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WEATHER TODAY
Oregon: Tonight
fair; Sunday fair
water except over
the coast; gentle
winds, mostly hot
fairly.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 291. SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

ARMY OF 4,000,000 TO BRING VICTORY IN 1919 SAYS C

General March Says I Cold Blooded American Military Opinion.

MORE THAN 1,500,000 OF THESE IN FRANCE

Confidence in Victory Is Based On Confidence In American Soldiers.

(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Aug. 24.—When Chief of Staff March predicted a 1919 victory with a 4,000,000 American army next June, he was delivering a "cold blooded American military opinion."
It was no spread-eagle boast of claim.
It was based upon confidence in American soldiers—on confidence inspired by serving with them and beside them.
The general assured members of the press today that his statement to the senate military committee was the deliberate military opinion.
At the same time he revealed that the nation has now passed the 1,500,000 mark in its program of 4,000,000 armed by next June.
March pounded home the thought that next year is the victory year, provided America furnishes the man power needed, unhesitatingly and wholeheartedly. His confidence in victory based on his confidence in her soldiers, is having added inspiration from returning officers. As he put it, these distinguished services, talk to him in their own language. "You don't find any lack of confidence there," he said, "and the American soldier deserves the full confidence of the United States for an every occasion, where he has been tested, he has delivered the goods."
Samples of American dash and efficiency were cited. One officer of the first division told March of the capture of 85 guns in the recent drive and how they were brought back behind our own trucks.
Thirty-five hundred prisoners were taken at the same time.
Another unpublished incident he narrated was the taking by the Second division of ten complete German batteries and transportation of them to General Pershing.
In response to specific questions, March located the following divisions thus:
Eighty-third division of the 5th corps, serving as replacement division; 37th division of the Fourth corps, in the line near Bapaume; 78th division training near the front line; 51st infantry of the Sixth in a training sector.
Reviewing the British drives of the last few days, the chief of staff declared that the fine work done by the French had been duplicated by the British. The British, he pointed out, have developed a new though small salient by pushes on both sides of Albert.

March estimated that the distance
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MILLION POUNDS OF PEARS FROM WALLACE ORCHARDS

Largest Yield Of Fruit On Record May Swamp Short-Handed Canneries.

One million pounds of Bartlett pears will be harvested this season from the Wallace orchards in Polk county just across the river from Salem. Last year about 400,000 pounds was the season's crop. This difference gives a general idea of the immense pear crop in this section of the valley, perhaps the largest yield ever known.
The big problem now with the canneries is the question of labor. With an increase of labor over the present force of 300, the Hunt Bros. Co. of Salem will do a business more than twice that of any former year in the canning of pears.
Although this is but the first week of pear canning season, the Hunt cannery now has employed more than 300 mostly women, and there is work easily for 100 more. As W. G. Allen, manager of Hunt Bros. Co., explained, women can handle the work during the pear season as the big problem is that of peeling and so far no machine has been invented that can satisfactorily do the work.
The Hunt Cannery will pack the 500 tons from the Wallace orchard in addition to that offered from the various pear orchards in the two counties, running the total pack, under favorable working conditions up close to one and one-half million pounds of pears.
The pay roll of the cannery during the pear season will run from \$2500 to \$4000 a week and the season will last fully five weeks. The grower this year, selling on the present market will average from \$40 to \$48 a ton.
Evergreen blackberries, the picking of which will continue until frost or the rains, will also bring an immense amount of money into the city. The canneries are paying six cents a pound, compared to four cents last year. Pickers are now paid from 2 1/2 cents to three cents a pound and the big crop through this part of the valley will bring thousands of dollars in the pockets of the people of Marion and Polk counties. With evergreen blackberries the problem is the same as pears, mostly a question of labor as to the amount the canneries will put up.
As in most lines of fruits and packs, the government has given orders to canneries as to the amount that shall be set aside for government use and with the Hunt Cannery, the amount will probably equal one half of this season's output.
For the man who intends to make a living from berries, it has been suggested that he should have on his tract, gooseberries with the picking about the middle of May. Then strawberries, which come in for marketing usually about June 1. Loganberries and raspberries should also be included at this crop will require picking about July 1, continuing for several weeks. There should be some tame blackberries that would require picking about August 15 and then finally the evergreen blackberries, which ripen about the middle of August and are good picking until frost or the rainy season sets in. According to this arrangement on the berry tract there would be almost continuous picking from the middle of May until the frost or rains put an end to the evergreen blackberry season.

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GERMANY PREPARING FOR DEFENSIVE WAR FORTIFYING THE RHINE

Kaiser Tells Subjects War Is Liable To Be Carried Into Germany.

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert)
New York, Aug. 24.—The woeful news is at last beginning to spread among the German people that an invasion of Germany is the inevitable outcome of America's unprecedented accomplishment in pouring soldiers by the million into Europe.
The German army was passed to the defensive last month when America's strength permitted Marshal Foch to wrest the initiative from Von Hindenburg. The German people are now likewise passing to the defensive. Germany is realizing the kaiser cannot win the war. Evidence is accumulating that Von Hindenburg's retreat before Marshal Foch's incessant assaults is becoming known among the German people for its true significance.
The German government has taken to the defensive also, before its own people, by making known the fact that over a million and a quarter American soldiers are now in France. The Hohenzollerns dare not longer keep up the deception that America does not count. The danger of the Rhine falling to the American armie is too grave.
The sudden frankness of the kaiser is a policy of despair. The Rhine area must now be put in a state of defense and the German people willy-nilly, must be told what these activities mean. No longer is Von Hindenburg planning conquest. The German general staff is no wailing for help to fight a defensive campaign over German territory which is destined to taste, like Belgium and France, the horrors and desolation of modern warfare.
The terrible fact is now presented to the German people that though there are a million and a quarter of America's vanguard in France, they are not being used in the present fighting. Where are the Americans? For what purpose are they being held back? To these despairing questions, there is but one answer possible for the German people. The Americans are assembling to carry the war into Germany. No modern, first class over has ever before been confronted by so desperate a situation as this fact signifies. Germany is beginning to know it. The kaiser is the first to have heard trouble.

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KING OF FINLAND

Amsterdam, Aug. 24.—Grand Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz will accept the Finnish crown, according to rumors in German parliamentary circles.

GERMANS PREPARE TO RETREAT ON SECTOR IN FRONT OF AMERICANS

Numerous Fires Back Of Line And Unusual Activities Indicate This.

By Fred S. Ferguson
With the American armies in France, Aug. 24.—The Vesle front is buzzing with local infantry operations, which are possibly the prelude to a German withdrawal.
Bombardment of the American rear areas has been slackened and numerous fires can be observed between the Vesle and the Aisne, suggesting that material and small ammunition dumps are being burned.
Half a dozen sharp infantry clashes have occurred in the past 24 hours. In one instance 40 Germans and Americans attacked at different points, practically at the same time. A general mix-up followed, companies and platoons fighting to the open.
As an instance of the open nature of the fighting one beach company, separated from the others and seeking to locate the companies at the right and left flanks, suddenly found the Americans in the rear. The Americans took most of the company prisoner.
Sudden infantry fighting indicates the beaches either are being out of the Americans or are staging a demonstration with a small force prior to an early withdrawal. Under the circumstances, the latter appears more likely as it is an old beach trick.
The "banter" between Fismes and Bazoches, will take its place in history, with many similar spots, as being the scene of unusually sharp fighting. The tannery is a big stone affair, standing near an open road west of Fismes. It is an ideal machine gun nest and has been serving as a beach stronghold for machine gun and rifle sniping.
Following a brisk artillery bombardment, the Americans left their shallow holes and half ran, half crawled across an open field and rushed the tannery, driving the enemy out of it.
The Germans immediately counter-attacked and shored the Americans out. The latter rushed back, thoroughly used the beaches and re-took the tannery.
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TO INITIATE BILL ADDING \$940,000 TO 1920 TAX LEVY

Tax Commission Decides It Will Take This Sum To Run The State.

PROVISIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS LEFT OUT

Cuts Made In Practically All Theoretical Budgets Submitted.

AS FOCH SEES IT
With the French armies in the field, Aug. 23.—(Night)—"All goes well and we should continue the operations begun July 18, but I do not desire to prophesy—realities are much better than promises, and acts alone count." Marshal Foch told a party of war correspondents whom he received tonight. Speaking of American soldiers, Foch said:
"The Americans are admirable soldiers. Their only fault is that they push forward so far we are obliged to hold them back. They demand to kill as many of the enemy as possible."
Foch compared the allied offensive operations with the German invasion and declared that the enemy tide has passed and the high water mark and is now receding.

A bill to add \$940,000 to the regular state tax levy next year will be introduced by the state tax commission for submission to the voters at the general election in November.
At a meeting of the tax commission yesterday afternoon it was decided that sum at least would be needed to meet the increased cost in state government.
Budgets from all the state institutions, departments and other state aided activities, submitted to the tax commission totaled \$9,513,437, which was \$2,065,486 in excess of the contemplated income of the state in the next two years from regular channels.
By providing for an additional \$940,000 the tax commission cut the excess requests a little more than half. If the voters approve the \$940,000 additional levy, the total state tax for 1919 will be lower than it was in 1914, when the state taxes amounted to \$4,165,000 for the year, it is pointed out.

In reducing the excess requests for funds, the commission practically eliminated all provision for new buildings. State Treasurer Kay strongly objected to this, as he said, taxpayers expected to pay higher taxes, the same as they are paying higher prices for everything else, and provision should be made for buildings. He voted, however, with the other three members of the commission for the \$940,000 levy, but made the statement that he wanted it understood that this levy was for 1919 only and a special election should be held to vote an additional levy for 1920, thus providing a greater sum for state purposes.
Secretary of State Olett prior to the meeting had gone over the individual budgets and made such cuts as he considered proper and they were adopted by the commission almost without exception.
As the situation now is, if the voters approve the \$940,000 extra levy, the legislature will have \$8,389,951 to spend. If the law makers want to spend more than that they must provide for a special election to vote another additional tax or expect deficiencies to be created.
The budgets considered by the tax commission are not official. They may be altered before they go to the legislature. The official budgets will be submitted to the secretary of state later in the year and he will prepare the official budget for the legislature.
In arriving at a conclusion as to the amount of additional funds needed, the tax commission made the following theoretical cuts in the various budgets:
Advertising state of Oregon, requested \$50,000, cut \$70,000; bounty on wild animals, requested \$75,000, cut \$10,000; Oregon Agricultural College, requested \$1,250,000, cut \$100,000; University of Oregon, requested \$900,000, cut \$200,000; University of Oregon med-

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ABE MARTIN

There's too many fellers that want 't git in th' war without jakin' any chances. What's become o' th' feller that used t' lick a cigar all over before he lit it!

SHIPYARD WORKERS DEMAND DOLLAR AN HOUR FOR SERVICES

Leaders Present Demand Today To United States Shipping Board.

Washington, Aug. 24.—A country wide standard wage of \$1 an hour has been demanded by skilled workmen of the American shipyards.
Leaders of several international craft late yesterday formally presented the demands to the labor adjustment committee of the United States Shipping board.
The demands came after a series of conferences held secretly among union leaders, it was learned officially.
Included in the demands for increase of pay are provisions for a half holiday every Saturday of the year, and double pay for all overtime.
The ship workers seek also to obtain a 10 per cent bonus for night work in shops.
The movement of the unions for a standard wage came as a surprise to officials here. All the workmen have agitated a uniform wage nearly a year, it was believed they have been shown where such an agreement might work to their detriment. It was feared here that these demands would precipitate discontent among other labor unions.
Frequent complaints from others that those employed by the shipyards have indicated that the belief was that the ship work men were paid higher in comparison than any other craft.

HOUSE PASSES BILL 18 TO 45 YEARS ARE AGE LIMITS AGREED ON

Attempt To Recommit The Bill Defeated Just Before Final Vote.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The house late today passed the new man power bill extending the draft ages to include men between 18 and 45, inclusive.
The bill passed without restriction on the calling of boys of 18 years.
An attempt by Chairman Dent of the military committee to recommit the bill and report it with the McKenzie amendment had been defeated just before roll call began on final passage.
The final vote was 336 to two. Gordon, Ohio, and London, New York, were the only representatives voting against it.
Senator Penrose today launched an attack on Secretary Baker for delaying congressional action on the man power bill, by opposing extension of the draft ages when it was proposed last June in the senate. He charged that because of "personal vanity" the war department insists all suggestions of legislation come from it.
Senator Hitchcock, declared Penrose had done Secretary Baker and Chief of Staff March a great injustice by charging they had opposed changing the draft age. "What they opposed," said Hitchcock, "was tacking that change on an army appropriation bill."
The house this afternoon adopted an amendment offered by Representative Iredaway, Massachusetts, designed to comb men from the deferred classes for the army. It provides that the provision, marshal general should be authorized to appoint special examiners to go over carefully the list of all men in the deferred classes.

WILL CONTINUE TO SINK SPANISH SHIPS

Germany Tells Spain This And Says She Hopes She Will Stay Neutral.

London, Aug. 24.—Germany has informed Spain that the threatened seizure of interned German shipping to replace Spanish tonnage destroyed by U-boats in the future, "might result in the rupture of good relations," according to a dispatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company, received today.
Germany, however, is reported to have expressed willingness to consider limitation of submarine sinking outside the danger zone, but she will not guarantee such, nor treat Spain as any exception to the rules she has made concerning submarine warfare.
Germany is said to have stated she cannot give up submarine warfare "which has become such a valuable weapon," but "hopes Spain will adhere to her intention to remain neutral."

BRITISH ARE WITHIN TWO MILES OF BAPAUME—ENEMY CLEARED FROM SOUTH OF OISE AND AILETTE

Third Army's Progress Continues, It Having Advanced In Some Places To Depth Of Four and One-Half Miles.—French Firmly Established North Of Ailette River.—Noyon Is Reported As Expected To Fall Any Minute As It Is No Longer Tenable.—Fighting on 60-Mile Front.

ed a signal victory, the significance of which lies in strategic grounds."
The German "victory" Tuesday consisted of being driven back two miles on a ten mile front between the Oise and the Aisne, losing important heights dominating the Aisne and the Ailette and thousands of prisoners.
ADVANCE ON WIDE FRONT
By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Aug. 24.—The British advance today carried them forward on a wide front between the Aisne and the Somme. Bray, Becordel-Becourt and Avillers-La-Boisselle are reported to have fallen in rapid succession.
Bray is on the north bank of the Somme, five miles southeast of Albert. Becordel-Becourt is two miles directly east of Albert. Orvillers-La-Boisselle is three miles northeast of Albert.
The Germans heavily counter-attacked on the high ground north of Happy Valley (north of Somme) this morning. The result is not yet known. The ground there is already covered with dead.
At 7 a. m. the Germans were still opposing the advance toward Bapaume at Bihucourt (two and a half miles northwest of the city).
The British and Germans struggled all night, back and forth along a 30 mile front on the old Somme field, in one of the bloodiest battles of the war.
The British advanced appreciably this morning at many points, gaining several important villages and fighting positions. The Australians early this morning smothered several machine gun nests which had been a continual menace, inflicting heavy casualties and taking many prisoners.
The high ground toward Fricourt (three miles east of Albert,) was seized during the night.
The line is now reported to be east of Orvillers-La-Boisselle.
We pushed ahead below Bievillers-Les-Bapaume (a mile and a half northwest of Bapaume) and advance patrols are reported near that town. Terrific fighting is going on in a maze of trenches below Neuville-Vitasse (three miles southeast of Arras).
Welsh troops waded across the Aisne

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ALL FIGHTING YANKEE BOYS ARE THEIR "BIG BROTHERS"

gradual growth without any effort on anyone's part, and some acquaintances become friends and others stay acquaintances.
The Home Folks Sort
Usually it's the home-folks sort that comes around and makes friends. They usually want to talk, and it seems to do them good just to get stories told to someone. We always like to listen. It never takes them long to come around to the girls they left behind, and they always tell us of them.
You cannot help liking these chaps who want to talk of their sweethearts. They're always devoted, and they carry pictures with them, which they always like to show. It is interesting to see the kinds of girls they have all picked out, and they are never just what you expect.
These men usually take a big brotherly interest in us, and their attention is sometimes amusing. I've had as many as five lectures from different "big brothers" in one day, all of them keen to advise us.
Lots of Advice.
Usually, these "big brothers" tell us to go home. They say it is no place for us, so near the lines, though they tell us how much they enjoy having us there and how much they like doughnuts. But they would rather have us at home, they say, and get along without doughnuts.
But we think otherwise. We want to stay.
When we left our old division we thought we had lost most all the friends we had on this side of the world. If we were ever discouraged, it was there. Irene and I were both enthusiastic to get a new but started, but we could not forget the friends we had left, and was were to go soon to a far more distant place.
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Salvation Army Girl Tells Of Life In War Zone of France.

By Miss Gladys McIntyre.
Salvation Army Doughgirl in France.
(Written for the United Press.)
With the American Boys At The Front July 29.—(By Mail.)—Friendships are a big problem. At least, they are out here on the front. It's hard to keep from letting your interest in people worry you.
It has been harder than usual for us, I think, because our acquaintances are continually changing. Troops are always on the move, and we have stayed quite a long time in each of the locations we were in. So we were never with any regiment permanently, usually just long enough to make a bunch of good friends from whom we had to part.
We have almost decided that it does not pay to make friends. Not that they are not wonderful to have and a lot of joy, but that it is hard to see them go, especially when you know the danger they are in all the time.
It's strange the way we make friends out here, anyway. When a new outfit comes in town, we are always feeling as though the bottom has dropped out of things, naturally, because our old friends have pulled out the night before. Then a few of the new ones will drop around the kitchen, and ask if there is anything they can do to help us.
That is where friends are first made, usually, in the kitchen or at the woodpile. Sometimes it's over the stove, where the boys ask us to let them dip doughnuts. Then there is usually a