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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER  
THE OLD LID NEEDS CLEANING  
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday fair; gentle westerly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 182. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS 8 CENTS-- FIVE CENTS

## ALLIED GAINS TODAY

Drive Ahead On Fifteen Mile Front But Extent of Advance Not Reported--Germans Are Destroying Supplies As They Retire Before Allied Pressure--Three Mile Advance Made On Five Mile Front--Fighting Continued Throughout Last Night

By Lowell Mellett.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With The French Armies In The Field, Aug. 2--(2:30 a. m.)--The battle with in the Marne pocket, which began growing in violence again yesterday, is still raging as this is called.  
Loss of the important heights of the Grand Rozoy is causing the enemy to fall back with the French and British in hot pursuit.  
After fierce combats, the allies occupied Hartennes-Et-Taux village and wood (seven miles south of Soissons) and Courtemin (a mile south of Hartennes-Et-Taux), Saponay (seven miles west of Soissons) and the wood a mile east of Bonigny (two miles northeast of Forzy).  
The French also have occupied the hill and small wood northeast and north of Rougny.

By John De Gant.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Paris, Aug. 2--(4 p. m.)--New allied progress on the 15-mile front between Perre-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, was reported today.  
How extensive this was could not be ascertained at the hour of calling.  
Between the Aisne and the Vesle rivers, a number of fires have been observed, evidently the result of destruction of material by the Germans at several places, including Pimmes.

London, Aug. 2--(1:15 p. m.)--Allied troops have captured Goussancourt, northeast of Meuniers wood and are advancing steadily north of Cierges (three miles west of Meuniers) it was learned authoritatively this afternoon.

London, Aug. 2--(2:18 p. m.)--The allies, advancing three miles on a five mile front captured all of the water shed commanding the territory north of the Crise river, it was learned this afternoon.  
The Crise flows from the vicinity of Lanoy northward into the Aisne, at Soissons.  
Capture of this ridge between the Ourcq and the Aisne endangers the German retirement in the center as well as on the entire west flank.

London, Aug. 2--Eight hundred and forty-four enemy airplanes were brought down by the allies during July while 325 allied machines were lost during the same period.  
British aviators accounted for 410 planes; French 28; Italian 106; Belgians 4; Americans 3. In addition, 20 planes were brought down in the Balkans and five in Palestine.  
The Germans destroyed 315 allied planes and the Bulgarians and Austrians four.

Diaz to Pershing.  
Rome, Aug. 2--General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies following King Victor Emmanuel's re-

## MACHINE GUNS ARE GERMAN RELIANCE TO STEM ADVANCE

Enemy Has Small Use Heavy Artillery During Their Retreat  
By Lowell Mellett.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With The French Armies In The Field Aug. 2--(2:30 a. m.)--General Mangin's army was still advancing early today, utilizing every advantage gained in yesterday's impetuous assault along a ten mile front.

Beating down stubborn German resistance, the allied troops had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy wildly fleeing at some points.  
The completeness of the allied success is evidenced by the fact that Franco-British batteries were installed shortly before 8 a. m. on ground from which we had only begun to drive the German at 4 a. m.

The Germans were able to use their own artillery only on the smallest scale, being compelled to rely upon machine guns. These were taken one by one, notwithstanding the boches' dogged resistance.

The enemy's casualties during the day were extremely high. The bravery of their defense could not be questioned, up to the point where it seemed hopeless. If they disobeyed their orders to resist to the death, their comrades knew why.

Hill 205 (four miles northeast of Oulchy-le-Chateau) was conquered at 6 o'clock. Courdoix (a mile west of Hill 205), Serveyen (two miles east of Courdoix) and Cramoislle (a mile south of Serveyen) fell soon after giving up many prisoners.  
The Germans violently counter-attacked from Buzaney (eight miles north of Oulchy-le-Chateau) and L'Esveque wood, (just south of Buzaney) French infantry broke up their efforts.  
By evening Cramoislle (a mile and a half south of Cramoislle) and the hills to the northeast had been occupied.  
As a result of the allied success, German positions up to and including Pimmes (12 miles northeast of Cramoislle) are menaced. Road lines and other communications radiating from that city, are subject to direct fire from our artillery. Pimmes has been a great storehouse for German supplies. The extent to which the enemy has been able to evacuate this, if at all, is not known.  
The Germans yesterday began a heavy bombardment of Rheims which still constitutes a thorn in the enemy's side.  
I stood on a spur of the Montagne de Rheims and watched hundreds of shells exploding in the ruined town between the mountain and city.  
Every now and then one would drop in Rheims. Twice great clouds of dust rose up in front of the cathedral obscuring the structure for several minutes. When the clouds cleared away, the building appeared unscathed. The cathedral as a whole appears intact, but those who have visited it recently say it is only a hollow shell which rises in ghastly magnificence, mocking the Hun's efforts.  
To the right of the city, shells fell regularly on Fort De La Pompe, from which the Germans have sought since 1914 to oust the French. To the left the village of Conlennes was being re-shattered while the forest of Virgny, on a low hog-back hill, seemed fairly leaving and rocking under the bombardment.  
Further to the left Bligny, three kilometers distant, was erupting smoke like a volcano.  
Persistence of the bombardment eliminated the theory that this might be only the usual "evening hate" suggesting instead a coming attack. This idea was supported by several hundred shells falling from that town almost to our feet.  
The attack came soon after, the Germans attempting to re-take Bligny, but French colonials drove them off.  
The amount of metal the boches are expending hereabouts proves the restlessness with which they view the allies' possession of strong positions embracing upon their lines, which the enemy must hold to avoid complete evacuation of the pocket.

## HEAD FOR MANUAL TRAINING COSTLY

Superintendent Todd Finds Teachers Very Scarce And High Priced  
During these strenuous war times, finding a man for the teaching of practical and mechanical drawing for the manual training vacancy in the high school is no easy job, according to superintendent John W. Todd.  
At the last meeting of the school board of directors, Mr. Todd submitted some of his efforts in this line and the general information he had collected in his efforts to find the right man. They are as follows:  
"S. J. Race of the Minneapolis Teachers' agency says that manual training teachers are scarce and that he cannot recommend any one for less than \$1800 or \$1700."  
"H. H. Kingsley of the National Teachers' agency at Evanston, Ill., says, 'Men of the type you are seeking are extremely rare. It is questionable whether we can furnish you with the man you desire. We have calls for that type offering from \$2000 to \$2500.'"  
"The Pisk Teachers' agency of Chicago says: 'The demand for manual

## PACIFIC COAST FOOD CROPS ARE LIGHTER

Due To Damage By Insects And Bad Weather Conditions, Says Report.  
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2--Unusually heavy damage by insects and bad weather conditions have been unfavorable to proper developments of grain crops on the Pacific coast, says the review of general business conditions in the twelfth federal reserve district, issued today.  
Government estimates of crop conditions show the probable product a month ago.  
Despite this wheat production will be 20,900,000 bushels above the 1917 production.  
"Greatly reduced acreages of potatoes and sugar beets is shown," says the bulletin. "The farmers having planted other crops which promised larger financial returns. The estimated production of potatoes is 32,147,000 bushels compared with 47,156,000 bushels in 1917.  
"Deciduous fruits are in good condition, but the total production will probably be somewhat less than last year, although carload shipments from California this season to July 13 have been 2,152 cars compared with 2,112 cars in 1917. It is estimated that the apple crop of the Pacific northwest will be less than 20,000 cars, about 10 per cent below the 1917 yield.  
"Prices of all farm products are in excess of those of last year."  
"Orange and lemon groves are in good condition," says the bulletin, and all indications are for a normal yield.  
"Cotton acreage in Arizona and California has materially increased this year.  
"This year's salmon pack will probably amount to 8,500,000 cases, compared with 10,124,858 cases last year, and 7,032,082 for an eight year average.  
"It is estimated that the value of the production of all shippers building steel and wooden ships on this coast is over \$500,000,000 per year. Of 55 constructors of steel ships and 78 con-

## Want Soldier Letters To Read At Club

Mothers and fathers of boys in the service are asked to bring letters from the soldier and sailor boys to be read at the meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Parents Club to be held Wednesday evening, Aug. 7 at the Commercial club.  
Salem was a pioneer in the broadening of the title and scope of this organization. The first efforts in this line aimed to include only the fathers but when the movement was organized here, it was thought best to include all the home folks and now it seems probable that the idea will develop into a big and broad association of patriotic efforts.  
The executive committee of the local society will present an attractive program next Wednesday evening and the reading of the letters from the boys will be included in the evening's exercises.  
Frank Davey, president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Parents club, says that at one time it was thought that Will G. McRae, the well-known newspaper correspondent could be secured for Wednesday evening but word was received that he was engaged the entire week in Washington.

## NEED FOR PLATINUM

San Francisco, Aug. 2--So great is the need of platinum by the government that orders have been issued T. W. H. Shanahan, superintendent of the mint to receive from the public platinum, metals of the platinum group and platinum jewelry for forwarding to the New York assay office, where its value will be determined. Shanahan issued a request yesterday that all persons possessing platinum turn it over to the government.

## GERMAN RETREATING WITH THE AMERICANS FOLLOWING CLOSE BY

Yankee Forces Have Advanced Two And Half Miles Beyond Ciergy  
By Fred S. Ferguson

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With The American Armies In France Aug. 2--(Noon)--The German withdrawal has been resumed.  
Bloody sacrifices at Serignes, Sergy and Cierges were in vain, in the face of the steady Franco-American pressure.  
The advance of the Americans since the capture of Ciergy has reached a depth of four kilometers (2 1/2 miles) at some places.  
Steady pressure is pushing the boches back and has given the French and Americans control of the plateau beyond the Perre-en-Tardenois line, which commands the country to the northward.  
The next German defensive line is likely to be the Vesle river.  
The Americans are persistently following up the retreating enemy.  
A heavy rain fell throughout the night and was continuing today, turning military roads into quagmires and stopping all aerial activity.  
The break in air fighting is noticeable as more than a dozen boche planes were brought down in flames, Thursday.

## PRESIDENT TENER MAKES QUICK MOVE

Steals March On Herrmann And Calls Meeting of League Leaders  
By H. C. Hamilton

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
New York, Aug. 2--Governor John K. Tener, president of the National league, stole a march on Garry Herrmann's plans to split the National league meeting called for tomorrow, when he hastily summoned club owners here today and went into session with them at National league headquarters.  
It was believed probable that the league would hurry through with what business it has to wind up, discuss participation in the world's series and the subject of abandoning the season on September 1, and then adjourn in plenty of time for those club owners who so desire to go to Cleveland and attend the National commission meeting tomorrow.  
Tener will not attend the Cleveland meeting.  
In the city when the meeting was called, were President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia club; President Elberts of the Brooklyn club; President Hopstead of the New York club; President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club and Arthur C. Wise, representing the Boston club owners, in the absence of Percy Houghton.  
This group is considered the loyal faction which will fight efforts of Herrmann to discredit and humiliate Governor Tener. Charles Weeghman, president of the Chicago club, was to have attended tomorrow's meeting here, but was obviously unable to reach the city today.

## HOW KING GEORGE IMPRESSED MAN FROM OUT WEST

Congressman Connelly Thinks He Acted Like Mayor Of Small Town  
By John R. Connelly

London, Aug. 2--King George acted like the mayor of a small Kansas town, in the opinion of Representative John R. Connelly of Colby, Kan., editor of the Colby Free Press, who today wrote his impressions of British royalty on the occasion of the reception of a congressional committee as follows:  
"We Americans are not used to meeting royalty and naturally had some feeling when we met the king and queen of England and their daughter. The king, queen and the princess immediately removed this embarrassment. Their greeting was most cordial.  
"The king gave us a regular Kansas hand shake and then we talked for half an hour. The fact that he spent four years in the navy while a boy, perhaps made him at once find the subject upon which we were both best informed. He discussed the subject with much interest and understanding.  
"The committee came away with the impression that the king is a most human fellow. He knew how to meet the committee as just ordinary Americans and make them feel easy. He treated us fine--just as if he were the mayor of a small Kansas town.  
"The king is rather small of stature, not so tall as the Queen. He enjoys a good story. He expressed the hope to us that after the war the Americans will not think the Briton stuck up and that the Briton will be more tolerant toward the American disposition to boast.  
"The queen is fine appearing. She talked interestingly about the work to be done for wounded soldiers. She is most active in this work, going personally to various hospitals. She inquired about the interest of American women. She had read of their activities in the Red Cross and along other lines of relief.  
"Princess Mary, the only daughter of the king and queen, has four or five brothers in military service.  
"Having heard that it may be necessary from a standpoint of conservation to cut down on the supply of gas and electricity our pessimistic friend is worrying himself sick about the dark outlook.

## ABE MARTIN



Speakin' o' real patriots, Gabe Carey done without meat 'day an' thinned out a row o' carrots. We notice when a married couple both like t' dress they a long time gittin' a planner.

## HINDENBURG SEEKS TO AVOID POCKETS IN MAKING RETREAT

Endeavors Mainly To Compel Allies To Continue Purely Frontal Attacks  
By J. W. T. Mason

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
New York, Aug. 2--Von Hindenburg is conducting his slow retreat toward the Vesle in such a manner as to avoid the dangerous pockets which the Americans were creating by their advance along the main railway to Fismes. The German west flank, south of Soissons, is at the same time slowly bending before the allies' blows and is tending to form a diagonally straight line with the southern front. By re-occupying his defensive positions in this manner, Von Hindenburg is trying to eliminate all salients and to compel the allies to continue frontal attacks. These tactics are only temporarily of advantage to the Germans and are in the nature of an expedient to gain time for the further retirement of their main heavy artillery and munitions. The present position of the allies west of the Fismes railway is seriously threatening the German communications along the Crise river, and the important railway which runs along the bank of that stream. This is the only defensive position remaining in Von Hindenburg's hands south of the Vesle and in the western arc of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Today's fighting, however, is proceeding less heavily on the western flank and is tending to shift to the central area, directly south of Fismes. General Foch's purpose in bringing renewed pressure to bear here is due to the horror Von Hindenburg is showing of salients. Every small advance by the Americans in the central sector tends to create a pocket and causes the Germans to retreat elsewhere so as to try to keep their entire line straight.  
Minimum losses are thus falling to the allies for the gains they are making. Hereafter, General Foch may be expected to shift his assaults from one local area to another, when new conditions create themselves for forming pockets.

## WAR SUMMARY OF UNITED PRESS

1460th Day of the War; 16th Day of Counter Offensive

Soissons-Rheims Front--Allied troops continuing their advances on the southern portion and center of the Soissons-Rheims salient over a double front totalling nearly 20 miles, have occupied a high ridge southeast of Soissons which dominates the whole center and western part of the pocket.  
Starting at daybreak yesterday the allies fought their way forward all day and at some points battled through the night and were still driving the Germans before them today.  
The principal allied attack was made on a front of about 10 miles between Hartennes and Perre-en-Tardenois. Progress was made on this whole sector but the allies overcame the enemy resistance in about half of the front and surged forward three miles, capturing the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne on which the Crise rises. Southeast of Perre-en-Tardenois Americans and French attacking between Serignes and Villers-Agron captured Goussancourt, north of Meuniers wood and pushed farther north of Cierges. They also took Bompigny.

Pearry Front--British troops made a successful raid north of Albert. German artillery was active south of the Somme.  
Flanders Front--Prisoners were taken in a British raid near Festubert. Hostile artillery bombarded British positions south of Ypres, north of Bethune and east of Hazebrouck.  
Russia--Western Siberia has been practically cleared of the bolshevik forces and in eastern Siberia they hold only Irkutsk.  
"Hetman" Skoropadski informed the Kaiser he would be able to put down the revolt in Ukraine without the aid of German troops.

Physically Disabled For Ordnance Work  
Washington, Aug. 2--In order to swell the ranks of America's army, the ordnance department here today issued an order restricting service in the ordnance department to men who are physically disqualified for active military duty.  
Men suitable for military service will no longer be enlisted or inducted into the ordnance department in Washington or at the various ordnance depots. Such men now on duty at headquarters and depots, with the exception of those connected with arsenals and proving grounds, will relieve for active field duty overseas, where they will supply ammunition and fighting equipment for the army.

## YANKEES ADVANCE ENTIRE RIGHT WING BY SUDDEN ATTACK

Now Hold Cierges and All of Meuniers Wood--Attack Was Sudden and Followed Closely Behind Dense Smoke Cloud--Germans Facing Americans Now Largely Young Troops Who Have Been Well Trained In Handling Machine Guns  
By Frank J. Taylor

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With The American Armies In France Aug. 2--(8:35 a. m.)--American troops advanced their entire right wing during the night as far as Bompigny.  
They held Cierges and all of Meuniers wood. Intense fighting is proceeding beyond Cierges, where the Americans gained dominating heights from the Germans by a sudden heavy attack.  
The American gains were made in the face of stiffening opposition. Yesterday morning our left wing attacked northeast of Serignes (a mile and a half east, and north of Perre-en-Tardenois) following a smoke cloud which partially concealed their advance from enemy machine gunners, which were planted thickly in the fields.  
The doughboys went forward in groups, filtering through the German positions and gaining all their first objectives without pause. Fighting centered in Nesles forest (northeast of Serignes and north of Sergy). Our infantry quickly dispersed the outer line of German machine guns in a hand to hand combat. The advance was discontinued here during the afternoon, owing to the sharp salient created.

The American right wing, advancing simultaneously, moved eastward in a flanking movement around Meuniers wood, (southeast of Cierges). French troops cooperated in this assault. By evening the German resistance had been wiped out and the wood cleared, the allied troops progressing almost to Goussancourt (three miles east of Cierges).  
Fighting in Meuniers wood was intense, artillery raking the boches while infantry charged up a steep hill into a row of machine guns, driving out the defenders with the bayonet.  
American artillery continues to pound German strongholds along roads leading northward, exacting heavy casualties. Latest indications are that the boches are massing in increasing numbers to oppose further advances, although no additional defenses have been encountered other than widely scattered sections of half dug trenches and increased barbed wire entanglements.  
The wire is not continuous, but is used as barriers for machine gun posts.  
The Germans now opposite the Americans are mostly young troops and good machine gun fighters. They show increased courage in hand to hand combats but no German yet encountered had proven the equal of the Yankees in the style of "in-fighting" that goes with the bayonet.  
Our men are exceptionally equipped now, having in addition to their usual outfit, field glasses and daggers taken from captured German officers and their shock troops.  
While lying inside the American lines in Nesles wood yesterday morning a sergeant remarked that he needed a pair of field glasses. He walked into the wood and encountered a German officer and three men. He killed the officer, chased the men and returned with the former's glasses and revolver.

All roads behind the American lines are thickly dotted with vehicles carrying quantities of German ammunition and supplies. Much of it is unoccupied, owing to all attention being centered on the advance. In numbers of cases Americans are now using German machine guns.  
Some of the prisoners brought in yesterday and last night are extremely young. Several are above the average intelligence. All repeat the substance of one's remark--"Only the German rulers expect to win; we don't care who governs, so long as the war ends. Food is so scarce and the people are sick and suffering."  
A group of prisoners from a new unit said the Germans are not attempting to erect any permanent defense this side of the old Fismes line.  
Along the Ourcq, where the American right wing was in action, it was reported that many Germans were found chained to their machine guns. The boches attempted to utilize an aero circus to hamper American infantry, but our "Archies" put up an effective barrage. On the other hand, prisoners tell of the havoc wrought by our airplanes in strafing their troops.  
Twenty-five doughboys rescued the civilians of Sergy who hailed the Americans as saviors when the latter divided their meagre pack of rations, the first food the French villagers had had in days.  
Far in the rear yesterday, while on my way to the front lines, I saw a pretty picture of Chateau-Thierry. Refugees were still returning to their ruined homes, and men, women, children and babies were eating doughboys' food rolling kitchens.  
But in contrast to this picture were the hundreds of graves all about, with earth roughly heaped above and a helmet stuck atop. The fallen men's names are stenciled on the crosses above the American graves; the Germans are marked only by boche helmets.

## AMERICAN CAPTURED HIS OWN FATHER

With The American Armies In France Aug. 2--(8:35 a. m.)--A doughboy, bringing in a squad of prisoners, was started to find his own father among them.  
The young American doubted the German's identity until enough confidential information was disclosed to convince him the man was his father who had returned to German Poland several years before and had been forced into the army.  
The son immediately headed a tirade of good advice against his father. "Then he threw his arm about his father's shoulder and promised him the 'best in the house.'"  
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