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The Daily Capital Journal

WEATHER
TODAY
Oregon: Tonight
probably fair;
cooler after-
noon; warmer
next morning;
Friday prob-
ably fair; cooler
except near the
coast; moderate
winds, mostly
westerly.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 208. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

German Counter-Attack Ten Miles in Desperate Effort To Check British Avalanche

French-American Troops are Advancing East Toward Laon 23 Divisions Thrown in Fight

Australians Drive Germans From Position Captured By Them, Force Way Across River South of City And Reach High Ground Beyond Peronne.—Many Prisoners Were Taken And Heavy Casualties Inflicted.—British Capture Towns Near Armentieres.—Berlin Admits Loss Peronne.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 2.—(10 a. m.)—The British Fourth army attacked at 5:30 a. m. today in the region of Peronne. This assault was separate from the renewed attack made by the Canadians south of the Scarpe this morning.

The Germans yesterday attempted to shove off today's renewed rush by counter-attacking ten times against the British positions on Mont St. Quentin. They succeeded in pushing back the British flanks on each side of the mountain, but the crest of the hill was held.

The Australians then counter-attacked in turn and recaptured the flank positions, including the town of Feuillancourt. Other Australian detachments simultaneously forced their way across the river south of the city and despite the marshes, reached the high ground beyond Peronne.

Another unit to Anvil wood and pushed through, mopping up Flamincourt and attacking Bacquets and Fliques wood. As the result of these operations, many German prisoners were taken and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

The desperate German effort to hold back the avalanche until they were behind the Hindenburg line was shown today by the identification of some twenty three German divisions which have been thrown into the fighting on the Somme front since the battle began. This makes a total of more than thirty divisions used.

By John De Gandt
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 2.—(10 a. m.)—With the French outposts at the gates of Concy-le-Chateau, less than two miles from the Hindenburg line, Franco-American troops are advancing eastward along the road towards Laon, the most important point behind this section of the Hindenburg line. All the woods between the Ailette, Chammy and the railroad in that vicinity have been occupied.

This afternoon, the French were reported approaching close to Concy-le-Chateau, pushing northward along the road running from Soissons to St. Quentin. More Americans have been taken prisoner in the vicinity of Concy.

Franco-American pressure between the Ailette and the Aisne continues threatening enemy positions on the table lands between Vauxhall and Margival.

British Take Towns
London, Sept. 2.—(6:35 p. m.)—The British have captured Estaires and Steuwerck and have progressed a mile beyond the former place.

(Estaires is about seven miles west and slightly south of Armentieres, while Steuwerck is a little over five miles almost due west of Armentieres.)

Liaison is Suspected
London, Sept. 2.—(5:17 p. m.)—The Drocourt-Queant switch line has been smashed in by British troops on a front of six miles, it was learned authorities.

Bureau Of Advisers Was Helping Slackers
New York, Sept. 2.—Records and books of the New York bureau of legal advice, established to give free legal service to men liable to the selective service draft, are in the hands of the federal officers who, armed with a search warrant, raided it Friday. The officials maintain the bureau was violated no law and that it has been maintained with the consent and approval of the war department.

It was declared the names of many young men, most of them from New York's lower East Side, were found in the books listed as having been given deferred classification after their cases were brought to the attention of the bureau.

The raid followed advice from Chicago, which stated the bureau was on a suspect list compiled by Charles P. Cline, United States district attorney.

GUARANTEED PRICE OF WHEAT TO REMAIN SAME AS IT IS NOW

President Points Out This Guarantee May Cost \$500,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 2.—President Wilson today proclaimed the government's guaranteed price for No. 1 northern spring wheat to be the same for 1919 as guaranteed for the 1918 crop. Next spring a commission will be appointed, the president announced, to investigate the increased cost of production and from this data will determine whether the price should be increased above the present level in order to provide a good return for the farmer. If an increase is then granted it will be applied only to those who have by the next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

The price per bushel in the various markets include New York, \$2.40; Newport News, Va., \$2.38 3/4; Minneapolis, \$2.21 1/2; Chicago, \$2.20; Kansas City, Mo., \$2.18; Omaha, \$2.18; Topeka, \$2.20; Portland, Or., \$2.20; Astoria, Or., \$2.20; San Francisco, \$2.20; Los Angeles, \$2.20; Salt Lake, \$2.00; Great Falls, Mont., \$2.00; Pocatello, Idaho, \$2.00; Spokane, \$2.00; Seattle, \$2.20.

Prices on other grades, said the president, "shall be based on the above guaranteed prices and bear just relation thereto."

The president announced that it is the desire and intention of all departments of the administration to give the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained. "I find a great conflict of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guarantee. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest cannot be determined until near approach to the harvest."

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance, (the only industry guaranteed by the government) there is involved a considerable national risk. If there should be a peak or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores

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SAY LENINE IS DEAD NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORT IS RECEIVED

Wire From Copenhagen Says He Succumbed To His Wounds.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—Nikolai Lenine, bolshevik premier of Russia is dead, according to dispatches from Petrograd today. He succumbed to wounds inflicted at Moscow Friday by a girl revolutionist.

Dora Kaplan, who has been involved in revolutionary activities during recent years, has been arrested, charged with shooting Lenine. She was born in Kiev and in her early years began to operate with terrorists in their campaign against the czar.

In 1907, she was arrested in connection with this activity and during her trial attempted to kill the chief of the czar's secret police with a jack knife. The trial resulted in her conviction and sentence to thirteen years' imprisonment.

London Says "No"

London, Sept. 2.—Nikolai Lenine is not dead, but his condition is very grave, a message received here today says. The report of Lenine's death received from Copenhagen has not been confirmed from any other source.

Kaiser Expresses Hope Hertling May Make Peace

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—Congratulating Chancellor Von Hertling on his seventy-fifth birthday, the Kaiser expressed the wish that the chancellor might be able to bring peace, according to a Berlin dispatch.

"Germany unites in the wish that your life work will soon be crowned and that you will secure peace with the enemy upon whom our invincible army has inflicted bloody wounds, but who persists in the desire to annihilate us," the Kaiser wired.

The emperor presented Von Hertling with a eucalyptus tree, according to a Berlin dispatch.

"I shall devote my strength to helping to bring about peace, peace, peace, people confidently look forward with unshakable perseverance and despite privations to the day when the world war will end."

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PRESIDENTS LABOR DAY MESSAGE STATES SITUATIONS CLEARLY

Industrial Workers Have Greatest Interest In War Welfare at Stake

"My Fellow Citizens—Labor day, 1918, is not like any Labor day that we have known. Labor day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the Nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now.

"We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together but we did not realize, as we do now, that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set towards a single object.

"We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded—a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

War One of Emancipation.

"And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defence against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded and Germany was arming again as in 1870 and 1890, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe.

"Germany, it is plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents.

"It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are

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HINDENBURG LINE ABOUT LAST HOPE SOUTH OF RHINE

Germans Rushing Work Day And Night On Defenses Along Rhine

FEAR THEY CANNOT HOLD TRENCHES IF RUSHED

If He Cannot Rebuild His Armies Here Must Fall Back To Border.

By William Phillip Starna
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 2.—From Flanders to Soissons, Germany's stone wall resistance, upon which she is staking her all, is shaking today under allied and American attack.

Field Marshal von Ludendorff is continuing his desperate struggle to hold the allied forces back until the Hindenburg line can be put in shape to serve as an adequate defense of the German frontier. Simultaneously comes word from some neutral sources that the enemy is showing signs of a panic and is pushing work on new Rhine defenses day and night. The capture of Peronne which dominates the country for miles in every direction, will certainly cost Von der Marwitz, German commander-in-chief, his present positions and St. Quentin, just westward through which ran the lines from which the enemy's March offensive started, if General Rawlinson, the British commander, presses his present advantage. Intention to do this vigorously forms part of Marshal Foch's tactical scheme.

Only his withdrawal from the Noyon salient will save General von Hutier's army from serious consequences of the French advance in that region. Although General Mangin's guns, joining those of General Humbert's, are making the roads up to the Oise pass

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No Question As To Direction German Army Is Traveling, But Only of Speed

Latest Battle of the Somme Is Definitely Won.—Only a Little More Pressure Needed To Force The Germans Back Into Their Old Line, To Recuperate If They Can.—British in Touch With Old Line At Many Places.—Are Putting Up Stiff Defense Against Australians To Save What Material They Can.—Greatest Distance From Hindenburg Line Is At Peronne, Ten Miles.—Whole Allied Armies Are Reinvanized.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With The British Armies In The Field Sept. 1.—(Night)—The latest battle of the Somme is definitely won—there remains only a little pressure to be applied here until Hindenburg's divisions are again all behind the line which bears his name, seeking to recuperate, if given time, from the consequences of his uncarried plans.

There is little doubt that the British operations around Peronne will end with the withdrawal of the German lines, notwithstanding counter-attacks reported today. There is no question of the direction in which the German army is moving; there is only a question of the speed it will make.

Counter-attacks about Peronne show merely that the German commanders are objecting to the pace set by the Australians, and are stiffening their defense in order to save all the material positions even though materials is saved at the expense of men taken prisoners.

It is impossible, however, to quarrel with the German tactics since if they accepted the Australian pace their retreat would be a rout, involving the loss of prisoners by thousands instead of hundreds.

At the other end of the line, the Germans have effected the withdrawal from Mont Kemmel with, comparatively small losses.

British Close to the Line.

The British are now within touch of the Hindenburg line at many places, the farthest point being from it being in the region of Peronne, where the old line of defense is about ten miles distant. Much has been accomplished since August 3. What September will produce it is impossible to forecast.

The belief that the Hindenburg line is not vulnerable is not entertained anywhere among the men who are facing it in the light of improved methods of over-creeching trenches and wires. But it rests with Marshal Foch to say whether it will be attempted.

Our troops now fighting east of Arras, composed in many respects the finest force Great Britain has in the field since the war began, regardless of the losses they have taken place in the four weeks of hostilities.

America is to be thanked for this in part. Her contribution to the line has enabled a tightening up of the British front at all points, and has given it the offensive strength needed. Just as the Germans consistently refuse to believe the size of the American army in France that labor shall be treated fairly and squarely in all respects. Government

ABE MARTIN



GREAT TRACTOR SHOW HELD NEAR GRESHAM LAST HALF OF WEEK

Nearly 30 Makes Of Tractors Entered For The Practical Demonstration

One of the biggest tractor demonstrations ever held in the Pacific north west will take place this week at Linneman Junction, just this side of Gresham, and about 14 miles from Portland.

The show days are on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 5, 6 and 7. The show will be held under the auspices of the Portland Implement and Tractor association, of which H. W. Mitchell, of the Mitchell, Lewis & Starver company, is president.

Nearly 30 different makes of tractor have been entered for the show and the total number of tractors of which demonstrations will be made is about 50. This is a lot of tractors but the show space is large enough for them all. It includes 2 1/2 acres on the Cotton and Hoegg ranches.

The show field is easily accessible from Portland, Linneman Junction is on the Oregon Water Power division of the Portland Railway, Light and Power company. Extracurricular Gresham races may be taken at First and Alder

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BROOK PROFITEERING OF LABOR OR CAPITAL

Some Local Labor Leaders Not Possessed of Lofty Brand of Patriotism

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 2.—With President Wilson declaring this is the war of all wars, which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power, other government heads are laying plans whereby labor shall stay at work—or fight. Still other chiefs are guiding themselves for a strong showdown with certain labor leaders should they persist in profiteering on the government. That is how the situation stands on this, Labor day with a second draft of 18 to 45 year old men just around the corner. The government has definitely come out on the platform that labor shall be treated fairly and squarely in all respects. Government

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