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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight showers, cooler east portion; Friday fair, moderate westerly winds.
GLAD I BROUGHT THIS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 187. SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

Foch Surprises Germans With New Offensive Near Amiens In Attack Today On 25-Mile Front

"Heroes" Offering Slight Resistance "Whippets" Good

Battle Reported Going Well For The Allies And Many Villages Are Taken.—New Small Tanks Very Swift Run Down And Terrorize Boches.—Many Prisoners Taken.—Air Swarms With Allied Battle Planes.—German Troops Mixed.

British Force Teutons Back Get Thousands of Prisoners

Greatest Penetration Made At Most Vital Point In Whole New Battle Front.—Are Now Within Two And A Half Miles Of Rosieres, An Important Railroad Center and Junction Of Two Main Railroads.—British Dominate These.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 8.—Franco-British troops attacked at dawn this morning between Morlancourt and Moreuil, on a front of about 15 miles astride the Somme.

Several important villages have been reached. The battle generally appears to be going well for the allies. Several hundred tanks led the way, fast "whippets" supporting. The "whippets" raced and dodged across the fields, terrorizing and running the Germans down. The French are attacking in the region of Moreuil. Reports received here from that front are extremely optimistic, stating that the Germans are offering only slight resistance.

A bombardment of but three minutes preceded the British attack. The French attack by agreement was made a few minutes later, the artillery smothering the territory south of the Amiens-Roye road beforehand.

The attack was begun in fine weather, but rain is now threatening.

Prisoners declare the attack was a complete surprise. A number of guns are reported to have been captured. Up to 8 o'clock but a few airplanes had appeared. Among the prisoners were Wurtembergers, Bavarians and others from half a dozen divisions, indicating the confusion in the German lines.

As this is cabled all first objectives are believed to have been attained. Many prisoners are coming in. Swarms of allied battle planes are engaged in the attack. A thick haze made flying difficult in the early hours of the battle, but this was advantageous to the other branches of the service. All tanks kept their noses well up against the steel wall of the creeping barrage. The country is hilly but mostly free trees—an ideal terrain for the tanks, which crossed the Aisne without trouble and led the infantry into battle. As I write this the Franco-British troops are still blasting their way forward with machine guns and cannons.

Advance Five Miles
London, Aug. 8.—(6 p. m.)—British troops have reached Harbomieres (an advance of about five miles and a half) it was learned this afternoon. Several thousand prisoners are reported to have been taken.

Harbomieres is seven miles east of Villers-Bretonneux and two miles north and slightly west of the important railway and highway center of Rosieres. Rosieres is the junction point of the great east and west railway line which divides the two crown prince's armies and the first north and south railway connecting the Albert and Montdidier regions. The British thus have made their greatest penetration at the most vital point in the whole of the new battle front.

By Ed Keen
(United Press staff correspondent)
London, Aug. 8.—(3:42 p. m.)—The situation on the west front is considered now more favorable for an allied victory in the field than at any time since the beginning of the war. The period of anxiety has definitely passed. The allies soon will have a great superiority in men and material to further assist in retaining the initiative.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the French Armies in the Field Aug. 8.—(1 p. m.)—British and French troops attacked at dawn today in the Somme region, between Albert and Montdidier, on a front of about 25 miles. The advance is progressing satisfactorily.

The British attacked in the direction of Ciresy and Marcelleuve; the French toward Aubervicourt and Doumin. Enemy resistance was bitter about Moreuil and Morizel. The French attacked at 5 a. m. after forty minutes artillery preparation. Three hours later all first objectives were attained.

Albert and Montdidier are about 29 miles apart in an air line. The battle front between the two cities is considerable more, owing to the westward salient toward Amiens. Ciresy is on the south bank of the Somme canal, six miles directly south of Albert. Marcellleuve is five miles east of Albert.

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HINDENBURG MAY BE POKETED AGAIN BY Foch's LATEST DRIVE

Any Material Advance Will Sever Two Crown Princes' Armies

By J. W. T. Mason.
(United Press War Expert.)
New York, Aug. 8.—Marshal Foch's new drive, begun this morning east of Amiens, is for the purpose of creating a new salient, beyond the Aisne river and at the same time encroaching upon the principal railway which feeds reserves into Von Hindenburg's southern front. Von Hindenburg has undoubtedly weakened his lines between Montdidier and Amiens for the purpose of securing reserves to prevent his Soissons and Rheims flanks from being crushed in. At the same time, the Kaiser's general staff is now primarily concerned with trying to get its retreating army over the Aisne and in position to defend the Chemin-des-Dames. An opportunity, therefore, unique since the first battle of the Marne has offered itself to Marshal Foch to strike along a new sector of the western front, while elsewhere the Germans are in retreat and on the defensive. The area selected for the new offensive offers the most promising probabilities of any along the west front. The great railway line running eastward behind the German front, from Amiens, is the dividing line between the armies of the German crown prince in the south and Crown Prince Rupprecht's forces in the north. If the British and French troops succeed in their drive, the German front will be severed into two parts.

(Continued on page seven)

EXEMPTION BOARDS URGED TO PREPARE FOR REGISTRATION

May Require More Officials To Classify The 3,000 Registration of Marion

The local exemption board has received notice from the adjutant general's office to make preliminary arrangements at once in order that registration may take place upon the date selected by congress, probably September 5th. This refers to the registration of men between the ages of 18 and 21 and 31 and 45. The local board is requested to at once appoint a registrar or registrars for the different registration places in Division No. 1, of Marion county. It is estimated that it will require one and one third more registrars than for the first registration, June 5, 1917. At that time the registrants in this division numbered about 2,000 while for the coming registration it is estimated the number will run more than 3,000. Local boards have been instructed by Adjutant General Williams to begin re-classification of men who are now in class 2, who have no children and where the wife has some means of support and where the removal of the registrant will not deprive the wife of reasonable and adequate support. In classifying from Class 2 to Class 1, local boards are to take into consideration sources of income for the wife, such as income from property, her earnings while employed or which she can readily be employed, and the allotment and government assistance. All registrants re-classified into Class 1, have the right of appeal.

MOVING TO BREAK HOLD OF ALLEGED PACKERS TRUST

Would Take Control Of Stockyards Storage and Warehouses.

ALSO REFRIGERATOR CARS AND ICE PLANTS

Commission Says Trust Controls Industry And Many Unrelated Ones.

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 8.—Moving to break the power of the so-called "packers trust" the federal trade commission has recommended to President Wilson that the rail administration be given a monopoly in transportation and distribution of meats. The report of the commission made public by President Wilson today, urges that the far-reaching packers influence on American business can be emasculated by transferring from the packers to the railroad administration the following:

1. Stock yards in the country; all so-called branch-houses, storage, houses and warehouses of the packers, used in the refrigerator cars now owned by the packers and all icing plants located along the railroads throughout the country.

This would leave the packers the sole business of slaughtering and skinning. Through control of the transportation, storage and distributing facilities, the railroad administration would break the alleged priorities the packers' trust grants its members now in all phases of the business. Incidentally the control of refrigerator cars constitutes a side swipe at the California canners' "trust".

The federal trade commission in its report to the president—"made at his written request last year"—leaves it up to congress to pass the necessary legislation which will enable the railroad administration to take over the packers' facilities.

The commission charges in its report that the five great packing concerns in this country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—"have attained such a dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands."

To break this power, the commission chose what it regarded as a simple and non-spectacular remedy. It holds that since cattle cars are a necessary part of the equipment of a railroad, such cars should be under federal ownership and operation and available to all alike.

It holds that a stock yard is nothing more than a depot for cattle the same as a passenger or freight depot for people and there fore should be a part of the railroad facilities, subject to the use of all alike.

Declaring that the ownership by the five great packing interests of refrigerator cars "furnishes one of the most powerful means for control, manipulation and restraint," the commission recommends that these cars be taken over by the railroad administration.

Like All Other Freight, Branch houses, cold storage houses and warehouses are now provided by common carriers for various sorts of freight except meat and perishables, therefore the packers' warehouse should logically come under railroad operation, the commission says.

Having acquired these facilities, the railroad administration could then establish at the terminals of all principal railroad points of distribution and consumption central wholesale markets and storage plants with facilities open to all.

The commission believes that its suggested remedies "will strike so deeply the root of the tree of monopoly that they constitute an adequate and simple remedy."

Must Fire The Kaiser And Emperor Charles

Chicago, Aug. 8.—"The Hohenzollerns never kept a contract which they found expedient to break," declared Senator Borah, speaking here before the National Dental association. "When the Germans have turned their faces to the fatherland and begun to talk peace we will enlist more men and keep on fighting. Not until the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs have been deposed can there be real peace," Borah said. "What kind of a peace league would it be with a Hohenzollern in it?" The dental association closes its meeting tomorrow.

WHEAT CROP WILL BE 878,000,000 BUSHELLS OTHERS ARE NORMAL

Corn Estimated At 2,989,000,000 Bushels, Oats 1,428,000,000

Washington, Aug. 8.—Forecasting a total wheat yield of 878,000,000 bushels, the agricultural department today estimated winter wheat would reach 558,000,000 bushels as against the July forecast of 557,000,000 bushels, and that spring wheat would yield 320,000,000 bushels. The corn yield is estimated at 2,989,000,000 bushels, oats 1,428,000,000 bushels, barley 232,000,000 bushels and rye 76,700,000 bushels. These figures would indicate a yield per acre of 15.3 bushels for winter wheat, 14.3 spring wheat, 14.9 for all wheat and 26.3 bushels for corn, 32.1 for oats, 25.5 for barley and 14.1 for rye. The condition of spring wheat was given as 79.6 compared a year ago and 75.9 for the ten-year average at this time. Condition of corn was given as 78.5 compared with 78.8 last year and 78 the ten-year average. The oats condition was given as 82.8 compared with 87.2 a year ago, barley 82 as compared with 77.9 a year ago. While potatoes promise a yield of 391,000,000 bushels as compared with 382,000,000 bushels, the average yield between 1912 and 1916. Sweet potatoes are expected to yield 87,500,000 bushels, as compared with 68,500,000 during the 1912-16 period. Rice is expected to yield 11,600,000 bushels and hay 99,300,000 tons.

LOSSES LESS IN JULY

London, Aug. 8.—Losses of merchantmen during July were less than in June, Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the shipping industry, announced in the house of commons this afternoon.

TO NAME LOAN AMOUNT

Cincinnati, Aug. 8.—The amount of the next liberty loan will be designated immediately upon my arrival in Washington, said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo here today en route from a California health resort to the capital. "I'm feeling fine," he said. "I have recovered my voice and am again in shape to go to the mat with 'em."

FRENCH AND YANKEES ADVANCE STEADILY OVER VESLE HEIGHTS

Grave Of Quentin Roosevelt Is Found By Lieutenant North

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Armies in France Aug. 8.—(7:50 a. m.)—American and French troops, crossing the Soissons-Rheims highway, are driving on the heights between the Vesle and the Aisne. Desperate counter attacks broke down under fierce allied artillery fire. The allies are holding all the positions they have gained and are steadily pushing on. Heavy fighting is going on along a wide front north of the Vesle. Additional bridging material is being rushed up and new crossings are being established. The weather has cleared which is regarded as favorable to the allies.

American airmen have found the grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt who was brought down in an aerial battle back of the German lines before the counter offensive started. The grave was marked with a wooden cross. It was located at the edge of Chamey wood (about four miles east of Rheims-Tarconis). The grave was found by Lieutenant

Worth of the aerial squadron of which young Roosevelt was a member. The boche sinner had marked the grave with a cross on which was printed in English: "Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, buried by Germans, July 14, 1918."

Constant search for the grave had been in progress for several days. It will be marked carefully and will be appropriately honored by American airmen.

The Americans late yesterday reached the railway and main highway north of the Vesle. They crossed the river on foot bridges improvised from the trunks of fallen trees lashed together. The Yankees waded through the marshes on the south bank and charged up the high northern bank in the face of heavy machine gun and artillery fire. The Germans counter attacked immediately, but were completely repulsed.

The advance yesterday was made in the midst of a heavy rain, but when the attack was resumed on a large scale this morning the weather had cleared.

BANDITS LOOT BANK

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8.—Three bandits shortly after noon today held up the cashier of the South Side bank here and escaped with \$20,000.

DETAILS OF DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE MONDAY AFTERNOON

William Crane Kills Son And Daughter-In-Law And Then Himself.

(Capital Journal Special Service.)
Dallas, Or., Aug. 8.—William Crane, a Polk county farmer residing on a farm in the McMinnond, Valley district in the north-western part of the county killed his son, James and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Claud Crane and then turned the gun on himself and ended his own life Monday afternoon. The shooting is supposed to have been caused by a quarrel between the two men but no motive can be given for the killing of the woman. Claud Crane was absent from the house at the time of the shooting having gone to a pasture at one end of the ranch with a herd of goats. When he returned home he noticed an automobile belonging to the family in front of the house with the engine running. Upon making an investigation he found his brother lying behind the car with a bullet through his right knee and another through his stomach. The man was still alive and upon being revived stated that "dad did it". This is all the information Claud Crane was able

M'ADOO WANTS FLAT TAX OF 80 PER CENT ON ALL WAR PROFITS

Says This Would Stop Profiteering And Much Simplify System

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Secretary McAdoo favors a flat tax of 80 per cent on war profits to cure profiteering. His position was expressed in a telegram to Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee, made public here today. "The adoption of an 80 per cent war profits tax would render unnecessary and, I believe, undesirable, any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate," said McAdoo's telegram. "It is my strong conviction that taxation of genuine war profits is the only way to reach real war profiteering and that it is the same time a thoroughly justifiable measure upon economic grounds, as well as a certain and indispensable producer of a large part of the required revenue." American producers should be content with one fifth of their war profits, McAdoo said, especially since men safeguarding their liberty are working for \$396 per year and giving their blood in the bargain. After a survey of Chicago's railway terminal situation, McAdoo was on his way to Washington today.



"If th' Belgians have felt th' way any worse'n a ten cent sack o' cornmeal I pity 'em," said Mrs. Lufe Bud 'day. Uncle Ez Pash, ninety some, has accepted a position as rear-admiral on a tractor plow till peace looms up.