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TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight fair; Tuesday fair and warmer except near the coast, gentle westerly winds.



SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918.

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GERMANS PUTTING UP DESPERATE RESISTANCE BUT FRENCH GET FOOTHOLD IN SUBURBS OF ROYE

HAVE TAKEN 3,000 PRISONERS IN LAST 24 HOURS AND HAVE MADE MATERIAL ADVANCES

Advanced Mile and Quarter on Nine Mile Front and Connected the Picardy and Aisne-Vesle Battle Fronts— Allied Troops New Drive Threatens German Positions East of The Aisne—Germans Fight Desperately To Escape From Dangerous Position.

By John DeGandt
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Aug. 19.—The French are in the suburbs of Roye. The British are carrying out a flanking movement north of town. Extraordinary artillery fighting is under way in the whole Roye sector. The Germans, in a desperate effort to hold the town, are pouring in fresh divisions which have been withdrawn from other parts of the front within the past 24 hours.

The attack between the Oise and the Aisne, started yesterday evening has resulted in re-occupation of thirty square kilometers of territory. The French are in possession of important heights west of Nampcel, and are aiming at envelopment of Ourcamp (Between Ribourt and Carlepoint) with resultant control of all the roads leading northward to Noyon.

In the last 24 hours the allies have taken more than 3,000 prisoners.

Paris, Aug. 19.—(Noon)—The French in a new drive between the Aisne and the Somme yesterday advanced more than five miles, establishing complete connection between the Picardy and Aisne-Vesle battle fronts. The French war office announced today:

"Between the Oise and Aisne, the French retook their front on a width of fifteen kilometers (nine and a third miles) between a point south of Carlepoint and Pontony, advancing two kilometers (a mile and a quarter). They occupied the table land west of Nampcel, reached the southern border of the ravine of Audignicourt and took Neuvron-Vingre. They captured 1700 prisoners."

British Keep at Work
London, Aug. 19.—Further progress in Flanders and penetration of the enemy lines in the Arras sector was reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

A German attack on a front of more than two miles between Meteren and Outtersteene, in an effort to win back ground lost in Sunday's British advance was completely defeated.

A few prisoners were taken last night in the Ayette sector (eight miles south and west of Arras) and also south of the Scarpe river (which flows through Arras) where patrols entered the enemy's trenches and penetrated some distance into his positions," the statement said.

"North of the Scarpe a hostile raiding party was repulsed with loss. Yesterday and last night we further progressed in the Marville sector (Flanders) despite opposition of hostile machine guns. We took between forty and fifty prisoners and a few machine guns."

"Early last night the enemy attacked our new position between Outtersteene, captured by the British Sunday, and Meteren. The attack was completely broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire. The total of prisoners taken in yesterday's successful operation on this sector is not available yet."

"Hostile artillery showed some activity south of the Somme and also active southwest and north of Baillieux (Flanders)."

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the American Armies in France Aug. 18.—(Night)—American troops advanced slightly beyond Frapelle this morning and last night, and consolidated the ground won in yesterday morning's attack. The Germans in retaliation dropped 2500 shells in Frapelle but failed to drive out the Americans. (Frapelle is in Alsace, five miles east of St. Die, and only four miles from the German border. It was captured in a surprise attack Sunday morning.)

West of Gebewiller, 45 boches attempted to raid American positions but were driven off by artillery and rifle fire without being able to reach our lines.

(Gebewiller is in German Alsace, 12 miles north of Mulhausen. The lines are about four miles west of Gebewiller and ten miles inland German territory.)

MEN OF 18 WILL NOT BE CALLED AS LONG AS THIS CAN BE AVOIDED

Probably Those From 19-36 Inclusive Will Be Called First.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Men of 18 will not be taken into the army until it is absolutely necessary, Secretary of War Baker told the house military affairs committee today, in opening hearings on the new man power bill, making draft age 18 to 45.

Baker, and later Chief of Staff March emphasized that even though men of 18 were taken last that they would begin calling them into the army by next spring and that probably the whole new class one would be exhausted by next June.

Baker also said that the classification would be an exceedingly long process and that it might be necessary to take some men of 18 before the men above 32 were fully classified. For this reason, he said, he opposed any provision in the new man power bill that would be too inflexible to give the war department that power.

General Crowder is now preparing regulations looking to two classifications, Baker said. "One includes men from 19 to 36 inclusive, and these men will be called first. The other includes men above 36. I have planned to have men of 18 in a separate classification and to defer calling them until it is absolutely necessary."

Senator Gore, Oklahoma, today introduced an amendment to the man power bill intended to defer the drafting of men under 21, as long as possible. It provides that no man under that age shall be drafted for military service until in the judgment of the president all older men so far as consistent with public interest, have been taken. It further provides that the same rules shall apply to the 19 and 20 year old classes before taking the 18 year old boys.

These May Be First
Washington, Aug. 19.—Boys of 19 and 20 will be the first called when the new 18 to 45 draft age limitation becomes law, it was indicated today. General March said that the younger men make the best fighters. Other military men agree with him.

General Crowder has figured that he can get an army of 1,212,234 from these classes alone.

President Wilson, however, has power to designate which class shall be called first. He might call the older men first. And there is some opposition in the house to calling the men between 19 and 21 before the others.

Senate Meets Thursday
Washington, Aug. 19.—The senate today agreed to terminate its recess and meet Thursday for consideration of the man power bill, fixing the draft age limits at 18 to 45. No objection was made by any senators when Chairman Chamberlain, of the military committee, asked for unanimous consent to resume regular business at that time. Members of the committee hope it may be possible to consider and pass the bill by Saturday night.

The house was ready for business today although neither of the big measures will be introduced before the middle of the week.

The ways and means committee is still working on the revenue bill and the military committee began hearings on the man power bill with Secretary of War Baker, Chief of Staff March and Provost Marshal General Crowder before it.

The water power bill which was unfinished business of the house and prohibition amendment to the food production bill, holding the same status in the senate, will have to give way to the more pressing war measures.

THE KINGDOM OF POLAND

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.—German newspapers report that at the recent meeting of the kaiser and Emperor Karl at German headquarters, it was decided that creation of the kingdom of Poland would be concluded in close alliance with the central powers.

FOCH'S NEW THRUST GIVES HINDENBURG ANOTHER PROBLEM

Is Entering Wedge That May Form Another Dangerous Pocket for Him.

By J. W. T. Maon,
(United Press War Expert.)

New York, Aug. 19.—The essential instability of the German front in the west is again demonstrated by Marshal Foch's sudden thrust between the Lastigny and Soissons battle fronts. This is one of the most important sectors to which Von Hindenburg must cling if he is resolved upon preserving his present position in Picardy and along the Vesle. Meanwhile, Marshal Foch's easily accomplished lunge means that Von Hindenburg cannot count on holding any single area in the west and, in fact, has entered strategically well into the grip of the allies' relentless initiative.

The new advance made by the French is highly dangerous for Von Hindenburg because it marks the beginning of a wedge which threatens to make a new pocket in Picardy and at the same time create another salient north of Soissons on top of the old Marne pocket. Von Hindenburg must desperately resist the continuance of this maneuver or admit his intention to retire still further toward Belgium and Germany. If he decides on resistance, more troops must be found for first line operations, which mean a further depletion of Germany's sadly willed reserves.

Marshal Foch has Von Hindenburg backing into an increasingly hopeless position. It is impossible for Von Hindenburg to retain possession of his present trench mileage, while Marshal Foch continues his incessant local drives and at the same time accumulate reserves to serve against America's forthcoming major offensive. Marshal Foch is constantly seeking to harass Von Hindenburg at new points so that the maximum number of German troops possible shall be kept in the front lines and away from the reserves. By this means Von Hindenburg will eventually be forced back because when the final decision is made the German reserves must be built up or the war will be lost to the kaiser by default. Von Hindenburg is already beginning to feel that Marshal Foch is playing with him like a cat with a mouse.

German Occupy Smolensk
Zurich, Aug. 12.—A German force is occupying Vitebsk and Smolensk, according to the approval of the bolsheviks, a Warsaw dispatch declared today.

Smolensk is on the Dnieper river, 250 miles west and south of Moscow. Vitebsk is 75 miles west and north of Smolensk, on the Duna river. Both are important cities.

GERMAN EMBASSY HAS LEFT MOSCOW—LENINE RULE WILL SOON END

Three Special Trains Carrying German Soldiers Wearing Russian Uniforms Leave Moscow Along With Embassy—Germans Say Move Made Because Bolsheviki Government Will Soon Fall—Social Revolutionists Will Form New Government.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Three special trains carrying 800 German soldiers wearing Russian uniforms and the German embassy staff have left Moscow for Petrograd, according to cables reaching the state department today.

The Germans left Moscow August 9, and on the same day unusual military and police measures were taken in Petrograd on the same day and immediately extraordinary police measures were taken at Kronstadt the supposition being that the bolshevik leaders, together with the Germans would go to the strongly fortified city.

Strenuous efforts are being made to get refugees out of Russia, according to the cable.

The Swedish vice consul at Moscow has requested the Swedish government to send a number of ships to Petrograd to take a party of 200 out of Russia. These are believed to be refugees of entente nations. In case this step fails arrangements are already under way to permit passage through Finland of the party.

I. W. W. Defendants Found Guilty By Jury
Chicago, Aug. 19.—The 100 I. W. W. defendants on trial here on charges of sabotage and sedition, were found guilty Saturday night on all counts. All defendants were ordered into custody.

The trial came to a sudden end after dragging along since April 1. The jury was under key only a few hours before reporting its verdict.

The 100 defendants were indicted last fall on five counts charging conspiracy to prevent enforcement of war measures injury and oppression of munitions makers, obstruction of enlistment by I. W. W. members, obstruction of recruiting, and a scheme to defraud—sabotage.

Liable to Heavy Penalties.
The fifth count was withdrawn by Judge Landis in charging the jury. The four remaining counts dealing with sedition practices, would lay the defendants open to sentences of 20 years' imprisonment each.

TRYING TO SEND HELP TO CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN HEART OF RUSSIA

They Are Without Food Or Munitions And Are Appealing For Aid.

Washington, Aug. 12.—With the Siberian winter approaching, entente governments are striving to rush aid to the stranded Czechoslovaks and get them in shape to withstand the hardships ahead.

These troops who have been making a vigorous stand in the heart of Russia, between the Volga and Lake Baikal, are practically without food, clothing and munitions and are frantically appealing to the allies.

Relief is being held up by the difficulty of organizing the economic mission which America is planning to send. Realizing that the winter ahead in Russia will bring hardships few business men who could undertake the work demanded, are willing to leave this country. Continued disorder and demoralized conditions in Russia are added reasons for their refusal to go.

Meanwhile the position of the allies in Murmansk and Archangel becomes firmer. American troops were cheered as they landed at Vladivostok. Allied troops there greeted them as they docked. Anti-bolshevik gave demonstrations, of approval as the latest reinforcements arrived.

The bolsheviks are fast losing their hold on the interior of Siberia. Formation of a Siberian government at Omsk, which is avowedly pro-ally, will soon rally the people to the danger of Germany. A Siberian peoples' army has been organized and has joined the Czechoslovaks in the capture of Irkutsk.

Connection of the three centers of allied activity at Vladivostok, Irkutsk and Murmansk is now being attempted. The Trans-Siberian railroad from Irkutsk into Amur region is closed to the allies and the road from Omsk to Moscow is yet to be opened. When these two links are in possession of anti-bolshevik forces an unbroken line of communication will be in operation over which food, guns and other necessities will be rushed. Rapid restoration of order will follow this step, officials believe.

Zurich, Aug. 19.—A bomb was thrown at the chief of the German secret police in Warsaw, but the attempt failed, according to a dispatch from that city received today.

A German patrol killed two of the wealthy aristocrats, but the rest escaped. Infantry and cavalry are patrolling the streets. More arrests have been made in the vicinity of the attack.

GRAND ARMY OF 5,000 CAPTURES PORTLAND WITHOUT FIRING GUN

Program Arranged to Make Visit a Memorable One.

Portland, Or., Aug. 19.—America's most famous reunion, the national G. A. R. encampment, was in full swing here today for its 52d time. But if all the expected delegates arrive, only 5000 members of the army of 61-65 will attend.

The "Oregon mist" which greeted the vanguard of the army had cleared today and a forecast of fair weather promised a pleasant week.

Although innumerable personal reunions and civil war gossip will continue as always to be the feature of the gathering, the boys in blue will not miss the opportunity to see the northwest's war work and scenery. They will be taken through the cut-up plant at Vancouver, Wash., where nearly a million feet of spruce number is being prepared daily for our birdmen in France.

The shipbuilding plants have arranged a program of launches so that the soldiers will have the gratification of cheering some of the U-boat beaters as they glide down the ways.

The army will go up the Columbia highway in automobiles, much as General Gallieno's taxi cab army left Paris to turn the Hun back.

An unusual reunion was that of A. R. Camp of Lewis, Or., with his brother T. P. Camp of Stoughton, Wis. They met by pre-arrangement in front of the Liberty Temple.

"I hadn't seen T. P. for 55 years," said A. R. "but I knew him right away for he always was smaller than me."

A red plush chair was the throne of Corporal James Tanner, register of wills for the District of Columbia, who held court in a hotel lobby. Corporal Tanner has a lot of friends for this is his 43d encampment and he is one of the most famous figures remaining in the ranks. Tanner related the story of the doctor who prescribed a hot foot bath to cure Tanner's cold. It ended with the climax:

"I'll be dashed if I do, I told him. 'I'll not run the risk of warping my only pair.'" Tanner lost both feet in a slight military mishap some 50 years ago.

Just as the Johnny Rebs of the south land invaded the northern capital last year, encamping at Washington, so the northern comrades may invade the south next year, going to New Orleans. An invitation coming from New Orleans declared "There could be no doubt of the whole hearted welcome which the whole south would extend to the boys who finally triumphed at Appomattox."

Details of the rioting are arriving several days late but latest information here attributed to the food outbreak to the food situation. Profiteers in rice have cornered the market and are holding the price beyond reach of the underpaid classes.

War industries in Japan have thrived under the demand for munitions and they have grown more wealthy while the poor find it more difficult to meet living costs.

Rioters are reported to have stoned homes of the wealthy, breaking into restaurants and rice depots and attacking geisha girls as they rode through the streets.

Prediction are freely made here that a crisis is fast approaching.

State department officials attribute the outbreak entirely to the desperate food situation in Japan. Rice has practically doubled in price since the war began and wages have continued very low. Japanese speculators have been heard-

(Continued on page six)

"Roll of Honor"

"From Over There"

General Pershing's Official Report

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:	
Killed in action	36
Died of wounds	11
Missing in action	162
Wounded severely	137
Died from airplane accident	1
Died of disease	2
Died from accident and other causes	9
Wounded, degree undetermined	13
Previously reported missing now reported killed	12
Total	352

Killed in action

Corporals—
Chester A. Graham, Newark, N. J.
Samuel J. Inman, Whitwell, Va.
Arthur W. Matthews, Philadelphia
Albert Smith, Milnor, N. D.
Albert L. Strunk, Memphis, Tenn.
Laird A. Wray, Seattle, Wash.
Bugler Alfonso Penk, Danville, Ill.
Corporal Richard Cochrane, Grayghough, Bellinghush, Ireland
Corporal Hubert Lee Moore, Canton, N. C.
Bugler Francis L. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.

Privates—
Nick Bukovi, Detroit, Mich.
John C. Chipman, Conception, Bay, Newfoundland

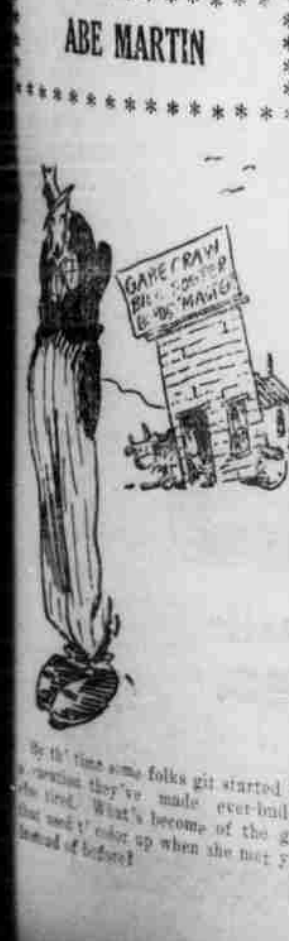
Robert H. Glayson, Somerset, Pa.
Nestor Labouty, New Bedford, Mass.
Henry J. Laviolette, Bridgton, Mass.
Edward Lohman, Marlboro, Me.
Ralph J. Lovren, Hancock, N. H.
John J. Padden, Holyoke, Mass.
William B. Anderson, St. James, Minn.
Roy H. Bates, Worcester, Mass.
S. W. Canell, Pontiac, Mich.
Kenneth U. Chase, New Bedford, Mass.

Albert J. Crow, New Bedford, Mass.
Leonard C. Fuller, Shellbrook, Ia.
Frank Gorla, Conrath, Wis.
Sam Hamway, Wheeling, W. Va.
Victor A. Jewell, Stillwater, Pa.
Edwin Rice Johnson, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Francis Begis Lennon, Pittsburg, Pa.
Berl B. Lanning, Thor, Iowa
George K. Lyon, Cleveland, Ohio
Clinton F. Jukenkenbush, Bingham, Neb.

Henry Uhlenhop, Leonardville, Kan.
Herbert O. Whitaker, Worcester, Mass.

Burchard Henry Wiener, Waco, Neb
Rene Woods, Sandown, N. H.
Captain Clarence K. Oliver, Elmira Heights, N. Y.
Lieut. Charles F. Prizzell, New York
Lieut. James Rountree Kingery, Sma

(Continued on page three)



ABE MARTIN

By the time some folks get started on a vacation they've made ever-bodily their minds "color up" when the next you

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