

4,600 SUBSCRIBERS
(23,000 READERS) DAILY
Only Circulation in Salem Guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations
FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and tomorrow—Increasing cloudiness. Gentle north west winds.
HELP THE Y.M.C.A.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 179. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FIGHTING IS FIERCE ALONG FRONT OF FIFTY MILES GERMANS PUT UP STIFF BATTLE IN SOISSONS REGION

TEUTONS ARE MAKING SOME GAINS ON WEST FRONT AND ALLIES GAINING ON THE EAST

Americans Forced Out of Cierges and French To Retire From Crest of Plateau Near Vesle—Desperate Attack Made To Protect Retreat and Permit Saving of Guns and Ammunitions—Allied Advance on Rheims Sector Unchecked—Nine Airplanes Are Downed.

Fighting of unusual violence has broken out again on the whole Soissons-Rheims front, according to battle front dispatches received via London today. The reports indicate the Germans are making progress at some points on the western half of the salient, while the allies are advancing in some sectors on the eastern half.

The battle apparently covers a front of about fifty miles. The Americans have fallen back from Cierges, four miles southeast of Fere-En-Tardenois, near the source of the Ourcq, and the French have been driven out of Begnez, three miles northeast of Oulchy-Le-Chateau.

The heaviest fighting is reported to be under way between Ville-En-Tardenois and the Ourcq, a front of about 10 miles. On this sector the French have advanced to the crest of the plateau between the Ourcq and the Vesle.

Northeast of Ville-En-Tardenois allied troops advanced up the Andre valley as far as Aubilly.

The heaviest fighting is under way between Ville-En-Tardenois and the Ourcq. In the Ardre valley east of Ville-En-Tardenois the French advanced to Aubilly (six miles southwest of Rheims).

By Lowell Mallett
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the French Armies in the Field July 30—(2 p. m.)—The Germans continue their desperate resistance along the whole line of new positions established by them in their retreat.

It is impossible to tell yet whether this is the place they have chosen to make a stand, or whether they are sacrificing a great number of men merely to save vast quantities of materials.

The hardest fighting is around Begnez (where the French are reported to have been spotted) behind which there is an elevation from which Fismes, 12 miles distant, is visible.

Allies Forced Back
London, July 30—(1:30 p. m.)—The Germans have launched a heavy counter attack on the whole Soissons-Ourcq front. It was learned this afternoon.

The Americans have been driven out of Cierges (four miles southeast of Fere-En-Tardenois), while the French have been compelled to fall back from Begnez.

The French have advanced on to the plateau between the Vesle and the Ourcq (southwest of Rheims).

The enemy so far has engaged 71 divisions (852,000 men) on this front. 10 of which belonged to Crown Prince Rupprecht's army group.

Pershing's Report
Washington, July 30—Reporting under date of July 29, General Pershing today declared that "beyond the line of the Ourcq, heavy counter attacks made by fresh troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting."

War Summary of United Press

1456th Day of the War: 11th Day of Counter Offensive

Soissons-Rheims front—Simultaneous with the heavy German counter attack on the western half of the salient, the allies today apparently began an assault on the eastern half. Fighting of unusual violence is reported along the whole front. French and American troops have made progress in their push. The fighting is going on over a front of about fifty miles.

Pitney front—British troops made a successful raid near Ayette, between Arras and Albert, last night. The Germans shelled British positions north-

SALEM LAYS OFF TO ENTERTAIN HER MANY VISITORS

Great Crowds Gather From Two Counties in Honor of Event

\$500 PAID BY VICK FOR BEING FIRST TO CROSS
Mrs. William Calder Will Turn On Lights Paying \$150 For Privilege

The weather man smiled on Salem and surrounding country for the official opening of the third bridge across the river at Salem and thousands of Polk and Marion county people are taking a day off and properly enjoying the occasion.

Early this morning, the trumpet sound announced to the Salem folks that the big day was at hand. And by 9 o'clock, thousands of automobiles were parking in the business section of the city and around Marion square.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock, with an audience numbering several thousand, Charles R. Archer announced that he would sell to the highest bidder the privilege of first crossing the new \$500,000 structure. For some time it has been known that Henry W. Meyers had bid \$100, but after Mr. Archer had pictured the honor of giving to the Red Cross and the fame that would follow the man or woman who first crossed the bridge, the bidding was pretty lively.

William Calder of Polk county promptly put in his bid of \$150 and from that time on Mr. Archer so well succeeded in picturing the glories of crossing the bridge, that within a short time the bidding had topped the \$400 mark. Vick Bros. were the leaders in the bidding and when they had finally raised their bid to \$500, they were awarded the privilege and of course it was the coming generations will know as having first officially crossed the Marion-Polk county bridge.

Later the privilege of turning on the electric lights at 8 o'clock this evening was put up at auction. There was a faint bid of \$25 but Mrs. William Calder promptly raised the bid to \$150.

(Continued on page six)

STORY OF THREE BRIDGES ACROSS RIVER AT SALEM TOLD BY THE RECORDS

First Bridge To Span River Here Outcome of Popular Movement in 1886

This is a story of the three bridges across the Willamette at Salem. The first bridge was built a child of three years four months and four days when it was carried away by the flood of Feb. 5, 1890. The second bridge was unhealthy and caused a lot of trouble from the date of its birth October 1, 1890 to the time it was finally turned over to the bridge builders in 1917 and 1918. The third bridge, a quarter of a million dollar structure is the bridge of the future, and will be dedicated July 30, 1918.

The election was called for June 25, 1886 and 865 votes were cast in favor of bonding the city for \$30,000 and 20 against. July 20, 1886, the committee reported that a contract had been made with the bridge company. September 21, 1886, three bids were submitted to the council for the \$30,000 bonds. They were sold to Walter Bros on a bid of par and \$48.00 premium, and were to draw five per cent.

Nov. 19, 1886 there was a final settlement. With the few extras and credits, the final cost of the first bridge was figured at \$49,901.

Polk county refused to pay for any part of the first bridge when the subject was first broached. A mass meeting of the people of West Salem was held and 20 citizens signed an agreement to pay \$5,000 provided the county would not do so. At the following term of the Polk county court, the county finally agreed to pay the \$5,000. Marion county paid \$15,000 of the expense.

(Continued on page four)

FEEDING THE NEWS OF DEFEAT TO GERMANS IN VERY SMALL DOSES

Hun Admiral Says American Transports Cannot Be Stopped By U-Boats

London, July 30.—News of the German defeat in the Soissons-Rheims salient is being fed to the German public in camouflaged bits. The results are varied. There is some criticism of the German government, but the sugar-coated palaver of other stories tends to smothering the real effect of the Foch blow.

Captain Von Berneise, a wearer of the iron cross, has petitioned the reichstag to immediately arrest and prosecute those responsible for the war, and has laid special stress on the work of Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former German chancellor, whom he denounces.

From neutral sources come reports of what is being fed to the people of Germany. One former member of the general staff, in a written article, explains:

"We aimed to inflict the heaviest possible losses on the enemy while shortening our line."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Everyone feels we are fighting toward success on our entire western campaign."

The Voerwärts comments: "It is false to say that the effective power of the French is weakening."

(Continued on page two)

CONVICTS ESCAPE AND MAN HUNT IN FULL SWING

Bennett Thompson and Fred A. Thurber Are Desperate Criminals

Bennett Thompson and Fred A. Thurber, two desperate convicts escaped last night and another big man hunt is on in full swing today.

In making his escape Thompson made good, for a time at least, his boat that he would not stay in prison longer than two years, although he was sentenced to life imprisonment for one of the most murders ever committed in this state.

One night in 1916, Thompson, who had been a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. Jennings near Tualatin hired a Portland jitney driver to take him from Portland to the Jennings home. The jitney driver was Fred Ristman. He never returned. The next day Mrs. Jennings' mutilated body was found at her home and several days afterward the body of Ristman was found in the brush by the roadside, where it had been dragged by Thompson.

While he was in the Washington county jail, after his conviction for the murder of Mrs. Jennings, Thompson made the best of a another prisoner that he would get out of the penitentiary inside of two years and would then return and write scores with Sheriff Reeves and District Attorney Tongue of Washington county and Deputy Sheriff Phillips of Multnomah county, who were chiefly instrumental in running him down and fastening the crime upon him. Prison officials express fear that he will attempt to carry out his threat.

The two convicts made their escape sometime during the night. They were employed on night duty in the engine house inside the prison walls. It is as-

(Continued on page two)

PRUSSIAN GUARDS BADLY WHIPPED BY AMERICAN "FARMERS"

Crown Prince Brings His Crack Soldiers 150 Miles To Annihilate Yankees—Attacked Four Times But While They Captured Sergy In Each Were Quickly Driven Out Again And Finally Quit Whipped To A Frazzle.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the American Armies in France July 30—(1:45 a. m.)—The crown prince hurled the first Prussian guards one of the "ace" divisions of the German army, against the rugged American farmers at Sergy in an attempt to check their advance, but the Americans threw them back across the Ourcq.

Today, this famous enemy division is broken. The farmers are in full possession of Sergy and the ground beyond.

Standing out from the other fighting along the Ourcq is the bitter struggle for Sergy, which has been taken and retaken nine times since Sunday morning. To reach this town the Americans waded waist deep across the Ourcq and advanced up the opposite bank in a hail of machine gun fire. They rushed the machine gun positions, swept over them and took the town. On artillery aided in the holding off the boches. Then the prussian guards came up.

Prisoners say they were rushed from Ayrvalert, northeast of Lunerville (130 miles east and south in an air line), especially for counter attack work. They bivouacked in the Noles forest two nights and were then brought out for the Sergy fight.

Behind a German barrage they drove the Americans from the town. The latter called on their artillery for further assistance and returned to the attack, fighting through the streets and from behind crumpled walls. Enemy machine guns had been placed behind barricades of debris and in a ruined church. The machine gun and shrapnel fire was so hot that the Americans lay

in the streets close to the curbing, seeking even that shallow protection.

Doughboys of one battalion stole their commander who won the heart of every man in the outfit. "That new major!" He lay in the ditch along side his men while the boche fire was worst. Then, crying "come on boys!" he jumped up into the open and led them in a new dash through the streets.

The Prussian guards attacked four times Sunday, following American capture of the town. Each time, the Americans rebuked it. The fifth attack was final, the doughboys driving off the guards Monday morning despite a vigorous defense.

Statements of prisoners indicate the boches generally plan to hold finally farther north, probably at Fismes. Prisoners say men engaged in removing guns and material were ordered to Fismes.

After the failure of their counter attacks the Prussian guards were ordered to retire slowly, inflicting heavy casualties if possible.

A prisoner from one of the Bavarian divisions said the positions they were ordered to hold were all lost.

A captured artilleryman said he formerly worked in an airplane factory in Berlin. He participated in the general strikes last May and was sent to the front as punishment. He said he and his fellow workers struck because "some wanted peace, some more food, some more money."

In addition to the guards, Americans in this region took prisoners from the 201st and 10th landwehr regiments, and the sixth Bavarians.

ABE MARTIN



Tell Binkley is not makin' any four minute speeches as he's not a candidate for anything. Miss Twanney Apple is buyin, a planner on th' government plan.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS HAVE SEIZED TWO RUSSIAN CRUISERS

Reach Black Sea And May Join Russians in Fighting Turks

MAY UNITE WITH BRITISH ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA

Also Seized Armed Steamer On Volga River—Advance In Siberia

Washington, July 30.—Czecho-Slovak troops have penetrated to the Black Sea in southeastern Russia and have seized two Russian cruisers in the harbor of Novorostok, according to authoritative advice reaching here today.

This word is the first indicating the presence of the Czecho-Slovaks so far south in Russia. The opinion was held at headquarters of the Czech-Slovak national council that the operations were those of detached Czech bands who were feeling their way southward in an attempt to get to France.

Much importance was attached to the dispatch as the possibility was indicated that the fighters might join the Russians battling the Turks in Trans-Caucasia and form a union with the British forces in Mesopotamia.

A Russian campaign with this objective was rapidly gaining success when the Russian collapse came.

Advices state that the guns of the cruiser were turned on the Bolshakov garrison at Novorostok. Another dispatch reported the seizure of an armed steamer on the Volga river between Rybinsk and Astrachan by the Czecho-Slovaks.

The fall of Viarka, an important junction point on the Siberian railway, before the advancing Czech-Slovaks is believed imminent.

The Czech-Slovaks apparently are pressing boats into service to carry supplies up the Volga river toward Viarka from the western base of the forces at Kazan. It is declared that the plan of the Czechs in this region is to reach the Murman coast.

Colonel Hurban of the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia is expected in Washington in a few days to confer with Dr. T. G. Masaryk, commander in chief of the Czechs and chairman of the Czecho-Slovak national council.

Colonel Hurban started to the United States to make an appeal for transportation.

(Continued on page two)

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

- Washington, July 30—One hundred and forty five army casualties today included:
- Killed in action 17; died of wounds 11; died of disease 13; died of accident and other causes 3; wounded severely 95; wounded slightly 17; missing in action 3.
- Major Goodwin Compton, Memphis, and Major Theodore Rosevelt, Jr., were listed as severely wounded and Major James M. McCloud, London, was killed in action.
- Killed in Action**
Major J. M. McCloud, London.
Lieutenants G. W. Berriman, Tampa, Fla.
P. To wa, Portsmouth, N. H.
S. D. Dubois, Montclair, N. J.
Sergeants G. M. Barber, Greynall, Wyo.
G. W. Ross, Oakland, Cal.
Corporal C. W. Needham, Lond., Cal.
Privates—
C. D. Johnson, Newton, Kan.
E. S. Johnson, Freeport, Ill.
R. P. Lud lo, Chatham, Ill.
C. A. McKen, Westwood, Cal.
A. Marquard, Hamilton, Md.
J. B. Miller, Lacey, Wash.
C. M. Summers, Ashland, Or.
K. L. Sutherland, Topeka, Kan.
C. W. Wilson, Marion, Ind.
S. W. Buffalo, N. Y.
- Died from Wounds**
Sergeant H. Chubb, San Antonio, Tex.
Corporal H. Aaron, Pduah, Ky.
Privates—
W. Albert, Augusta, Maine.
C. D. Crabtree, Mariango, Ind.
P. Deaton, Clarendon, Ark.
M. D. Fuller, Wheelock, Vi.
W. W. Keller, North Wales, I. I.
E. W. Larkosh, Providence, R. I.
D. C. MacKinnon, Gloucester, Mass.
J. W. A. Marble, Mosley's Junction, Va.
F. Watson, Roxbury, Mass.
- Died of Disease**
Sergeant C. J. Lantz, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cooks, J. H. Arnold, Dunham, Mo.
M. Winsel, Dexie, Ia.
W. J. Blackmore, Barnesville, Ohio
C. A. Clark, Eufala, Okla.
A. L. Davis, Bowling Green, Va.
J. Epps, Eavis, Fla.
R. Franklin, Cameron, Texas
S. Jaffy, Waynesboro, Va.
C. Pierson, Mill Haven, Pa.
E. L. Simmons, Tampa, Fla.
J. M. Sweetser, Haverhill, Mass.
T. L. Trough, Dixon, Ill.
O. F. Tushy, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Oson, Hannibal, Mo.
- Died from Accident and Other Causes**
Cook A. B. Odstrom, Chicago
Privates C. Page, Wilson, N. C.
B. A. Reinkenberger, Berlin Center, O.
Wounded Slightly Included
Majors G. Compton, Memphis, Tenn. and Detroit, Mich.
Theodore Rosevelt, Jr., New York
Captain R. K. Whitson, Union City, Tenn.
Privates—
R. J. Baegert, Chicago
J. A. Cross, Chicago
A. Lelli, S. Charles, Ill.
F. Pavel, Tyndall, S. D.
R. Pavel, Tyndall, S. D.
J. A. Phares, Walla Walla, Wash.
J. L. Rothie, Yale, Idaho
D. B. Sullivan, Erik, Neb.
F. Vanguilder, Sacramento, Cal.
- MARINES**
Washington, July 30—Ten marine corps casualties today showed five killed in action; one dead of wounds and four wounded severely.
- The list follows:
Killed in Action
Sergeant J. W. Rodgers, Equality, Ill.
Corporal W. Otto, Chicago
Privates—
C. H. Kellum, Oak Point, Ill.
J. T. Young, Salt Lake City
J. E. Zender, Fredonia, N. Y.
Died of wounds received in action:
L. M. McCurry, Whetland, Cal.