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# The Daily Capital Journal

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Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday fair, warmer east portion tonight; gentle northwest-erly winds.  
THE OLD FID NEEDS CLEANING

FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 209. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## 10,000 Prisoners Captured By British When Queant Fell Great Coal Center Lens Falls

## Hindenburg Line Cut In Two For 7 Miles; Breach Widens French Biting In Toward Laon

### Britishers Drive Ahead in Flanders and Gain One Mile At South End Of Armentieres Front—French and Americans Approach Chemin Des Dames And Put Important Rail-Road City of Laon In Jeopardy.—Foch Seems Able To Break Through German Lines At Will.

With The British Armies in France, Sept. 3.—The break in the Hindenburg line above Queant now exceeds seven miles, extending beyond Etain to the north. Fighting all along the Drocourt-Queant line continued favorable to the British today, according to all reports received at headquarters. The British are progressing southeast of Cagnicourt. They are astride the railway west of Queant and east of Riencourt. The enemy is offering mediocre resistance west and north of Queant. Ten thousand Germans were taken prisoner during yesterday's fighting. Near Queant it is reported that the British are moving their guns eastward. The next line of German resistance will probably be behind the Canal Du Nord, before which the enemy has laid out a network of wires, although there are few trenches. A significant sign of the weakened German defense is the shattered condition of some of the enemy units who were compelled to continue fighting. One prisoner from the Second Guards reserves said this whole division had been reduced to a thousand men. His own battalion, he said, had been reduced to one officer and thirty five men.

### Russia And Siberia Each Come In Light As Possible War Front

London, Sept. 3.—Capture by the allies in the Archangel region of enemy positions north of Obozerskaya was announced in a communique regarding these positions issued by the war office today. Russian troops participated in the attack. The positions were consolidated and a counter attack was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. "We are pushing on towards Obozerskaya," the statement said. Get Busy In Balkans. Salonika, Sept. 3.—Increased activity on the Balkan front was announced in a communique by General Sarrail yesterday. The capture of a whole enemy salient is included in the report. The text follows: "North of Alkakhah we captured a salient of enemy positions. A hostile airplane was shot down near Seres." Bolsheviks Beaten. Peking, Sept. 3.—Bolshevik troops have again been defeated by the allies advancing in Siberia. General Semenov today announced the capture of Oloviana from the bolsheviks by a turning movement, taking prisoners and four machine guns.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKS RECOGNIZED AS A DE FACTO NATION

### United States Declares It Is Prepared To Negotiate With It.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Recognition of the Czech-Slovak as a de facto belligerent government was expedited by the United States today. To further aid their war against the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, Secretary of State Lansing formally notified the Czech-Slovak council, through its head, Dr. Masaryk, that the United States is prepared formally to enter into relations with the de facto regime. The purpose of recognition would be prosecuting the war against the common enemy. This important action of the government is expected to deal a vast blow to bolshevism in Russia and to solidify the Czechs fighting the Hun. "The Czech-Slovak people," said Secretary Lansing's announcement, having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality, and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and "The Czech-Slovak having in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war confided supreme political authority to the Czech-Slovak national council; "The government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czech-Slovak state so organized, and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires." It also recognizes the Czech-Slovak national council as a de facto belligerent.

## Spokane Press Burned At Early Hour Today

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 3.—Fire practically destroyed the office of the Spokane Press early today. Starting in the basement it damaged the press and burned through to the business and editorial departments above. These offices were gutted. The composing room was badly damaged by fire and water. Temporary offices were established next door. One edition was printed in the plant of the Chronicle. Regular issues will be resumed tomorrow. The flames mounted to the Empire hotel and many guests fled down ladders in night attire. The cause of the fire has not been established.

## GERMAN PRISONERS ARE UTTERLY DISHEARTENED AND WANT 'PEACE ON ANY TERMS'

### Admit They Are Beaten.—Yet Some Heavy Fighting Must Be Done.

By Lowell Mellett. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) With The British Armies In France, Sept. 2.—(Night).—Thousands of German prisoners swarming down the roads like sheep and crowding each other into the ditches along the sides this afternoon told the story of Hindenburg's effort to hold the famous line below the Scarpe against the driving attack of the British. The Germans, running before the first British assault like raw recruits and reforming later only when masses of their own men came up in support, Germans screaming with fear as the British reached their first lines; Germans leaping out of their dugouts and throwing up their hands in surrender with the first appearance of the Canadians, were scenes witnessed early in the British attack. Along the road paralleling the Scarpe, a party of correspondents at noon met such masses of disheartened captives as have seldom been seen since the beginning of the great war. When questioned, prisoners frankly expressed their belief that Germany is beaten. "The war is over," said one. "You mean that we win?" he was asked. "Yes," he replied, "but we don't care we want peace." Another asked if the British people are hungry and when told that they are not, replied: "That is America's work." Regarding the work of the German submarines, he answered: "Unterseebootes caput," meaning the submarines are done for. This does not mean that today's battle was simply a triumphant parade. On the contrary some of the hardest fighting in months occurred before the important stretch of the Hindenburg line in this vicinity was crossed. The Germans threw in great masses of reserves in some parts of their lines. These masses included worn out divisions who had fought so hard at Bapaume and Bullecourt. Great enemy masses are still coming up and a great battle must yet be fought, but none here doubt the ultimate result. The British succeed in overcoming deep enemy wire barriers was due to the use of instantaneous fuse shells, and tanks despite the fact that the tanks were subjected to a very heavy bombardment by anti-tank guns. The Canadians went forward along their entire front barely hesitating except at Buissey switch. There, as well as in the vicinity of Dury hill, a stonk road had been filled with German machine guns. These positions held out until Canadian reinforcements arrived when the enemy was swept out. In the town of Dury a German major and his staff were captured, while several battalion commanders were taken in the same region.

## BRITISH STEADILY INCREASE DEPTH OF THE POCKET IN WHICH LIES QUEANT

### Second Army Aided By Americans Forces Germans to Burn Material.

By William Phillip Simms. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Paris, Sept. 3.—The German retreat continues both in Flanders and between Arras and Soissons. Armentieres is directly threatened by General Plummer's second army, aided by Americans, who are hot on the heels of General von Arnim's Fourth German army and General von Quast's sixth army. These are gradually yielding the ground won at a tremendous sacrifice in Hindenburg's April offensive. South of the Scarpe, the British are driving on hourly, increasing the depth of the perilous pocket at its bottom of which lies Queant, one of the main corner stones of the Hindenburg defense. Cambrai lies only ten miles east. With Queant gone, Ludendorff will have a hard job to prevent disaster throughout this region. The fall of Riencourt and the capture of the German po-

## KAISER TO START PEACE OFFENSIVE AS WINTER'S WORK

### Allies To Disregard This And Clear France Of Huns This Year.

### GERMANS NO LONGER SLOW IN WITHDRAWALS

### Americans Want to Get Work At Stage That Next Spring Will End It.

By Carl D. Groat. (United Press staff correspondent.) Washington, Sept. 3.—The allies are applying the pincers system to the Germans on a wider front than is customary with this operation. Army men foresaw today that the upshot of the present successful smash of British, French, and Americans will be to hammer the Hun out of the center of the western line, push him on past the old Hindenburg line and if plans carry, to sweep him out of northern France before winter sets in. With the Americans progressing past Juvigny it is likely they will soon reach the Chemin-des-Dames. This will form one firm jaw of the pincers. On the northern end of the battle line the British and American operations are laying the basis for another mighty jaw of the pincers. In between the German positions grows more perilous constantly, and it is only a question of a brief time before he is shoved backward to the old Hindenburg defense. The importance of the operations at the extreme northern end of the lines in the fact that they tend to make the

## German Propaganda Would Try to Corrupt American Soldiers

By Frank J. Taylor. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) With The American Troops In France Sept. 3.—American airmen have dropped two tons of bombs on German military objectives at Audun Le Roman and Longuevoison, the two squadrons of airmen returning safely. Three hostile machines were downed by American aviators in six combats. German bombers attempting to raid American positions were repulsed. Increased artillery activity is reported in the Woëvre and Vosges sectors. North of Tonl, an ambushed German patrol was discovered and ejected with losses. The Kaiser is apparently trying to transfer his insidious propaganda into the American trenches, but to no avail. Copies of "America in Europe" a propaganda sheet printed by the Germans for the "benefit" of the Americans were dropped over the American lines by German aviators. The paper contained the usual ludicrous statements designed to prove Germany's innocence in the war and stupid attacks on the British the material in general proved amusing to the Yanks, particularly the efforts of the Germans to use American slang.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE IS KEPT IN TOUCH WITH FRONT WITHOUT BREAK

### French And Americans Alike in Honors For Gallant Service

By Fred S. Ferguson. (United Press staff correspondent.) With The Americans in France, Sept. 3.—American artillery is ripping up the fields, roads, trenches and woods along the enemy lines, in conjunction with the French who are attacking northeast of Soissons. The intermittent rains ceased yesterday and the roads in this region are dry and heavy with dust. Emerging from vast clouds of dust, long columns of French caissons were visible today, hurrying forward. The six horses attached to each caisson went forward at a gallop, their riders cracking their whips over their heads and lashing their animals to greater effort. Stories of individual incidents of Saturday's fighting today brought additional honors to French and Americans alike. French divisions on the right and left of the crack American units which participated in the fighting did brilliant work but during the entire attack the Americans led in the assault. When one small French tank was put out of commission its crew of two men leaped out of the machine seized

## FIELD MARSHAL HAIG GIVES HINDENBURG DIFFICULT PROBLEM

### Starts Circling Movement That Will Make Germans Hustle to Save Line.

By J. W. T. Mason. (United Press war expert.) New York, Sept. 3.—Von Hindenburg's back to Belgium movement has been stimulated into fresh activity by Field Marshal Haig's victory in the Queant sector. The Germans have been compelled to evacuate Queant to escape being pocketed as the result of the British progress along the Arras-Cambrai road. At the same time they have evacuated Lens because the smashing blows of the British in the Queant area are making untenable the whole of the Wotan section of the Hindenburg line. Von Hindenburg must now readjust his line with great rapidity or face the possibility of a disastrous separation of his northern Flanders army from the rest of his front. A circling movement is now being developed by Field Marshal Haig against Cambrai. If Von Hindenburg much longer, while this envelopment continues, he will be unable to fall back from Cambrai upon Valenciennes near the Belgian border. Valenciennes

## REGISTRANTS MUST HAVE CARDS IN HANDS OF BOARD BY SEPT 12

### Crowder Issues Another Word Of Information For All Registrants

Washington, Sept. 3.—"The obligation rests on you and on you alone to see that your registration card, properly made out, is in the hands of your local board on or before registration day." This warning was today issued by Provost General Crowder to men who expect to be absent from the jurisdiction of the local board on September 12, the day set for registration for the draft, under the new manpower law. A supply of registration blanks is on hand at every local board for the convenience of those who may be away on registration day. If the address of the local board is not known, the card may be addressed to the mayor, in case your home is in a city of 30,000 population or more; to the clerk of the county, parish or similar unit if your home is in a town of under 30,000 population, or to the clerk of county to which your county pertains for judicial purposes, in case it has no administrative organization. The persons receiving the card will forward them to the proper local boards. A self addressed and stamped envelope

## \$8,000,000,000 BILL WHO WILL PAY IT AND SOME PERCENTAGES

### Four Essential Changes Made From Present Law. What Must Be Paid.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The first milestone in completion of the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill was passed today when the ways and means committee handed down a complete draft of the measure as it will be reported to the house. The new bill differs from the present law in four essential points: 1.—The income tax provision, which proved a puzzle to many tax payers last year have been codified and made more simple. 2.—A number of new administrative provisions including one for a tax advisory board and another making installment of taxes compulsory have been put in. 3.—The excess profits tax and an eighty per cent war profits tax have been put into the new bill on an interstitial basis. 4.—A new luxury schedule, including commonly recognized luxuries as well as a long list of simularities, which are taxed on the price over a certain figure as a part of the new measure. A great majority of the new rates have already been made public by the

## EMPLOYING METHODS USED AGAINST CZAR TO DOWN BOLSHEVIKI

### Russian Revolutionists Say Campaign of Terrorism Is All That's Left Them.

By Joseph Shaplen. (Written for the United Press.) New York, Sept. 3.—The attempted assassination of Nicholas Lenin, president of the soviet of people's commissaries is probably the result of the recent decision taken by the fighting brigade of the party of social revolutionists to open a campaign of terrorism against the leaders of the Bolsheviks and the representatives of Germany in Russia. The first victim of this campaign were Count Mirbach and Von Eichenhorn. The third victim is Lenin himself. The social revolutionists decided to begin the assassination of Bolshevik officials after the exclusion of the other opposition from the soviets by the Bolsheviks which took place last month and was approved by the fifth congress of soviets early in July. Deprived of the right of free speech and free press and all other legal methods of fighting the Bolsheviks, the social revolutionists declared they