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GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES ALONG ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT WITH ALLIES PRESSING CLOSELY

HINDENBURG'S OLD LINE PROMISES NO REST FOR HIS DEFEATED ARMIES

Clouds of Smoke Behind German Lines Indicate Where Supplies and Ammunition Are Being Destroyed.—Americans Now Strongly Posted Along South Bank of Aisne.—French Flanking Movement Makes North Bank of River Untenable For Definite German Stand There.

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 6.—Clouds of smoke and flaring fires from burning villages caused by exploding ammunition dumps all through Picardy between the Canal Du Nord and the Hindenburg line today indicated the Germans were again moving backward.

A marked decrease in enemy shelling made it apparent that the Germans realize it is necessary to retreat. Possibly they are already withdrawing for a stand behind the Hindenburg line.

During yesterday the British attacked Nurlu and cleaned Neuville Bourjonval.

AMERICANS ADVANCE STEADILY.

By Fred S. Ferguson

With the Americans on the Aisne, Sept. 6.—More than half a dozen villages between the Vesle and the Aisne are now in American hands. Our troops are still following up the German withdrawal.

The main American line today was approaching the canal beyond Dhuise, Longueval and Revillon, and thence moving up in a northeasterly direction. (East of Villers-En-Prayeres, the allies have not reached the Aisne. This movement is toward the stream and is in accordance with reports that the Americans were approaching the river at new points). Germans are reported holding portions of the canal in considerable rear guard strength and sharp fighting is in prospect at these places, where the enemy is expected to exert a desperate effort to slow up the allied pursuit.

Continued progress of the French Tenth army north of Soissons and penetration of Cuncy forest is likely to have a marked effect on German plans to make a permanent stand north of the Aisne.

The American right, which has not yet reached the river, continues to meet opposition only from machine gun squads, aside from the usual shell fire.

London, Sept. 6.—LaFere, the German supply base, twenty miles north of Soissons is reported in flames.

(The allies nearest approach to LaFere is in the region of Chauny, 7 1/2 miles southwest of it.)

London, Sept. 6.—Since August 8 the Germans have employed in the western front fighting 103 divisions (1,236,000 men) it was estimated today. Of these 29 were placed in battle line, withdrawn and then sent into action again. In addition, five Austrian divisions were used. One of them was broken up.

By John De Gandt
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 6.—(3:50 p. m.)—The right of General Humbert's army operating against St. Quentin, Ham and LaFere, has nearly reached Chauny, which is being encompassed from the north by an outflanking movement toward St. Simon. (St. Simon is a mile and a half east of Ham.)

General Mangin's men today still further lessened the value of the Chemin-des-Dames positions, that the Germans are endeavoring to hold, by accentuating their tenacious infiltration of the defiles in the grove opposite Laon.

American divisions are bordering on the south bank of the Aisne. Encircled from the northwest, south west and from the south, the important junction point of Ham on the road to St. Quentin is virtually taken, according to battle front advices. (Ham is in southern part of Picardy, twelve miles north of Nevon.)

General Humbert in his movement from the west of Chemin-des-Dames and the positions north of the Aisne is outflanking Genlis woods and nearing the line of the Crest canal.

(Continued on page two)

BRITISH DOWN HUNDREDS OF GERMAN AIRPLANES

Four Hundred And Sixty-Five Enemy Machines Destroyed In Month.

London, Sept. 6.—Since the start of the British offensive on August 4, 465 enemy airmen have been brought down by British fighters alone and exactly 290 enemy planes were brought down out of control, the latest British air ministry communique says.

The communique says that sixty one German captive balloons have been set afire and 911 1/2 tons of bombs were dropped in that period on enemy objectives. British machines that failed to return numbered 292.

"Much reconnaissance and photographic work was accomplished by the air force on September 4 and a large number of artillery and contact patrols were carried out," said the communique.

"The weight of the bombs dropped by us during the day was 23 tons. No bombing was possible after dark."

"Enemy machines working in large formations on the German side of the lines showed considerable activity. Twenty five hostile machines were brought down by our airmen and no less than nine balloons were shot down in flames. In addition fourteen hostile machines were driven down out of control. Sixteen of our machines are missing. One of our machines reported as missing in the fighting of September 2 has returned."

"In the course of the weeks which have elapsed since the commencement of our offensive on August 8, 465 enemy machines have been brought down by our airmen, their destruction being in every case clearly established. In addition the total of enemy machines proved to have been driven down out of control, many of which must have actually crashed, is exactly 290."

"The above figures are exclusive of the considerable number of enemy machines brought down by gunfire in flames. Sixty one German balloons have been set on fire and 911 1/2 tons of bombs have been dropped by us."

"Practically the whole of the air fighting has taken place on the enemy's side of the line. The number of our machines which have failed to return during this period is 262."

WILSON CANNOT MAKE LONG SPEAKING TOUR

President Will Be Too Busy With Public Affairs To Leave White House

Washington, Sept. 6.—President Wilson has been forced to change his plan for his liberty loan tour of the country and will conduct his part in the great selling campaign for the most part from the White House.

Because of rapidly changing world events, he believed a trip into the west would extend too far the line of communication between the general and his headquarters.

Other things figured in the decision of the president to give up his trip.

It is likely, however, that the president will make one speech or more in the east and will issue a number of statements from the White House giving account of the administration stewardships and showing why the great loan is vital to the cause of victory.

He is writing one loan "ad" now.

Road Commission Is Highly Praised By Samuel Hill

For the purpose of preaching the pleasures of the open road and wondrous of nature to be found by touring Oregon, Lee L. Gilbert, distributor of the Elgin car, left 10 days ago for a tour in his Elgin six. Gilbert carries with him films showing the natural wonders of Oregon. Because of reports as to road conditions and the steep grades encountered on mountain trips, many motorists have an idea that a trip to our mountain fastnesses is to be feared. Those who have made these trips know that such is not the case and that the roads in the surrounding country are in good condition. Gilbert expects to make a thorough canvass of Eastern Oregon gathering data which he hopes will be useful to motor enthusiasts.

AMERICANS ARE POTENTIAL FACTOR IN SUCCESSES

Yankee Soldiers, As Well "Pep" Have Wonderfully Aided Allied Cause.

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 6.—"American enter up" spirit multiplied by more than 100,000 is the real answer to the ease where with the Germans have been pressed back since the Marne combat.

This substance is the view point of a prominent staff officer today in answer to the oft-repeated question, "why is it that the German who had never tasted a real disaster, is now being shunted back almost at will?"

As outlined to the correspondent the reasons are three-fold:

1.—Numerical superiority of the allies, attained by America's accelerated troop movement program. This permitted the stopping of the German blow at Chateau-Thierry and follow up operations which have now developed almost to the point of a German rout and smash up.

2.—American enthusiasm—"pep." This is characterized by the "let's go" attitude of every soldier in the United States army. The American is a sportsman. He loves competition. He not only wants to show that he can beat the Germans, but he wants to demonstrate that he equals or exceeds the French and British. He is cheerful. All that had an immediate reflex with the British and French. They accumulated the spirit of invincibility and their smashes took on the irresistible spirit of themselves.

3.—Lowered German morale. The German, as this officer pointed out, is a good fighter when fed on victories, but neither able or game in a losing fight. He had believed his officers were incomparable. Now that he sees the

German armies being inexorably pushed back he is losing confidence in his leaders. While the same thing has happened at home.

These three combinations according to this officer, are directly responsible for the advances.

Asked what he foresaw in the German strategy to this time the officer declared that as far as it is now seen, the German is retiring against his will with out going back to points from which he might gain an advantage. It was originally thought he would try to make a stand on the Hindenburg line, but he has been robbed of this opportunity. Where he will try to stop is unknown.

General Foch holds the cards, however, and probably only winter can stem the allied onrush.

Meantime, there is much talk that there will soon be a fresh outbreak on a quiet sector of the line and that the Americans will be seen in a dash comparable to the recent British and French successes.

PRESIDENT SAVES SOLDIER

Washington, Sept. 6.—President Wilson's intervention has saved the life of another soldier, it became known today.

Private, William A. Kerker, Company G, 306th infantry, was sentenced to death by two thirds of the court martial at Camp Upton, N. Y., for willful disobedience of orders.

President Wilson held that the appointment of the associate judge advocate was illegal and ordered that the man be restored to duty.

NATIONALS WIN TYLER PITCHING AIR TIGHT BALL

Cubs Bat Out Three Runs In Single Inning When Bush Wavers.

BOSTON GETS SCORE IN FINAL INNING

World's Series Now Tie With One Game For Each Con- testing Club.

By H. C. Hamilton
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Comiskey Park, Chicago, Sept. 6.—The Cubs put the world's series on a fifty-fifty basis here this afternoon when they defeated the Red Sox, 3 to 1 in the second game of the series. George Tyler, one of the heroes of the 1914 series, opposed Joe Bush, famed hero of the 1913 series. While Bush was in fine form he was unsteady at critical moments and Tyler had the necessary stuff to tighten when it counted.

The Cubs won the game in a single inning, the second. Three runs were counted off a quartet of hits, one of them a two base smash by Killifer, the first extra base hit of the series. Bush opened this inning unsteadily. He passed Merkle and Pick followed with an infield hit that Thomas could not handle. Then Deal popped out, but Killifer drove Merkle across with his double, Pick going to third. Tyler drove both Pick and Killifer over with a single.

It was his hit that scored the winning runs. Flack followed with a hit, but was out a moment later trying to steal. Wally Schang if any one, may be blamed for the Red Sox fizzle in the final inning. With one on and his glancing off the Red Sox bats, Schang fooled a play. In the eighth inning he was sent in to hit for Agnew and responded with a one base smash that hit Hollocher between the bow and stern. Bush filed out, but Hooper drove a short single to right, Schang, instead of stopping at second as he should have done, dashed madly on to third and was an easy victim of a good throw by Flack. If he had reached third he would have gained nothing for the score was there enough to tie the score.

Not daunted in the least, the Sox came back courageously in the ninth. Strunk led off with a triple and White-man followed with another hit for the same length, but the Boston players failed.

Today's fielding did not have the sparkling brilliance of yesterday's game, but Charlie Pick, young second baseman of the Cubs threw in some plays that gave color to the pastime. He handled seven chances cleanly and on one occasion knocked down a drive in right field and threw his man out at first.

It was expected that Phil Douglas and Carl Mays would clash tomorrow, leaving Ruth and Vaughan to open in Boston.

Official attendance figures had not been given out at the end of the game but it was believed today's mark would pass yesterday's. Estimates placed the crowd at nearly 22,000.

The lineup:
Boston: Hooper rf; Shean 2b; Strunk cf; Whiteman lf; McInnis 1b; Scott ss; Thomas 3b; Agnew c; Bush p.
Chicago: Flack rf; Hollocher ss; Mann lf; Paskert cf; Merkle 1b; Pick 2b; Deal 3b; Killifer c; Tyler p.

Umpires: American league, Hildebrand and Owens. National league, Day and Klein.

Batteries: Boston, Bush, and Agnew. Chicago, Tyler and Killifer.

BOSTON:
Runs 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Hits 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—6
Errors 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

CHICAGO:
Runs 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Hits 1 4 0 0 2 0 0—7
Errors 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary: Three base hits, Hollocher, Strunk and Whiteman. Two base hits, Killifer. Sacrifice hits, Scott and Deal. Double plays, Hollocher to Pick to Merkle, bases on balls, off Tyler, 4; off Bush, 3. Struck out by Tyler, 2.

Empires, Hildebrand at plate; Klein at first base; Owens at second; O'Day at third.

Time: 2 hours.
Game by Innings
First inning—Boston: Hooper p. Ball one, ball two, ball three, strike one, called. Hooper walked, Shean up. Strike one, called; strike two, swung; foul; ball one, Shean fanned, and Hooper was called out at second on an attempted steal on account of interference with catcher's throw. Strunk up. Strunk popped to Hollocher. No runs, no hits no errors.

Tyler was pitching slowly and carefully, breaking a wide curve.

(Continued on page six)

WOMAN'S SERVICE LEAGUE PLANS TAG DAY FOR TOMORROW

Mrs. Walter Spaulding Will Have Charge of Movement For Raising Funds.

Seven hundred quarts of fruits and berries have been canned by the National League for Woman's Service in Salem, a patriotic organization of women, who have been giving their time in order that the hospitals at Fort Vancouver, Fort Canby, Fort Stevens and Fort Columbia may have delicacies for wounded soldiers.

And that the women may continue the good work and have funds sufficient to purchase the necessary sugar for canning, the league will put on a tag day Saturday. Hence those who are approached on a tag proposition tomorrow will know that their small contribution is for a patriotic cause.

In this work, the fruit has been contributed by those interested in this work and their friends. The domestic science rooms at the High school have been used during the summer for this work. Mrs. R. E. Lee Steiner has been in charge of the work of the League and during her absence Mrs. Russell Catlin has ably assisted.

Tag day, tomorrow, will be in charge of Mrs. Walter Spaulding, who will be assisted by a number of the younger married women and school girls.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the organization will meet in the parlors of the Commercial club. It is desired that representatives from all women's organizations in the city and all Red Cross auxiliaries attend and assist in making plans for the winter's work.

Steamer Lake Owens Sunk By Submarine

Washington, Sept. 6.—Sinking of the American steamer Lake Owens with the loss of five of the civilian crew was reported to the navy department today. Submarine shell fire was understood to be responsible.

"The navy department is informed that the Lake Owens was sunk by gunfire in foreign waters on the morning of September 3," said an official statement. "All the members of the armed naval guard were saved only one, Chief Boatswain's Mate H. W. Lincoln, being reported in hospital and his injuries are not regarded as serious. Five of the ship's crew are reported missing. All other members of the crew have been landed, six seriously wounded and six slightly injured. The names of these were not given in the dispatches."

"The Lake Owens was an army cargo ship of 2,038 gross tons."

TRANSPORT TORPEDOED BUT REACHES PORT

Navy Department Has No Re- port Of Any Loss Of Life, However.

Washington, Sept. 6.—American troop transport Mount Vernon, formerly the German Kronprinz Cecilie was torpedoed off the French coast, but returned to a French port at 14 knots, declared the navy department this afternoon.

No loss of life is yet reported. The torpedoing occurred 200 miles off the French coast.

The Mount Vernon, early in the war, while still under German control, started to dash across the Atlantic with a cargo of gold but put back to Bar Harbor, where she was libeled.

This kept her on the American side until the United States declared war, when she was taken over as a troop ship.

ABE MARTIN



"If conservation of skirt material 'll win th' war it's good night Hun," said Miss Tawney Apple 't' day, as she bought a pair o' pink silk hose. Cautalopes are purty much like some people—after you get onto 'em it's too late.

GERMANS FIND NO DEFENSE LINE FOR SOLID STAND

Allied Threat To Flank Chem- in Des Dames Most Ser- ious Obstacle.

ENEMY MAN POWER SEEMS NOW EXHAUSTED

Americans Find Gas-Filled Ra- vines and Machine Gun Nests.

By Fred Ferguson,
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the American Armies in France, Sept. 5.—(Night)—A pressing demand for men as well as the allied threat to the flank of the Chemin-des-Dames defense line is forcing a German withdrawal which is likely to wipe out the last vestige of the spring gains west of Rheims. The retreat will probably continue north of the Aisne, possibly with sharp fighting and attempted stands here and there.

The Americans are maintaining constant contact with the enemy. Extensive preparations were made for the withdrawal, smoke from burning dumps blotting the sky.

As the Americans advanced north of the Vesle, they found that all ravines had been filled with gas in an effort to slow up the pursuit. A heavy smoke screen was stretched along the Aisne from Maizy to Pont-a-Dury, five miles concealing the movements northward.

Following American patrols combat elements advanced on the almost impenetrable heights on the north bank of the Vesle. They encountered slight resistance from machine gun nests. These groups of Germans were quickly mopped up. Caves and quarries in which German stragglers lurked, were cleaned out with hand grenades. Enemy rear guards were quickly handled by the Yankees who crossed the Vesle and advanced in a northeasterly direction leaving some towns flanked.

Meantime American guns, horses and caissons were going forward, raising clouds of dust on the roads as they pushed up close to the Vesle. There they swung into action and sent shells screaming over the plateau where the American troops were close on the heels of the retreating boche. Hun airplanes repeatedly attacked American infantry, swooping low to use their machine guns and dropping bombs on our troops.

The first crossing of the Vesle was made over trunks of trees. Later a footbridge was thrown across and material rushed up for construction of heavier bridges to permit passage of heavy guns and transports.

West of Fismes the boche withdrawal was more pronounced. To the eastward our met skirmished without meeting much resistance but with the withdrawal from the north bank in that region was seemingly not so rapid. It was expected the German resistance would stiffen later. Real fighting was looked for when the Americans started their descent from the plateau on the Aisne side. German machine guns increased their clattering as large groups of Yankees advanced to more exposed positions.

GERMANY DEPRESSED

By William Philip Shinn,
(United Press staff correspondent)

Paris, Sept. 6.—From the Belgian border to Rheims the three principal groups of German armies—Crown Prince Rupprecht's, General Von Boehm's and Crown Prince Wilhelm's, today continued to retreat while all Germany was at the ebb tide of depression, wondering when and where it would stop.

Almost daily the great drama offers a fresh sensation, each lightning-like blow forcing withdrawal after withdrawal now in the Champagne, now in Artois, now in Flanders, then in Artois and Champagne again, and sometimes in all those districts together.

Mangin's pressure northward of Soissons at last sent the crown prince scurrying back across the Aisne, leaving prisoners, guns and material in the hands of the advancing French and Americans. Cavalry—part American and part French—galloped into German flanks, while French and American rear guards, cutting up straggling columns from positions north of Soissons and the valley of the Aisne, made crossing bloody work for the retreating enemy columns.

Food is lacking almost all along the enemy line, due first to destruction of stores by the Germans themselves, as they withdrew; second, to captures of supplies by allies; and third, to continual harassing fire of the American

(Continued on page three)