similar work by the Germans is impossible, owing to lack of planes and the allies overwhelmingly supremacy in the air.

Northwest of Dormans this morning a small American escadrille encountered a German squadron of twelve planes. The Americans promptly attacked, each attempting to single out a boche machine.

During half an hour's battling four boches crashed to the ground two in flames. The others fled.

In the afternoon, and in the same location, an American escadrille fought a German formation, bringing down one boche inside the enemy lines. There were no American losses in either battles.

GERMAN SUPPLY BASE UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE OF FRANCO-AMERICANS

Letters Captured Tells Of Serious Food Conditions Existing in Germany

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Armies in France July 25.—9 a. m.)—Fere-En-Tardenois is under fire from Franco-American artillery and is being heavily bombed by allied aviators. The Bombardment is seriously interfering with the movement of enemy troops and material.

(Fere-En-Tardenois is the most important railway and highway center within the Soissons-Rheims salient. It is ten miles north and slightly east of Chateau-Thierry. The allied lines are less than five miles to the west and stay a little more than that to the south.)

Heavy fighting is under way to clear Riz forest (northeast of Jaulgonne) following the capture of its southern end during which additional guns and prisoners were taken.

Helping Folks at Home

The bridgehead at Jaulgonne has been enlarged appreciably, French and American troops are advancing there despite sharp rear guard actions.

While the Americans continue to progress east of Epieds and north of Jaulgonne, the Germans are leaving behind them in evacuated villages tell-tale evidence of conditions in Germany. The boches in the sich Marne valley were endeavoring to aid their families at home when the allies struck. The Americans found everywhere parcel post packages which the boches had no chance to forward. They contained wheat, leather, children's shoes, seats and backs of chairs, etc.

Germans are Hungry

Letters written by folks at home to enemy soldiers, who later were taken prisoner, declared conditions are such that "something must happen." Civilians are now allowed only 200 grams of meat a week.

One boche came in with a tag on his arm which had been attached by his captors. It read: "This prisoner gave water to American wounded." In addition to white bread, the German was given a can of "bully beef." He said this ration would serve six men in the German army. As a reward for giving water to our wounded, the boche and his comrades were given twenty packages of cigarettes.

The line beyond Epieds yesterday afternoon was the scene of heavy fighting, consisting mostly of cleaning up villages and machine gun nests.

Chasing Enemy Guns

I passed a battery of our heavy artillery which was firing while standing boldly in the open yesterday. A signal corps man was stringing wire.

"We've been chasing the damn artillery for two days and just caught them," he said. "We worked day and night, but just as we would get the wire within reach of them new orders would come along for them to move on three or four miles. We haven't had much sleep, but as long as we're going forward we're glad to keep on chasing them.

This particular battery completely wiped out a German battery which was retreating along a road far in the rear of the enemy lines. An observer spotted a long line of wagons, trucks and guns. The artillery opened a withering fire and the caravan was quickly transformed into a pile of wreckage and shattered bodies.

Plowed up Hillside

At one point in the Jaulgonne region, the Germans had strongly fortified the side of a hill. Machine guns were so thick they held up our advance. American artillery blew off the whole side of the hill. The scene of this action is now a terrible sight. Torn ground is sprinkled with smashed guns and gruesome bits of arms, legs and human torsos.

Even the veterinary corps is sharing in the glory of the figuting, going far forward under shell fire to aid in bringing back wounded to the operating and dressing rooms.

Prisoners continue to indicate the comparative confusion in the enemy ranks, being freom numerous divisions It is established that some divisions had been reduced to three thousand men, (a loss of 75 per cent). The prisoners are all hungry, the confusion wrought by allied infantry preventing the Germans from bringing supplies up to their forward lines.

BOLSHEVIK BLOW STAGGERS RUSSIA

United People Is Distracted Nation's Only Hope For Better Days

By Joseph Veksler Shaplen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Stockholm, July 1.—Although the 4th year of the war was marked by the complete disorganization of Russia, both military and politically, the country was really out of the war in 1916, when more than a million soldiers deserted from the army. Only the Czarist censorship prevented the truth from becoming known to the world at that time.

The tremendous shaking up of the already disorganized national fabric caused by the revolution, in addition to the many complications both internal and external from which the revolution found itself unable to escape—when peace was most needed in order to solve these numerous problems and repair the terrible consequences of war—opened the road to Bolshevism and threw Russia into the clutches of German Imperialism, whose seal was finally set with the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

So far as military operations in the war 1917-18 are concerned, there were hardly any worth the name with the exception of Korndorff's drive towards Haleiz, which really belongs to the end of the third year of the war. This offensive, which was carried out largely on account of pressure brought to bear by the allied representatives in Petrograd, was at first most successful. The Russians captured Kalush and had advanced as far as the suburbs of Haleiz Then, they were hurled back by German reinforcements who not only recaptured Tarnopol but the entire triangle of Voly-

(Continued on page two)

ABE MARTIN

It seems like th' oner we git th' easier it is fer a shoe clerk t' sell us somethin' we don't want. Some folks have even got nerve enough t' ask for th' loan of an auto.

YANKS DRIVE HARD

Aided By French Good Progress is Being Male on Solid Ten-Mile Front—Heavy Counter-Attacks Expected Soon From Twenty Enemy Reserve Divisions—Roads Behind Lines Crammed With Captured Guns And Military Stores.

Washington, July 25.—"Continued advances by the French, British and Americans in certain territories," were noted this afternoon Secretary of War Baker, who said that while the gains were not extensive, they were important.

"The battle continues with vigor," he said.

London, July 25.—The entire Rhiems-Soissons pocket is now under shell fire from French, American and British guns, it was authoriatively learned today. Fere-En-Tardenois is undtr heavy crossfire.

By John De Gandt
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, July 25.—(4:05 p. m.)—French and American troops are closing in on the important German strategic base of Fere-En-Tardenois from two sides. While the allied artillery and airmen are subjecting the city to a terrific bombardment, the infantry is advancing eastward and northward toward the city, slowly overcoming the enemy defenses.

The capture of Epieds has enabled the French and Americans to penetrate to the center of Fere forest (five miles directly south of Fere-En-Tardenois.)

The strategic enemy mass, estimated at twenty divisions (240,000 men), is

(Continued on page three)

"Roll of Honor" From "Over There"

General Pershing's Official Report

Washington, July 25.—One hundred and eighty eight army casualties listed today included:

Killed in action 32; died of wounds 6; died of disease 3; died of accident and other causes 3; wounded severely 123; wounded slightly 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 16; missing in action 2; prisoners 2.

The list follows:

Killed in Action

Sergeants F. R. Maddex, Marlboro, Mass.
C. N. Turner, Van Buren, Ark.
Corporals—
J. J. Cochran, West Philadelphia
J. R. Finch, Bradshaw, Neb.
A. Gagne, Iverness, Canada
C. McMullen, Spencer, W. Va.
C. Melton, Osako, Va.
J. W. Sherman, Ravena, Mich.
H. P. Smith, Rome, N. Y.
E. A. Russell, Broughton, Ill.
Bugler O. L. Snyder, Mishawaka, Ind.
Privates—
F. Brandstettes, Howells, Neb.
S. A. Budzak, Westfield, aMss.
S. A. Cunningham, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. G. David, Allentown, Pa.
L. B. Dayton, Atlantic City, N. J.
J. L. Gallipeau, Avon, N. Y.
E. E. Hale, Altus, Ark.
I. P. Henries, North Woodstock, Conn
B. Koch, Passiac, N. J.
J. O. Laws, Hartford, Ky.
F. F. Martinack, Peabody, Mass.
J. J. Mullen, Lorain, Ohio
T. V. Murray, Roxbury, Mass.
V. Passet, New York
A. Popp, Norwood, Ohio
J. Resek, New York
J. Sand, Greenfield, Mass.
S. Srebeny, Chicago
J. M. Stoddard, Brookton, Mass.

Died of Wounds

Sergeant H. W. Earl, Trafford City, Pa.
Corporal L. S. Holcombe, Mascot, Tenn.
Privates—
L. E. McCuiston, Paryear, Tenn.
E. E. Thomas, Harvard, Mass.
G. P. Williams, Pawtucket, R. I.
A. J. Youst, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Died of Disease

Corporal C. R. Brebner, Milo, Iowa
Privates S. Davenport, Pinehurst, Ga
A. Gradier, Perrysburg, N. Y.

Died of Accident and other Causes

Privates W. A. Jones, Kittyton, Tenn
A. F. Liedke, Fon Du Lac, Wis.
J. P. Zieglers, St. Mathews, Mo.

Wounded Severely Include

Lieutenants F. A. Johnson Chicago
I. W. Wood, Oakland, Cal.
Cook Miles W. McBeth, Des Moines, Iowa
Privates—
J. Blum, Ritzville, Wash.
S. Cyesik, Chicago
J. W. Kalusa, Chicago
J. Knoiczma, Chicago
M. L. Mower, Blaine, Wash.
V. Pitts, McCammon, Idaho
J. J. Ronk, Lewis, Iowa
R. VanBrocklin, Chicago

Slightly Wounded

Lieutenant G. A. Keyser, Omaha, Neb.

Wounded, Degree Nndeterminded

Corporal D. V. Hewitt, Keokuk, Ia.
Privates—
H. Lernold, Manson, Iowa
L. C. Booth, Webster City, Iowa
T. W. Cartwright, Creston, Iowa
M. E. Clark, Webster City, Iowa
P. L. Cordes, Kamrar, Iowa
M. C. Ezre, Manson, Iowa
R. Henry, Iowa Falls, Iowa
I. H. Huffaker, Council Bluffs, Ia.
H. C. O'Conner Sioux City, Iowa
G. M. Peterson, Des Moines, Iowa
O. P. Pertle, Lacona, Iowa
L. S. Tweedy, Ireton, Iowa
E. J. Voss, Pomeroy, Iowa

Marine Casualties

Washingtion, July 25. — Sixty four marine casualties were today thus divided:

Killed in action 20; died of wounds 3, severely wounded 38; missing in action 3.

The list follows.

Killed in Action

Corporal Francis E. Williams, Alliance, Ohio
Privates—
R. J. Cabill, Manayunk, Pa.
H. W. Kahler, South Williamsport, Pa.
Gunnery Sergeant G. R. Finnegan,

(Continued on page three)

War Summary of United Press

1453d Day of the War: 8th Day of Counter Offensive

Soissons-Rheims front—Further indications were received today that the crown prince has played into Foch's hands by determining to stand and fight, rather than carry out his original plan of retreating to the Vesle river line.

The Germans are fighting desperately along the whole front, counter attacking at some points and putting up a stiff rear guard action at others. More than half a million boches are now within the big pocket. A short time ago it appeared they would be able to extricate the greater part of these men. They sacrificed this chance and again are endangering this vast force by making a stand.

The allies within five miles of Fere-En-Tardenois, the great enemy traffic center are bombarding that city from the west and south, rendering it practically untenable.

Local gains have been made by the allies on all sides of the salient within the last 24 hours, particularly north and northeast of Chateau-Thierry.

Picardy front — British troops advanced slightly in the Hebuterne sector, north of Albert and repulsed German raids on both sides of the Somme. German artillery was active astride the Scarpe. The French took 30 prisoners in a raid south of Montdidier.

Flanders front—The Germans bombarded British positions on various parts of the front.

England—The munitions strike has spread, until 200,000 workers were reported idle today.

Italy—Italian naval forces attacking Cattaro, sank two Austrian transports.

Austria-Hungary—Because of Baron Von Hussareek's inability to form a new Austrian cabinet, Emperor Karl has entrusted Baron Von Handel with that work.

Brazil — The Brazilian government ordered liquidation of three German banks in Rio Janeiro which have handled the finances of German propagandists.