

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

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S
WEATHER
GLAD I
BROUGHT THIS
Oregon: Thunder-
storms this after-
noon or tonight.
Thursday probab-
ly fair, warmer
west portion; mod-
erate southwest-
ly winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR--- NO. 192.

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

THIRTY ONE COMPLETE AMERICAN DIVISIONS NOW IN BIG WAR ZONE

GENERAL MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF, GIVES INFORMATION TO CORRESPONDENTS. CALCULATIONS SHOW 1,400,000 YANKEE SOLDIERS NOW IN FRANCE. TELLS OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ON WEST FRONT WHERE STRUGGLE IS NOW PRACTICALLY ALONG SAME LINE AS IN 1916. ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The 131st regiment of the 33rd United States division was the American unit which took part in the Franco-British-American offensive in Picardy. General March, chief of staff, announced today in his conference with correspondents.

March stated that there are now 31 complete American divisions in France. He said the other day that each American division has between 40,000 and 45,000 men, which would bring the total organized forces up to nearly 1,400,000 men in France today.

This regiment (Illinois troops) operating near Chippell, captured three officers, 150 men and seven 105 millimeter guns from the Germans. The conduct of the American troops, March said, won the highest praise from the allies.

New Picardy Battle Front.
He said that the Picardy salient has now been reduced on a front of fifty-three miles to a depth of 14 miles. This makes the nearest point in the German line 50 miles from Paris.

The British and French offensive has now driven the Germans back to the line they held in the winter of 1916 in the region of Santerre, March said. The fact that the Germans found their entrenchments they left in their advance probably accounts for the stiff resistance the allies are meeting on that front, he added.

At some points the old line of 1916 has not yet been reached by the allies. March said that the line across the Marne salient is practically as it was last September. He declared an American counter attack had recovered Fismette.

First Field Army Complete.
August 10 was fixed by March as the date of the final organization of the first American field army. He added that McReynolds is chief of staff of this army so far as the department knows.

General Pershing has been asked for specific information on the use of aircraft in fighting. March stated that Pershing's dispatches do not indicate any shortage of aeroplanes on the American front in the Dard sector at least. He made this statement in reply to reports that the Americans are at a disadvantage because of a lack of aircraft.

Don't Call Them "Sammys."
March appealed for the elimination of the word "Sammy" with respect to American troops, saying if there is anything the United States soldiers did not like, it is to be called "Sammy." He said the British and French can't understand why such vigorous men should be given such an appellation. The British have discarded it in favor of "Yanks," March said.

Twenty Eighth Division.
The 28th division was holding the line south of Dormans July 16 and between July 28 and 31 it advanced over the Ourcq river between Serzy and Roucières, March disclosed. Early in August it relieved the second division. July 30, in 24 hours the 28th division March made this statement in answer to an inquiry as to the fate of a large number of men from this division listed in recent casualty lists as missing in action. He stated he did not know any further details to the casualties.

PRISONERS ARE TREATED BRUTALLY BY GERMANS SAY LATEST ESCAPES

Clubbed And Underfed, They Receive No Attention During Illness.

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Armies in France, Aug. 13.—(Night)—Allied prisoners, including Americans, are beaten with clubbed rifles on the slightest provocation, according to two British soldiers who were captured by the Germans on May 27, and escaped to the American lines, after spending a week in hiding and fleeing. They told a remarkable story of cruelties practiced by the boches.

Only the most serious cases are admitted to hospitals, where they receive little treatment, the Tommies said. The majority of wounded die in the hospitals. An American medical officer, himself weak with a high fever, worked untiringly treating other prisoners and endeavoring to obtain supplies.

Conditions in the hospitals are the worst possible. The Britishers saw American wounded who had not been treated and whose wounds, originally slight, were becoming serious.

The prisoners' stories indicated an increasing shortage in food and supplies of all kinds. Their rations consisted of three quarters of a pound of unpalatable potato bread, a pint of thin vegetable soup, and coffee made of hawthorne berries. The boches received practically the same rations, except in larger quantities.

Looted cattle and casualties on the horse lines furnished meat occasionally to the Tommies. The prisoners got no meat.

The two Tommies said the lack of food among the civilian population of Germany was such that it has become the custom of the soldiers to send their families part of their sorely needed rations. Much food was recently sent to Austria in an effort to aid conditions there.

The prisoners heard boche soldiers say the conditions at home are so depressing that they wanted no further suffering. Leather is rare and paper and wood.

(Continued on page six)

First American Trained Flyer Dies

Paris, Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Allan P. Winslow of Lake Forest, Ill., the first American trained flyer to bring down an enemy airplane, has been killed in an air fight in Picardy according to information received here. No details have been received.

THE ITALIANS BEGIN ALPINE OFFENSIVE ON 25-MILE FRONT

Successful Thrust There Will Endanger Austro-German Flank

Washington, Aug. 14.—An Italian offensive in the Alps appears imminent according to General Emilio Gaglianelli, military attaché of the Italian embassy, from the general headquarters of the Italian supreme command.

The Italians are reported to have opened an intense artillery fire in the mountainous zone near the Swiss border along a front of approximately 25 miles. The sector is the highest of the entire battle line and has been practically free from fighting since the beginning of the war.

The Austro-Germans recently concentrated heavy infantry and artillery forces in the Trentino regions. The Alps are protecting the west flank of these forces. Military authorities here point out that a successful Italian thrust through the mountains would endanger the Trentino positions of the enemy and disrupt the rumored plans for an Austrian mountain offensive.

The Italian attacks center against the enemy positions in the zone of Valtellina, on the Tonio, and at the headwaters of the Val di Genova. Alpine storm troops have taken Mount Montebello and were reported as being advancing up Mount Albola and in the regions of the headwaters of the Val di Genova. The battle line extends along the Austro-Italian frontier and stretches across several glaciers.

REGISTRATION DATE UNDER MAN POWER BILL IS CHANGED

August 24th Is Date For All Coming Under Age Limits To Register.

Washington, Aug. 14.—August 24 will be the next registration reached 21 since June 5 last. To prepare for any delay in the passage of the 18-45 man power bill, Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued orders to state headquarters calling for a registration August 24. It is planned to hold the first registration of men between 18 and 21 and between 31 and 45 early in September, if the man power bill passing by that time, as expected.

Washington, Aug. 14.—September 5, the date originally set for the big registration of men included under the new man power bill, will be changed because in a number of states primary elections will be held on that day. It was officially stated by Provost Marshal General Crowder that the object of new registration is to keep class one full during the fall months, pending registration and classification of the new millions to be added under the man power bill.

The August registration will prevent any draft upon deferred classes and is expected to furnish about 150,000 men for class one classification.

Under a presidential proclamation issued today, the same rules will govern the registration as those covering previous registrations. Any person, who on account of sickness will be unable to present himself for registration on the day set, may apply before the day of registration at the office of any local board for instructions as to how he may register by agent, the proclamation says.

Persons absent from their place of residence on this day, may register by agent.

(Continued on page six)

TEUTONS RESIST MORE STRONGLY IN ANCRE VALLEY

Second And Eighteenth German Armies Putting Up Hard Fight.

CROWN PRINCE'S GUNS BUSY AT MANY POINTS

French General Humbert Strikes North Along Oise River Valley.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The American Red Cross has been notified from an authoritative source, that fear of long range bombardment of Paris need no longer be felt, according to the Paris Journal today.

Zurich, Aug. 14.—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the German high command will make the greatest effort to defend Chaulnes, the fall of which would mean a fresh retreat on the whole Somme-Metz front.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 14.—Resistance of the German Second and Eighteenth armies is daily becoming more obstinate.

During the last 24 hours there has been a notable increase in enemy shelling, especially gas shells, north of Morlaire, (where Americans are engaged) about Dernaucourt (a mile and a half north of Morlaire), and in the valley of the Aisne.

Allied troops north of the Aisne repulsed minor attacks, advancing slightly near Bray (where Americans and British have penetrated the outskirts of the town).

Rupprecht's gunners are considerably busier on the forward areas. South of the Villers-Bretonneux-Chaulnes railway, the Germans are turning their high velocity pieces on places like Chaix (two miles west of Rosieres) where large dumps of their own ammunition were left behind. Today they were attempting to blow up the train with shell fire.

Allied airmen continue to swarm the sky, harassing army transport. Movement of troops toward the line behind the German front shows the enemy is determined to make a stand.

GENERAL HUMBERT'S STRIKE

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the French Armies in the Field, Aug. 14.—General Humbert, following the successful advance of his right wing in the Oise valley, is now striking northward in that region, almost at right angles to the main battle front.

This operation is now fully under way the French infiltrating the ravines between the tiny hills—few of which are more than 150 feet high and which give this section its name as "Little Switzerland."

The French already possess Plessier and L'Escauvillon, the keys to this region.

The advance is careful because of the great quantities of mustard gas with which the Germans flooded the depression.

(Continued on page three)

GERMAN U-BOATS MORE DARING IN AMERICAN WATERS

Seven Men Killed On Oil Tanker Kellogg Off Ambrose Lightship

BRITISH FREIGHTER HAS FIGHT OFF LONG ISLAND

Steam Trawler Walrus Fired Upon Off Cape Cod Early Last Night

Washington, Aug. 14.—As submarine operations off the Atlantic coast grow more daring, conviction grows among naval officials that Germany's sole object is to draw America's attention away from the transports and supply ships en route to Europe. But indications today are that the government will not permit the crafty U-boat commanders to divert our son fighters to a chase after spectacular raiders.

Nevertheless increased precautions are being taken to apprehend the undersea raiders which are now apparently operating along the Atlantic coast. While the nature of these precautions cannot be discussed, naval officers are convinced that they will soon show results. The American people are cautioned not to become unduly alarmed at the attempts at frightfulness which Germany is making.

Torpedoing and sinking of the Frederick R. Kellogg, off the Jersey coast was reported by the navy department today.

Seven Men Killed

New York, Aug. 14.—Seven men were killed by the explosion of a German torpedo when the American oil tanker Frederick R. Kellogg was sunk by a German submarine south of Ambrose lightship, near the entrance to New York bay, according to reports of survivors here today.

Thirty five members of the crew reached here safely. They were picked up thirty miles south of Ambrose light at 9:45 o'clock last night after they had been adrift in lifeboats three and a half hours. Originally the crew consisted of 43 men, commanded by Captain C. H. White. The seven who were killed were on watch in the engine rooms when the German torpedo crashed through the vessel's side.

The Kellogg was owned by the American Petroleum and Transportation company of Los Angeles. She was launched a year ago at Oakland, Cal., and was of more than 7000 tons.

Freighter Has Fight

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 14.—A British freighter arriving here today reported having had a two hour battle with a German submarine off the Long Island coast.

The U-boat it was declared, opened fire at a range of three miles. The freighter replied until its ammunition was exhausted, meanwhile sending out SOS calls.

(Continued on page two)

BATTLE RAGING BETWEEN GREAT RUSSIAN FORCES

Czecho-Slovaks And Bolsheviks Grapple Along Middle Volga River.

PRO-GERMAN FACTION HAS ARMY OF 150,000

Germans Order Finns to Drive Allies From Murmansk At Once

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—A battle is raging between Czecho-Slovak and bolshevik forces along the middle Volga, especially around Simbirsk, according to dispatches received from Germany today.

(Simbirsk, 400 miles east of Moscow, is one of the key positions on the new "Russian front"). The soviet army is said to number 150,000. The soviet fleet in Volga has seized all Czecho-Slovak vessels, breaking the latter's communication with headquarters at Simbirsk.

Finns Ordered to Fight

Washington, Aug. 14.—Germany has demanded that the Finnish army prepare to march on Murmansk within two weeks, according to reliable advice to the state department today.

The Murmansk coast is occupied by allied troops, including Americans.

(Continued on page two)

General Humbert Advances; Lassigny's Fall Reported

By Lowell Mellett

With the French Armies in the Field, Aug. 14.—General Humbert's advance has firmly established his army on the old trench line dominating important positions on the Thioncourt plateau (between Lassigny and Ribcourt).

The battle at present is practically devoid of infantry action, but there is heavy mutual artillery firing.

London, Aug. 14.—The Fall Mail Gazette declared this afternoon that it understands that Lassigny has been captured.

Paris, Aug. 14.—"Our methodical pressure warrants the hope that the whole triangle formed by Lassigny, Ribcourt and Noyon soon will be occupied," an official statement declared this afternoon.

Tokio, Aug. 12.—Lieutenant General Otani, commander of the allied expedition to Siberia, left Vladivostok today with his staff.

The Japanese press acclaim Otani as "the right man in the right place."

Rome, Aug. 14.—Austrian forces on Tuesday evacuated all occupied points south of the Somena river in Albania. It was announced here today.

Italian and French troops cleared practically the entire region south of the Somena in their recent offensive.



MEN WHO ARE LEADING OUR BOYS TO VICTORY "OVER THERE"—GENERAL EDWARDS AND STAFF OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION NO. 4 ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

(Continued on page six)

ABE MARTIN

Mixed Biscuit In Kitchen Between Fall of Heavy Artillery Shells.

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Troops in Loraine, Aug. 1.—(By Mail).—This is proof that women can be just as cool under shell-fire as men. Maybe they are cooler.

The heroine of this bombardment are Mrs. W. G. Hammond of New York City, Miss Helen Ramsey of Goodrich, Minnesota, and Miss Lulu Lawrence of Schenectady, New York. They make doughnuts, pies, cakes and chocolate for hungry doughboys who flock to the Salvation army hut in—but that would be telling.

One fine morning the soldiers and civilians of the town in which this hut is located were startled when a huge German shell lit on a building and blew it to pieces. The town had not been shelled for years.

Past Lunch Time

Everyone took to dug-outs, while more shells continued to come in with startling regularity. Everyone stayed in the dugouts, and after a few hours every-

one began to get real hungry. It was past meal time, and as yet no lunch.

Shortly after noon, Mrs. Hammond told her assistants, "We've got to make some chocolate and biscuits for these boys around here, or they'll starve. We can fix up the chocolate heater in a dugout, but the only way to make biscuits is to bake them in the oven."

The next morning, with the help of some hungry neighbors they got the chocolate boiler working, well protected by a strong wall. Then the girls began figuring. The shells came in very regularly. Chances were that the methodical boche would never slip a cog.

Work Between Shells.
"We'll go up to the kitchen after each shell arrives, mix biscuits for 8 minutes, and then come down here until the next shell comes in," said Mrs. Hammond. "We'll fool these Germans."

So they did, and soon had a batch of biscuits under way, and then another. As they put them in the oven, one of the girls said, "Believe me, if those boches throw a shell in here while these biscuits are baking it's going to be something to say."

The boches didn't hit the kitchen with any of their eighty big shells, and the doughboys surely enjoyed hot biscuits and chocolate. The girls moved only when the soldiers did, to another town, where they continued their work.