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STRONGHOLDS TUMBLE LIKE BLOCKS IN A ROW

NOYON AND MORLINCOURT TAKEN PERONNE ENCIRCLED BY BRITISH AND JUVIGNY REPORTED CAPTURED

AUSTRALIANS TAKE FOUR TOWNS BYNG'S TROOPS CAPTURE GINCHY BAPAUME AND GUILLEMONT FALL

Allies Sweep Ahead Capturing Many Strong Positions And Others Are Doomed.—Hindenburg Unable To Check The Tremendous Force Of Drive.—French And Americans Strike Eastward From The Ailette And Approach The Chemin Des Dames.—Dead Outnumber Prisoners.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With The British Armies In France, Aug. 29.—Australian troops have captured Feuillers, Herbecourt, Assevillers and Belloy, and are now within three miles of the important Somme Bridge south of Peronne.

Byng's troops this morning took Ginchy, an important high point south of Bapaume.

(Feuillers is on the south bank of the Somme, four miles west of Peronne, Herbecourt is a mile and a half south of Merbecourt. Belloy is a mile and a half south west of Assevillers).

At noon the Australians were about three miles from the Brie bridge, south of Peronne.

The German dead west of Bullecourt probably outnumber the numerous prisoners taken in that vicinity.

The British advance has been so rapid that mopping-up parties are kept busy cleaning out enemy nests with grenades and bombs.

The Canadians are within about a mile of Bullecourt (a mile and a half southeast of Croiselles) and Hendecourt (two miles east of Croiselles).

The spent the night cleaning out a mess of dugouts and pockets filled in by the Germans, even including the famous 2,000 yard concrete tunnel running from Bullecourt to the Sensee river.

Noyon Is Taken
London, Aug. 29.—The French have captured Noyon and Morlincourt, it was learned tonight.

Strong Points Fall
London, Aug. 29.—Bapaume, Ginchy and Guillemont have been captured, it was learned here this evening.

Ginchy and Guillemont are west of Comblès.

These Important Points
London, Aug. 29.—(6:54 p. m.)—Comblès, the important railway town northwest of Peronne, has been outflanked by the British, according to reports received here this evening.

The town is practically encircled.

British troops are on the western out skirts of Maupas (a mile and a half south of Comblès) while patrols have entered Les Bouffes, (two miles north of Comblès) and Morval (a mile and a half northeast of Comblès).

The French are reported to have captured Juvigny (where Americans are fighting).

Many Prisoners and Guns
London, Aug. 29.—The British since August 9 have taken more than 47,000 prisoners and have captured between 500 and 600 cannon, it was learned today.

The total captures by the allies since July 18, is considerably more than 100,000 men and not much less than 2000 guns.

The number of Germans killed since the beginning of the war is said to be at least 2,000,000, probably considerably more.

DOWN 28 PLANES
By Frank J. Taylor
With the American Armies in France.

GERMAN CASUALTIES SINCE JULY 1 PLACED AROUND HALF MILLION

Of The 112,000 Prisoners Taken Americans Captured 20,000 to 25,000.

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 29.—Twenty thousand and to twenty five thousand German prisoners constitute America's portion of the great allied haul of 112,000 since July 1.

These figures are based on careful estimates of important war department officials today. The last official figures on American totals were 17,000 towards the end of the Soissons-Rheims struggle. After that time several sizeable bags were made. And the Americans have continued to take prisoners ever since the main fighting died down.

What ratio the prisoners bear to the dead and wounded is somewhat doubtful. One high official estimated to the United Press that the Teuton dead and wounded certainly run more than three times the captures.

On the whole there is an inclination to believe that the German casualties, including prisoners, run a half million or more since July 1.

Germany was reported in March ready to sacrifice a million or more men to accomplish her aims. The German morale now is at a lower ebb than ever. Officers say this is proved by the increasingly large number of prisoners the British have taken.

Many of these have shown a remarkable willingness to be taken.

Whether some plan will be made for bringing German prisoners to America is a subject war department officials decline to discuss. It is known, however, that the matter has been under serious discussion.

WILL WELD TOGETHER SIBERIAN FACTIONS AND EXPEDITE WORK

Uprising Against Germans In Ukraine Is Held Highly Encouraging.

Civilians are Blamed.
Washington, Aug. 29.—Indications today were that Mexican civilians will be mainly blamed for the Nogales skirmish. While representations may be made to President Carranza, it now appears unlikely that the incident will become a grave one. The state department proposes to withhold any possible diplomatic action until the military authorities on both sides of the line have had an opportunity to investigate fully.

With the border patrol strengthened at Nogales there is no doubt whatever of the American ability to cope with whatever contingencies might arise. Continuation of the firing last night appeared to be of an unorganized nature.

Mexicans Entrenching.
Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 29.—Mexican troops have entrenched themselves in the hills south of Nogales and at daylight this morning the indications were that a considerable force was accumulating.

Additional Mexican troops have arrived from the interior of Mexico, apparently under Carranza's orders to preserve peace. There is uneasiness, however, in Nogales.

This uneasiness was further aggravated by the fact that the Mexican government has refused to join the league to fight the Czechs-Slovaks.

MEXICAN TROUBLE IS BLAMED ON CIVILIANS SITUATION NOT GRAVE

Still The Mexican Troops Entrenching Is Puzzling The Authorities.

TROUBLE IS ADJUSTED
Washington, Aug. 29.—The war department today said it regarded the Nogales situation stabilized and anticipated no further complications on the Mexican border there.

The military investigation is still on, but the United States and Mexican commanders have evidently reached a thorough understanding regarding control of future outbreaks. The matter may pass into the realm of the diplomatic.

"Entirely satisfactory adjustments" have been worked out between the American and Mexican commanders as a result of which the situation is quiet and the border has been reopened. General Holbrook telegraphed this afternoon.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 29.—General Calles, Carranza's representative, sent to restore quiet at Nogales, Sonora, today threatened to declare martial law in the Mexican town if there are further outbreaks or threats against the Americans.

"In to 11 o'clock this morning everything remained quiet but the soldiers were at high tension.

Gaston Redford, immigration inspector, died last night from the wounds he received in Tuesday's fighting, making the American killed three soldiers and one civilian.

All the fighting around Nogales here before has been child's play compared to the outbreaks of the last two days.

Only poor marksmanship of the Mexicans prevented more casualties.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 29.—One round of 18 shots from an American machine gun was fired across the border about 10 o'clock last night as the American answer to Mexican shots, it was announced here today.

During the night a total of about 100 shots were fired. The Americans did not reply until about 40 shots had come across the line.

This morning, entire quiet prevailed during the hours immediately following daylight, due to General Cabell's ultimatum that if the Mexicans did not cease their "foolishness" he would "take everything I have" across the line and "take everything you have over there." That ultimatum was delivered last night to the Mexican consul from Nogales, Sonora.

The Mexicans claimed negro troops had started the firing but General Cabell showed them no negroes were on the border.

Additional American reinforcements have arrived. There are numbers of soldiers here patrolling the streets, but Nogales people were doing business as usual.

The belief was expressed by many here today that last night's outbreak did not have the sanction of the leaders, but was the independent activity of drunken outlaws.

Twelve Miners Killed In Coal Mine Explosion At Burnett Washington

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 29.—An inquest will be held this afternoon over the bodies of the 12 miners killed at Burnett, 30 miles southeast of here yesterday, when an explosion occurred deep in the mine of the Pacific Coast Coal company. Eleven men were killed outright and one of the four seriously injured died in a Tacoma hospital after having been brought here on a special train. Little hope is held for the recovery of the three remaining injured.

The explosion occurred 2300 feet below the surface and its cause is unknown. The shock was of terrific force and shook the town of Burnett and surrounding villages. Calls for help were sent to nearby mining towns and several physicians hurried to the scene of the accident.

The dead are: William Johnson, fire boss; Mike Slavage, Gus Fleischer, Eric Tart, Charles Makala, Otto Makala, Reese Jenkins, Tom Fleming, Dan Reese, Jacob Sippola, C. Tomaszak, George Mark.

Purchasing Power Of Dollar Much Less
Washington, Aug. 29.—A table compiled by the bureau of labor, shows that the purchasing power of one dollar in July, 1918, as compared with July, 1913, five years previous, had shrunk to 54 cents in Washington and Baltimore, 57 cents in Philadelphia, 59 cents in New York and Chicago, and 63 cents in San Francisco. During the five intervening years the cost of food increased 83 per cent in Washington, 84 per cent in Baltimore, 77 per cent in Philadelphia, 68 per cent in New York, 69 per cent in Chicago, and 58 per cent in San Francisco.

LINE STRAIGHT FROM THE SOMME TO NOYON WHERE IT MAKES TURN

Foch Will Not Sacrifice Men By Attacking Noyon.—He Can Wait.

By J. W. T. Mason.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York, Aug. 29.—Following yesterday's extensive retirement by the Germans toward the Somme, there was natural pause for the time being along the west front, while conditions readjust themselves to the new alignment.

Marshal Foch will not press forward recklessly but will resume his local drives after a careful selection of the weakest spots in the new line Von Hindenburg is now establishing.

The front Von Hindenburg has secured by his hop backward toward the Somme is almost geometrically straight from its nearest point to the Somme southward for 2 miles to Noyon.

The line is, therefore, capable of being broken at any point by a minimum number of men if turned at right angles to the eastward at Noyon. The wedge thus created is by far the sharpest pocket into which Von Hindenburg has put his troops since his west front retirement began. If Marshal Foch were to succeed in cutting through the German angle at Noyon, he would definitely sever Von Hindenburg's flank from his western front.

It was for such a result as this that Von Hindenburg played and lost when at St. Quentin last spring, he tried to separate the British and French armies. The intensity of the German resistance at Noyon is accounted for by the fact that Von Hindenburg is compelled to sacrifice his troops without regard to number, in order to prevent Noyon from becoming for the Germans more fatal St. Quentin.

Marshal Foch for his part, is maintaining strict accord with his basic strategy in declining to use his men for a reckless gamble at Noyon. The chances in the present war have consistently shown great odds against a break through. If Marshal Foch were to make a major attempt at Noyon and fail after having paid a price of a hundred thousand casualties, the laurels won would be Von Hindenburg's. By confining the Noyon operations to a local scale, but remaining on the alert for any sudden weakness, Marshal Foch is adopting the wiser course. Noyon must be evacuated eventually by Von Hindenburg, and the whole German line moved back, but Von Hindenburg should be prevented from compelling the allies to pay for this operation by a large casualty list.

FIVE MILLION CANS FRUIT WILL BE CONTRIBUTION OF SALEM'S CANNERIES

More Than \$1,000,000 Paid Out For Product And Labor This Year.

Five million cans of fruit will be the output of the two big canneries in Salem this season. No city in the northwest can compare with Salem as a canning center. It is not only becoming, but is already the fruit canning center of the great northwest fruit section of the United States. There will be paid out to labor and for fruits and berries in the city more than one million dollars during this season. These figures are not guess work. They are from the records of the Oregon Canning company and the Hunt Brothers Canning.

For the cherry crop alone, it is estimated that at least \$100,000 was paid out by the two big canneries. It is also estimated that the evergreen blackberry crop will bring into the pockets of the people in his section of the country fully \$150,000. While there are half a dozen plants buying evergreens, yet fully three-fourths of this amount will be paid out by the several Salem plants.

And all this evergreen blackberry money goes into the pockets of the people within a radius of 40 miles of Salem without a dollar of expense of planting or cultivation. Growing wild, this amount of money was practically a gift to those fortunate enough to be living in this part of the Willamette valley.

The Oregon Packing company, one of the big packing houses in Salem, will ship this season more than 400,000 lbs. of Bartlett pears, making a season record for the company. The price for the

Soldier Runs Amuck; Three Deaths Result

Camp Fremont, Cal., Aug. 29.—The third victim of the Camp Fremont tragedy for which Sergeant Marvin Williamson is held responsible, was dead here today.

Private Clarence Essex, whom Williamson attacked with an ax, died yesterday. Williamson will be turned over to civil authorities for trial on a charge of murder, officers believe. Major Josiah Kemp is conducting a military investigation to determine what will be done.

Williamson, under arrest, was chopping wood late Tuesday when he suddenly struck down Essex, his guard, with an ax, seized the guard's pistol and shot Miss Lucille Warren, of Portland, Ore., killed Private Lloyd Jewell, another prisoner, who tried to stop him, and then shot himself. Williamson is not seriously hurt.

RUSSIANS, BUT STAYERS.

An Atlantic Port Aug. 28.—Twelve officers of the former Russian army who have not seen their families and homes for four years, reached here today from England. They will leave at once for the Pacific coast and from there will sail for Vladivostok to give their services to the allied forces which is operating in Siberia.

These men declare they bolsheviks are most unpopular in all sections of Russia.

ABE MARTIN



SALEM HAD FACTORIES IN THE DAYS OF OLD

In Late Sixties Was Manufacturing Center of The Northwest.

While Salem is not much of a manufacturing center today, the time was when it was the manufacturing center of the northwest. This was the time when Salem and Marion county had a larger representation in the Oregon House of Representatives than Portland.

It was in the late '60's that Salem had the prospects of being a manufacturing center. There was the water from the mill race running north about the same as at present. And from North mill creek water power was taken for several flourishing factories. From a manufacturing town with nine flourishing factories in the late '60's, Salem can now boast of but one, the Kay Woolen mills.

On the north water power, there was the Watt sash and door factory, located a little south of where Center street crosses Mill creek. The next down the creek, was a chair factory at the present Ben Taylor home. Facing on High street and on Mill creek there was a sawmill owned by A. Strong. The sash and door factory of Ferguson and Reed was just north of the bridge that crosses North Liberty street and Broadway. The Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Co.'s mill stood just west of the old brick store room on Broadway and Mill creek.

From the power on the south Mill creek there was the Pioneer Liasoil oil factory, owned by Holman and Son. Their location then is the present site of the Kay Woolen Mills. Just west of Cottage street as it crosses the mill race was the Sam Adolph brewery which took its power from a big wheel in the mill race. The next factory on the way down the mill race was the old agricultural works owned by A. Meyers at the corner of High and Trade streets. Mr. Meyers was the son-in-law of La-felle who invented the turbine wheel, according to a local authority, and it was the intention to manufacture the wheel here. Just before the old Kinsey flouring mill on Trade street, part of which was burned a few years ago.

The decline in the manufacturing interests of Salem, the local authority claims, was due to the advent of the railroad and also the establishing of several woolen mills in the valley. But it was the railroad that killed the manufacture of agricultural implements, buggies and wagons. The business in this line was most flourishing, but the eastern factories shipped in large amounts and with the reduced prices, this special line of manufacture in the valley soon went to the wall.