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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair; moderate westerly winds.
I'D LIKE TO BE A RED CROSS NURSE

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 184

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HUNS MAKING STRONG RESISTANCE ALONG VESLE RIVER LINE BUT ALLIES DRIVE STEADILY ON BOTH FLANKS

FOCH'S ESTABLISHES STRONG BRIDGEHEADS AT 3 STRATEGIC POINTS

Moving Inward From These Points On Both Flanks Allies Are Aiming to Arm New Pocket And Force Enemy To Retreat For Safety—Next Important Objective Is Town of Vailly, Where Germans Have Large Supply Depots—Retirement of Enemy On Ten Mile Front in Picardy Was Accomplished During Last Night.

The Germans, it was indicated by official and staff dispatches today may make stronger resistance along the Vesle line than had been expected.

Although the allies have established bridgeheads at Fismes, Bazoches and Jonchery, and are moving inward from the flanks north of that line, the French war office reported that elsewhere strong resistance has been encountered above the river. At the same time, dispatches from staff correspondents stated boche artillery has opened the most violent fire in the last two days.

The most important geographical objective now immediately before the allies is the town of Vailly, on the bank of the Aisne, nine miles east and north of Soissons. It is about two miles east of the junction of the Vesle and Aisne, and four miles north of the Vesle. It is the center of a highway system and is on the railway which follows the Aisne from Soissons to Neufchateau.

The German retirement north of Montdidier on the Picardy front, reported in last night's Paris communique was made on a front of more than eleven miles between Castel and Mesnil-St. Georges. It reached a maximum depth of about two miles. It included most of the American sector, as Mesnil-St. Georges is a mile and a half west of Montdidier and two miles southeast of Cantigny.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed today.

London, Aug. 5.—German losses since July 15, the date when the crown prince began his last drive were unofficially estimated at from 300,000 to 350,000 of which 40,000 are prisoners. Allied losses certainly are much less.

By Lowell Mellett.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the French Army in the field, Aug. 5.—(2:30 p. m.)—German resistance is stiffening all along the Vesle.
French patrols which crossed at several points bearing machine guns and large supplies of grenades, reported there are indications that the enemy still has large forces on the river.
The Germans are employing artillery freely to harass the allied troops.
Muzon (five miles west of Rheims), was hotly disputed, but the Germans

were pushed back and the French threw small forces across the river there.

Violent fighting occurred at Vaster farm and station, near Rheims, but the Germans were unable to recapture them.
North of the Vesle, La Grange farm has been mined and blown up by the Germans.
French artillery heavily shelled a large concentration of boche troops in the region of St. Thierry, three miles northwest of Rheims.

FIGHTING MORE ACTIVE.
By Frank J. Taylor.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the American Armies in France, Aug. 4.—(Night)—Fighting on the "quiet" sectors of the American front was more active today than for some time past.
American troops raided enemy positions



MICKEY O'ROURKE Speaks at the Armory Tonight

Stock Market Shows No Sign of Life Today

New York, Aug. 5.—The New York Evening Sun financial review today said:
"Following the week-end military developments it was regarded as possible the stock market might show some signs of life at the beginning of the new week. Those who looked for action today were disappointed, however, until the last hour, when a belated upward movement set in. Trading in the first hour was held down to less than 50,000 shares and in the second hour less than 20,000 shares. There was strength in such specialties as American Sumatra tobacco, American Linseed and National Traveling and Stamping."
"The standard list remained virtually motionless."

BREAD MADE OF SAND.

Zurich, Aug. 5.—Much of the bread manufactured in Austria now is 50 per cent flour mixed with sand, according to the Arbeiter Zeitung.

GENERAL FOCH MAY FORM NEW POCKET BY FLANK ATTACKS

Tactics Of Allied Commander In Chief Are Now Plainly Apparent To Experts

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press war expert.)
New York, Aug. 5.—Another deadly pocket is being formed by General Foch around the German positions on the Vesle. The sides of the wedge are being forced northward from Soissons toward the Chemin-des-Dames and from Rheims toward Berry-au-Bac, while the Germans on the Vesle between Soissons and Rheims are gradually being left in the hollow.

General Foch's present purpose is to wear his east and west flanks northward faster than his center. By this maneuver a condition similar to that which existed when the Germans were on the Marne will again threaten Von Hindenburg. The longer Von Hindenburg clings to the Vesle the more time will be given to General Foch to drive his flanks northward, thus deepening the new Vesle salient.

Von Hindenburg can overcome this strategy only by withdrawing from the Vesle or by throwing an immense number of reserves into defensive positions north of Soissons and Rheims. If he thus uses up his reserves for defensive fighting, Von Hindenburg will be playing General Foch's game. Every German reserve unit thrown into the present fighting weakens the force with which the Kaiser must defend German territory against America's forthcoming offensive.

The possible danger to the Germans in the present trap is greater than existed at the Marne. If General Foch can move his flanks northward for a sufficient distance before Von Hindenburg starts to retreat, from the Vesle, the allies will begin to close in behind the Aisne river, five to ten miles north of the Vesle and, in general, parallel to it.
When the Germans then commence to retreat, a disastrous flight across the Aisne under fire of the allies' artillery might well be the best they can expect. The Aisne is now in high flood. That means serious difficulties in getting heavy artillery across. A day's delay may thus turn out to be fatal to Von Hindenburg.

NEW DRAFT BILL WILL BE ENACTED UNDER PRESSURE

Registration Is Expected To Begin Not Later Than September First

MEASURE IMPERATIVE TO MEET DRAFT CALLS

Congress Will Probably Re-Convene Monday and Pass Bill Without Delay

Washington, Aug. 5.—September 5 next will be registration day for more than 13,000,000 Americans between 18 and 21, 32 and 45. If congress heeds the urgent plea of Provost Marshal General Crowder, weekly registration of all men becoming 21 years old may be necessary after September 1, Crowder declared in a letter to Baker, which Chamberlain submitted to the senate.

Crowder said he sees no other way to provide the necessary men for the September call of 200,000. He declared there will be not more than 100,000 men left in class one by the first of September. He urged immediate action by congress on the new man power bill to provide for later calls. Crowder's letter also revealed the fact that the war department was figuring on draft age limits of 19 to 40 and changed his mind when Crowder showed Baker that these ages would not produce the necessary men.

Leaders are getting plans under way for speedy passage of the new man power bill introduced today in the house and senate. Crowder's warning that registration should not be delayed beyond September 5 if the calls for October, November and December are to be met out of class one, caused house and senate leaders to consider reconvening both houses next Monday to begin work on the bill.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee announced that his committee would begin work on the bill at once. He added that in all probability it could be reported out to the senate after a few days' deliberation.

An effort may be made by the senate to resume its regular business before August 24 when the upper branch's recess terminates.

Dent said that Secretary Baker probably would be the first witness before the house committee when it takes up the bill. General March, chief of staff, and Provost Marshal General Crowder will follow Baker.

Though opposition will develop against the measure, particularly in the senate, as to lowering ages below 21, there is a general feeling that there will be far less fight than was generally believed.

Under the enlarged age limit Provost Marshal General Crowder estimates that 2,988,845 more men available for fighting service will be obtained. These figures were contained in a report drawn by Crowder and submitted to the senate today by Chamberlain.

These "effectives" are divided as follows: Between 32 and 45, 601,236 men; between 18 and 29, 1,797,609.

Total registrants between 32 and 45, Crowder's estimate, should number 10,928,973 and between 18 and 29, 3,171,671.

Germans Restive Because Of Defeat

Rotterdam, Aug. 5.—The German people are beginning to feel restive under the effects of the defeat at the Marne. This is evidenced by statements from Lydenorff and Von Hindenburg to "newspaper correspondents" tending to bolster up the spirits of the public. The Fremdenblatt copies of which have been received here, report riots in the market with the police unable to cope with the situation.

Humors are current that Hindenburg will stake all on a final blow against the allies in September with three points his objective—the Champagne, farther north along the coast and at Verdun, with Paris the ultimate goal.

GERMAN DEAD CARPETS GROUNDS AS AMERICANS PRESS DEFEATED ENEMY

Correspondent Ferguson Views Scenes of Death And Desolation In Wake Of Retiring Germans—Villages Destroyed And Wreck And Ruin In Evidence Everywhere—Machine Gun Companies of Rear Guards Lie Dead About Their Silent Guns—Most of German Corpses Found in Hollows Where They Were Ordered To Stay Until Death.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the American Armies in France Aug. 5.—German artillery has opened upon the American lines and railroads more vigorously than for the past two days and there is machine gun activity about the region Fismes—now in the hands of the Americans—indicating the enemy may possibly plan desperate resistance there.

American patrols are across the Vesle. After the Americans took Fismes, other United States troops moved northward in the Mareuil-en-Dole region. They marched steadily forward thru a downpour of rain Saturday night and Sunday and spent most of the day fighting out the boche positions in an effort to establish contact.

Late in the afternoon the German artillery began violently shelling the Americans. Whether the enemy intends to make a stand or withdraw his artillery further it is impossible to guess at this time, but American officers believe the Germans must now of a necessity retreat beyond the Aisne.

The entire retreat was marked by vigorous shelling just prior to an intended artillery silence. After a great outburst of shell fire, the boche artillery remained quiet for two days and the American guns necessarily were less active.

American casualties during the past 48 hours have been amazingly slight, considering the depth of our advance. I saw an advanced dressing station empty, the doctors idle and ambulances lined up with the drivers resting. Everything bears out the statement of officers and men that "there hasn't been a battle for the past two days—just a march."

Over the ground of the recent bitter fighting a striking note was that all the German dead lay in valleys, woods and towns, while the American dead were on the ridges. This is due to the boche system of establishing machine gun nests. When in villages or woods the enemy machine guns are carefully placed in hollows 200 yards from the

top of a rise or plateau, the advancing Americans have no hint of resistance until they reach the crest of the elevation. The boches are then able to open a surprise fire and the doughboys have to rush the nests.

The entire country from the Marne to the Vesle is now a vast scene of wreckage. Scarcely a narrow even remains unbroken, the boches having smashed them with hammers. Every town and village is wrecked. Not a house is intact. All about may be seen typical German signs, from those directing traffic to ones remaining streets. One of the latter bears the name "Kaiserstrasse." There are numerous narrow gauge railways built by the boches, with small steel freight cars standing on the tracks and more rails for further construction.

I stood beside a battery manned by American youngsters yesterday afternoon while shells were being hurled across the Vesle.

I stood on Hill 265, dominating the plateau leading toward Fismes, this morning. The landscape was one of unusual loveliness, but moving onto the plateau I found a wide path of destruction. Villages were battered and burned; fields were a lace work of shell holes; forests were mangled and uprooted, while roads were pitted, although a bus labor battalion was rapidly leveling them again, using crushed stone from the ruined houses.

Over all clung the odor of death. Grey-clad bodies of Prussian guards who had remained to fight rear guard actions lay all about. In one field German helmets were as thick as daisies.

Plessier-Huleu wood was shot to pieces. In an open field between the wood and the town of the same name there was every indication of a bitter battle, including great numbers of unburied dead.

Soissons shows less recent damage than might be expected, although it bears out the report of the chassours that the Germans made some slight resistance. Here and there were futile barricades of the flimsiest sort stretched across the street.

GREATEST HERO OF BRITAIN IS "MICKEY" O'ROURKE

(By Fred L. Boyd in the Portland News.)

Private Michael J. O'Rourke will speak at the Armory tonight.

You'll be wanting to know what kind of a lad is this fellow O'Rourke. For why should you quit the comforts of home after a hard day's work to hear a private talk? Are there no generals, or leastways colonels, or even majors that could say a word?

Is Salem so little consequence that they send Private This and Corporal That to bring us news of the great war?

You Won't Be Going. Sure not a step will you go from the house this night.

'Tis wrong you are! There are privates and privates, and generals and generals; but in all the allied armies there's nary a man, from Foch and Pershing down, that's more worth listening to than this same "Mick-y" O'Rourke, private in the Canadian army.

For one thing, he's a coward. You'll see for yourself tonight the cold sweat of fright on his brow. There's more than one kind of a coward, and Private O'Rourke's the kind that laughs at death, and shivers in the presence of a dressed up audience.

A Man Is O'Rourke. You'd set him down for a sulky man, on meeting him the first time, but he's not. It's only the way of him; taciturn, soft-spoken, with cold grey eyes. I do not tread on the tail of the coat of such a man. I speak to him politely, softly, and watch him if he is my enemy.

For there's a head on the broad shoulders of Private O'Rourke. There were three boches who did not watch Private O'Rourke at Passchendaele.

O'Rourke and an officer blundered into the wrong trench in a fog, and there three Huns took them prisoners. They searched the captives, and on the officer they discovered an automatic pistol which they took.

Overtaken One Thing. They did not find O'Rourke's only weapon—a Mills grenade. A Mills grenade, if you don't know,

is an interesting bubble, lemon-shaped, filled with ammoniac and fulminate of mercury, which combination is condensed encephaloid.

The Huns started rearward with their prisoners. By and by two of the Huns desired to smoke. One lit a cigarette. The other's match was blown out by the wind. The third German was weary, so he sat down on a rock.

One Hun got a light from the other's cigarette. Puff, puff. Then something happened.

The Mills grenade dropped down from

(Continued on page three)

ABE MARTIN

WAR STAMPS



Now that McAdoo has fired all the railroad presidents we hope he'll get after the train boys that charge twelve cents for a Pennsylvania cigar. Somebody's alius knockin' 'th' coffee, but we don't believe we ever heard a complaint on tea.

EDDIE RICKENBACKER TELLS STORY OF LIFE

Famous American Ace Talks Of His Experiences For Capital Journal

(Copyright 1918, by the United Press.)
With The American Aces in France July 10.—(By Mail.)—"So you want some gimper talk," said Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacker, all-American ace and former speed king in the automobile racing world, today.
"We'll call a bunch of the gimpers in and there will soon be plenty of gimper talk. But you'll have to translate it, or the people back home will never understand this aviation dialect we have developed over here."
Rickenbacker, who downed his five Germans in less than two months, and became the second all-American trained

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

- Washington, Aug. 5.—American casualties from the great Franco-American offensive have begun to pour into the war department. The names of four hundred and seven were made public today. In addition, 299 will be ready at 1 p. m. for release to morning papers tomorrow. Many more names, it was said, have reached the war department, but their publication is awaiting the customary fifteen hours notice to relatives.
- With the total of 706 names announced today and ready for announcement, the casualty list today showed that the country must steel itself for the greatest losses suffered thus far in the war. The early list was divided as follows:
- Killed in action 203; died of wounds 37; died of disease 9; died of airplane accident 1; died of accident and other causes 6; wounded severely 48; wounded, degree undetermined, 100; missing in action 3.
 - Killed in Action**
Lieutenant Colonel M. J. Craig, 621 Clayton St., San Francisco
Captain W. H. Worthington, Lancaster, Pa.
Lieutenants—
G. R. Anderson, Ardmore, Okla.
E. A. Billings, Portland, Mt.
J. M. Dumas, Terre Haute, Ind.
H. C. Gilson, Carthage, N. Y.
G. G. Hall, Haverhill, Mass.
L. W. Ryley, Lawrence, Mass.
G. A. Wood, Portland, Or.
Sergeants—
F. J. Brown, Englewood, N. J.
E. Connor, Quaker City, Ohio
C. B. Davis, Petersburg, W. Va.
R. C. Davis, Harrison, Mich.
H. Ireland, Philadelphia
A. F. Johnson, Monmouth, Ill.
F. A. Kline, Akron, Ohio
C. A. McDougal, Aberdeen, N. C.
L. C. Powers, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. Hayne, Pleasant View, Ky.
H. M. Wallace, Gussetta, Ala.
J. L. Woolwine, Dubuque, Ia.
H. C. Wolverton, Breckenridge, Mich.
Corporals—
H. F. Bernard, San Diego, Cal.
A. P. Blake, Providence, R. I.
J. C. Carmody, Poulton, Va.
E. E. Carbone, London, Ohio
B. M. Darby, North Bend, Pa.
N. Davis, Mount Carmel, Pa.
 - G. R. Goodrich, Philadelphia
N. B. Hillbrandt, Assumption, Ill.
E. Hirst, New Bedford, Mass.
C. M. Horton, Roberton, La.
J. T. Jones, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. W. King, Troy, Ala.
P. Drajewski, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. T. Lassbrook, Phillips, Ky.
N. A. Little, Salem, Mass.
E. McAllister, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.
C. D. McKenny, Newton, Mass.
W. R. Miller, New London, Mass.
W. W. Mitchell, Eden, Cal.
L. Phillips, Pikesville, Ky.
S. G. Rain, Selma, Ala.
M. D. Riley, Oard, Ala.
W. C. Sanford, Morrisville, Pa.
Z. Zeverson, Seattle.
 - G. D. Sheridan, Sherwood, Tenn.
A. M. Skates, Delaware, O.
G. L. Slagle, Crandall, Wyo.
H. Smith, Spring Valley, Minn.
J. Spangskel, Toledo, Ohio
A. Stanfanko, Philadelphia
A. G. Beatty, Barre, Mont.
O. Pike, Fruitvale, Texas
C. T. Sotcliffe, Miami, Fla.
B. McCampbell, Platt, S. D.
Mechanics A. Hansen, Madison, Wis.
H. Hogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. L. Jones, Springfield, Mo.
L. Jury, Philadelphia
Wagoners H. Lenz Menasha, Wis.
W. Phillips, East Youngstown, O.
Privates—
G. H. Allen, N. E. Grand Rapids, Mich.
M. Anderson, Hameston, Ia.
G. M. Albert, Philadelphia
C. C. Adams, New Bedford, Mass.
A. Adomian, New York
J. P. Bates, Boston, Mass.
C. L. Berry, West Harwich, Mass.
B. A. Briggs, Hillsdale, Mich.
E. B. Burton, Vernon, N. Y.
H. O. Besinger, Iodine, Ohio
J. Bonin, Cliffside, N. J.
W. L. Brockman, Green Bay, Wis.
J. W. Boyce, Keyser, W. Va.
H. Joston, Shadydale, Ohio
A. Boyce, Bethel, Ohio
M. Blowers, Malvern, Ark.
S. Blair, Andalusia, Ala.
W. G. Brown, Shotton, Wis.
B. James, Live Oak, Fla.
W. Barrett, Bounton, N. J.

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