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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VALLEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday unsettled with rain and cooler; gentle southerly winds
HELP THE Y.M.C.A.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 278. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS— FIVE CENTS

AMERICANS TAKE 12,000 GERMAN IN DRIVE

IMPORTANT VERDUN RAILWAY IN COMPLETE ALLIED CONTROL SCORES OF VILLAGES RECOVERED

SALIENT WIPED OUT BY YANKS LATEST REPORT

Berlin Claims Evacuation Of Contested Ground Has Been Completed

GERMAN COUNT WAS READY FOR CAPTURE

Secretary Baker Goes To Front With Pershing Night Before Attack Opened

OPERATION COMPLETE
London, Sept. 13.—(7:30 p. m.)—The operation of capturing the St. Mihiel salient is now complete, according to advices from the front this evening. Most of the villages in the pocket were found by the Americans to be in good condition. The American line now runs roughly from Pagny westward to Hannonville (practically across the base of the former salient.)

Pagny is more than three miles north of Norroy, on the Moselle river, where the advance started yesterday morning. Hannonville is directly across the former salient from it. At this point the original pocket was about 20 miles wide.

The captured ground included scores of towns and villages, including St. Mihiel, Vignuelles, Thiancourt, and St. Maurice. The pocket of territory taken from the Germans in 36 hours was approximately fifteen miles deep.

London, Sept. 13.—(7 p. m.)—The Americans have completely flattened out the St. Mihiel salient, according to battle front dispatches here tonight. Twelve thousand prisoners have been taken so far.

London, Sept. 13.—(7:30 p. m.)—The American victory in the St. Mihiel salient has opened up the railway from Verdun to Comier, Nancy and Toul according to information here today.

The railway from Verdun to Comier, Toul and Nancy follows the western bank of the Meuse river and runs thru St. Mihiel. It is a double track road, but has been under fire of German guns and shells, where it approaches St. Mihiel since 1914.

Paris, Sept. 13.—Secretary Baker is at the front where American troops are pounding the Germans. Before the start of the American offensive in the St. Mihiel sector, General Pershing visited Paris, after a night trip from headquarters and held a long conference with Baker. The secretary later left Paris for the front.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 13.—"During the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference of the enemy and we are now standing in new lines which had been prepared."

LONDON PAPERS PAY SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO WORK OF AMERICANS

Blow Struck By Pershing's Army Hits Germans In Vulnerable Spot

By Ed L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Sept. 13.—Battered from the south and west by the Americans in their first great offensive, the St. Mihiel salient is undoubtedly doomed. The only question is whether the Germans can get out their garrison in time to prevent its capture.
This salient was one of the strongest and most vital points on the whole front—the Germans had been fortifying it for years. Today the situation is similar to that which existed in the Soissons-Rheims pocket, except that now the Americans and French are pinching off the salient, working at a double quick pace. It is not believed Pershing's objective is more than the capture of the pocket, which is nearly completed.
With this operation developing so victoriously, however, there is a great likelihood of further American action in the West.

The allied advance on the Metz front is vitally important. It brings Briey (the great mining basin of France) under the fire of long range guns.
London morning papers pay high tribute to the Americans, giving the story of their offensive prominence over Pershing's speech at Manchester.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS THAT WAGE AWARD BE OBEYED

Employe and Employer Alike Must Abide By Decision Of Board.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The government will brook no interference with work in war industries, President Wilson announced today in a notice served on labor and industry. He called upon striking munitions workers at Bridgeport, to return to work immediately under threat of a boycott against future government employment of any kind and loss of right of appeal from draft on industrial grounds, and announced government seizure of the Smith and Wesson company, Springfield, Mass., for refusal to accept federal mediation.

The president's letter, addressed to District Lodge number 55, International Association of Machinists, "and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.," follows:
"Gentlemen:
"I am in receipt of your resolution of September 6 announcing you have begun a strike against your employers in Bridgeport, Conn. You are members of the Bridgeport branch of the International Union of Machinists. As such and with the approval of the officers of your union you signed the offer to submit the questions of the terms of your employment to the national war labor board and to abide by the award, which, in accordance with the rules of procedure, approved by me, might be made.
"The members of the board were not able to reach a unanimous conclusion on all the issues presented, and as provided in its constitution, the questions upon which they did not agree were carried before an arbitrator, the unanimous choice of the members of the board.
"The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 percent of the workers accepted.
"You who constituted less than 10 percent refuse to abide by the award, although you are best paid of the whole body of workers affected, and are therefore, least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living.
"But whatever the merits of the issue, it is closed by the award. Your strike against it is a breach of faith, calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in promoting its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the national war labor board.
"If such disregard for the solemn adjudication of a tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims, be temporized with, agreements become mere scraps of paper. If errors creep into awards, the proper remedy is submission to the award with application for a re-hearing to the tribunal. But to strike against the award is dishonour.
"The Smith and Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., engaged in government work has refused to accept the mediation of the national war labor board and has flaunted its powers of decision, approved by presidential proclamation.
"With my consent, the war department has taken over the plant and business of the company to secure continuity in production and to prevent internal disturbances.
"It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to that end with lawless and faithless employes.
"Therefore, I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse, each of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurred for a period of one year. During that time the United States employment service will decline

(Continued on page three)

WOMEN WILL RAISE WAR FUND FOR THE SALVATION ARMY

Look Out For The Salvation Army Lassies and Ukuleles Next Tuesday Morning

With Mrs. John H. Carson in charge of the campaign, the ladies of the city have assumed the responsibility of the Salvation Army campaign in Salem, when \$800 is to be subscribed next week.
Beginning next Sunday, the pastors of all churches in the city are expected to speak of the work of the Salvation Army in France and call the attention of church goers to the campaign for the week. Monday the work will begin but it will not be until Tuesday Sept. 17 that the ladies will undertake their most active work.
Not only from writers at the front but from the boys themselves comes the word that the Salvation Army and lassies are doing wonders for the boys and not only giving their services but giving the boys close to the trenches the food and warm drinks, even before the regular army mess wagons reach them.
Allan Carson, son of Mrs. John H. Carson, who volunteered early in the war writes his mother that the Salvation Army is to be found at the most dangerous places, serving coffee and doughnuts to the boys. Mrs. A.A. Lee and Mrs. George H. Alden have heard from their sons, each telling the story of the faithful work of the Salvation Army.
Next Tuesday the ladies of Willamette university in charge of Mrs. Geo. H. Alden will have charge of the Salvation Army kettles on the streets. There will also be singing and ukulele girls in charge of Dan F. Langenberg.
The city has been divided into districts by Mrs. Carson in order that all residences and business houses may be carefully canvassed. The chairman of the various districts and their territories for work is as follows:
Mrs. F. S. Stewart—Twelfth to the river and Market to Mill creek.
Mrs. Frank Toothaker—Fair grounds road and Church and Fifth streets to the river and from Market to 2th street.
Mrs. Frank Tyler—12th to city limits and Broadway to the river.
Mrs. Joseph M. Smith—12th to Fifth

IRON REGIONS OF METZ PROSPECTIVE GOAL OF YANKEE

Senate Committee Members Gain This Inference From Chief Of Staff

Washington, Sept. 13.—The iron region around Metz is the objective of the American drive, according to the members of the senate committee on military operations, they gain from their war department conference today.
They said they were shown maps outlining the general progress and direction of the United States thrust, but were not informed of any fresh military developments.
They said Metz appeared about 20 miles from the American line. General March was absent from the session and a subordinate took his place.
Committee members said afterwards their recollection of airplane figures that this country now has thirty-three distinctly American air squadrons operating on the front.
French and American observers made a very careful study of the St. Mihiel salient for a long time before the drive. The inaction of the American forces in that region under orders were so marked that the Germans were entirely discouraged.
It was so planned that the curtain raiser of the American offensive should move precisely and forcefully.
The plans for the Americans were well concealed, even though the allied time to time of an American smash in Lorraine.
Information here indicates that Austrians held the salient. This is further indication of the German unpreparedness for a real offensive.
The front attacked yesterday was completely shattered, hence the 5000 prisoners reported last night constitute a tremendously large haul. The number of Germans killed must have been much greater.
The German has kept his line in a position to avoid artillery in the Metz region.
Americans foresaw today the chance of absolutely locking the St. Mihiel salient, particularly if London reports are true concerning the narrowing of the neck to six miles.
The iron region around Metz is the American objective. This forms the foundation for the erman industrial system and its loss will have a vital effect on the outcome of the war, it is believed. This confirms, incidentally, the general

VICE CHANCELLOR CONTINUES TEUTON PLEAS FOR PEACE

Gravity Of Situation Of Central Empires Seems Now Generally Realized

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.—Speaking at a public gathering in Stuttgart, German Vice Chancellor Von Payer expressed the belief that Belgium can be restored without any restrictions, dispatches here said today.
"Real ground for the depression," he said, referring to recent reports of unrest in Germany, "is our belief that prospects of peace are being increasingly postponed and that the possibility of war through another winter must be faced by all belligerents.
"I believe Belgium can be restored without indemnities and without restrictions."
"Who would deny that the co-operation by the Americans against us means a heavy increasing burden?" asked Von Payer. "But our enemies still are unable to make good their shipping losses. The more Americans that are sent, the greater will be the need for ships to supply them. Our task today is to see that the war continues to be waged in foreign countries.
"We cannot return Poland to Russia," the vice chancellor continued.
"We cannot assist Russia in a re-acquisition of Finland. We cannot allow the Russian Baltic and border states to be again subjected to Russian exactions or to be thrown into the perils of civil war and anarchy. We never will permit anyone to meddle in this matter. We will not submit to the entente for its gracious approval or alteration of the Russian and Rumanian treaties."

THIRTY-THREE AMERICAN AIR SQUADRONS BUSY

Operations In St. Mihiel Salient Another of Foch's Famous Squeeze Plays

(Continued on page two)

SENATE OPPOSES AS USUAL M'ADOO'S PLAN TO FINANCE NATION

Contend Exemption Of Liberty Bonds From Taxation Will Foster Class.

By L. E. Martin
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Sept. 13.—Fostered by fear of creating in the United States a bond holding class, opposition is breaking in the senate to the bill Secretary McAdoo has asked congress to pass, exempting from taxation the interest on Liberty bonds.
While the house is expected to pass the measure quickly and with scarcely any opposition, it may be tied up in the senate so long as to cause buyers of Liberty loan some uncertainty as to whether the interest on the bonds will be taxed or not.
The measure is designed to help bond sales. But opposing senators pointed out today that it would not affect the hundreds of thousands of Americans who buy one or two bonds. It is an inducement to the man of means, to whom the government looks for large bond purchases.
While no senator wants to impede or hurt the liberty loan, some believe the exemption bill is not necessary to insure success of the loan. They declare it just gives the rich an opportunity to stock up on tax free securities, while the workers must pay the tax on the interest on the bonds.
Allied military successes and the general feeling that the war is going well and that by putting forth maximum efforts now America can bring victory, should and will be enough to make the loan a success, these senators assert.
The house took up the bond with expectation of passing it today.
The report of the house ways and means committee in favor of the measure was unanimous and urged the passage of the bill as an aid to the success of the coming liberty loan campaign.
Immediately following the passage of the bond bill, reading of the \$8,000,000 revenue bill for amendments will begin, with probability that the measure will get through the lower body by the middle of next week.
Notwithstanding the administration's request for speed on the tax bill, house leaders have allowed the last two days to be taken up with long partisan political speeches on both sides. Out of a dozen speakers yesterday only three made any mention of the revenue bill. Mayor London, New York socialist, ended the day with an inquiry as to whether members believed the boys in the trenches cared anything for their political recriminations.

BRITISH FIGHTING STEADILY FORWARD TOWARD CAMBRAI

At Some Points Desperate German Counter Attacks Gain Ground.

By Lowell Mellett.
(United Press staff correspondent.)
With the British Armies in France, Sept. 13.—(10:35 a. m.)—Germans in force continue stiff resistance about Gouzeaucourt, throwing back the New Zealanders' advance south of Dead Man's Corner. In this encounter the enemy troops exposed themselves to heavy casualties.
Under a hurricane bombardment by trench mortars and supported by the heaviest machine guns, the Germans attacked a post near Verdun today. The British garrison is reported holding out.
An electric thrill ran the length of the British front at the news that the Americans had attacked on a big scale far at the other end of the long line.
The word was passed from fourth to mouth and by wire from the back areas to the first line trenches. "Good for the Yanks," said many a Tommy and many an officer. Regardless of the fact that there was no information as to the success of the attack, all seemed to assume that the battle was going well.
In the region before Cambrai the Yorkshire troops, New Zealand and others have pushed through four thousand yards of the Hindenburg line. With rain pouring down, thunder attempting to rival the roar of the guns and lightning vying with the flashes of batteries, the British swarmed out from the edge of shattered woods, and despite the treacherous footing on the chalky, muddy slopes, they overran the first trenches of the Hindenburg system, advancing to the long stone wall surrounding Havrineourt chateau and Crot hill.
They found difficult obstacles when they carried the same territory last fall, but knowledge of the ground aided them in this advance. They smothered the German machine guns and went on, stopping only when the village of Havrineourt was completely taken.
Thursday's operations make freshened German resistance in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt of doubtful value and presaged an early withdrawal there and further south.
Driven From Holton Wood.
London, Sept. 13.—The Germans have been driven from Holton wood, before St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig announced today.
"Yesterday the English gained possession of Holton wood, driving the enemy from localities which offered resistance," the statement said.
"Further north our line was advanced east of Jeaneourt, which is in our hands.
"In the evening strong hostile forces, assisted by a squadron of low flying German airplanes, attacked our new positions at Havrineourt. They were repulsed with great loss.
"Opposite Moeuvres (Cambrai front) hostile infantry assembled for a counter attack, was observed and subjected to a heavy and accurate artillery fire. Attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans who reached our lines being killed or taken prisoner.
"Progress was made by our troops during the night west of Auchy-Lez-LaBassee (south of LaBassee in Flanders.)"

Registration Record Far Above Estimates

Washington, Sept. 13.—The provost marshal general's office announced today that the man power registration in the country at large exceeds estimates by 8 1/2 percent. If these figures are borne out, this would make the total registration about 14,000,000.
These figures apply to yesterday's registration.

City Public Library Issues 3950 Books During August

Notwithstanding the many outside attractions and the fine weather during the month of August, the circulation of the city public library was one of the largest in its history. A total of 3950 books were issued for home reading and this includes 1206 for children and 2745 for adults.
Only 48 new books were added to the library during the month, making a total at present of 13,795. The busiest day for August was when 232 books were issued.
Borrower's of four years standing will be asked to re-register as it is customary to revise the borrowers list once every four years. Although during the month 52 names were withdrawn, the registration for the month shows an increase of 43, making the total number of readers cards 7,559.
At the meeting of the board of directors Miss Flora M. Case librarian reported that she attended the Pacific Northwest Library association in Seattle and that she spent a few hours at American Lake. Addresses were made at this meeting by prominent educators from the east representing the war library campaign to be put on next November.

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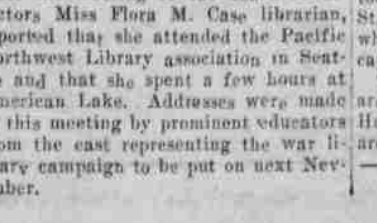
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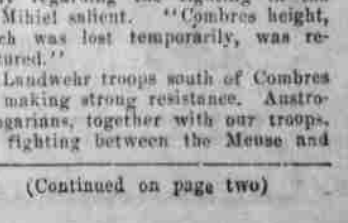
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