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# The Daily Capital Journal

**TODAY'S WEATHER**  
Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday fair; gentle southerly winds.  
**HAVE YOU GOT THAT BOND?**  


FORTY-FIRST YEAR-- NO. 221. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## FIGHTING TODAY IS IN THE AIR GERMANS CONCENTRATING PLANES OVER FRENCH-AMERICAN FRONT

### BOCHES MOBILIZE 5,000 WOMEN FOR AUXILIARY SERVICE—YANKS ARE MILE AND HALF FROM BORDER

**Americans Advance Between Mad And Moselle Rivers.—**  
**Many German Planes Brought Down.—British Advance Front Still Nearer St. Quentin.—Bulgarian Troops Arrive To Strengthen Hindenburg's Tottering Defense.—Americans Capture All Artillery Of One German Division.**

**By Fred S. Ferguson**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
With The Americans On The Metz Front, Sept. 17.—Gradual progress of the American line at the right and left extremities continues as the Germans fall back toward the Metz defenses.  
Aerial activity is somewhat reduced as the result of unfavorable weather.  
It is established that the Germans already have disbanded 108 infantry battalions, equivalent to twelve divisions, to make up the losses resulting from the year's fighting.  
Five thousand women are being mobilized for certain auxiliary service. Boys of 15 also are being used.  
The principal advance is being made between the Mad and Moselle rivers. The Germans are busily digging in along the Hindenburg line, while our positions are being steadily strengthened.  
Fighting near the Hindenburg line has largely been transferred from the ground to the air.  
With the boche hurrying air reinforcements here, the concentration between the Meuse and the Moselle of air fighters of all types is resulting in constant air duels. Anti-aircraft guns are also continually barking along the whole front.  
Numerous boche planes have been brought down. The American and French pursuit machines are keeping the enemy confined practically behind his own lines. Whenever the Germans cross the front they are speedily chased back.

**Local Fighting Only**  
Paris, Sept. 17.—Local fighting and artillery duels were reported by the French war office today.  
"North of the Aisne there was mutual artillery fighting," the communique said. "West of Matons de Champagne our surprise attack resulted in some prisoners."  
"Between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Mont Sanson, also north of Rheims, we repulsed several surprise attacks."  
**Near German Frontier**  
Paris, Sept. 17.—American troops have reached Vandieres, within a mile and a half of the German frontier, La Liberte announced today.  
Vandieres is in the Moselle valley, three miles north of Pont-a-Mousson.  
**British Make Gains**  
London, Sept. 17.—Further progress toward St. Quentin was reported by Field Marshal Haig today.  
The British also improved their positions in Flanders and north of Lens.  
"Our troops made progress yesterday in the direction of Le Verguin, northwest of St. Quentin," the statement said.  
"We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Hullock (between Labasse and Lens) and northeast of Neuve Chapelle (north of Labassee)."  
**Taking Rest Today**  
Washington, Sept. 17.—Aside from local combats in which we took prisoners and further increase of artillery and aviation activity, there is nothing to report from the St. Mihiel sector, General Pershing cabled the war department today.  
**Took All Its Artillery**  
London, Sept. 17.—German prisoners report that the Americans captured all the artillery of the German Twenty First Division, according to a dispatch from the American front today.  
**Bulgarians to Help**  
Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—According to the Echo Belge, Bulgarian regiments

### KAISER BREAKS DOWN London, Sept. 17.—The Kaiser has suffered a nervous breakdown and is very despondent, according to strongly persistent reports.

### CITY EDITOR CHAPIN OF NEW YORK WORLD MURDERS HIS WIFE

**Claims All Memory Of Crime Obliterated Until He Read Story In Newspaper**  
New York, Sept. 17.—Admitting that he killed his wife, but declaring that he had no recollection of the deed, according to the police, Charles E. Chapin, city editor of the New York Evening World, walked into the West 95th street station here early today and gave himself up. He declared that all memory of his crime had passed from him until he purchased a morning paper and read that the police were searching for him.  
It was hardly dawn today when he appeared at the police station.  
"I killed my wife yesterday morning in the Cumberland hotel," he said, the police declare.  
The full story of the crime and of the subsequent wanderings of the man who has been declared to have one of the keenest brains in the newspaper business did not come out, but Chapin said he had tried to take his own life. Bits of the tragedy were pieced from statements made as Chapin talked with a station patrolman after the captain and detectives had finished questioning him. He held his head down while he was being "booked" at the station until he was asked his business. Then his head snapped up and he answered proudly:  
"Editor."  
He declared he didn't want to see anyone, particularly he drew the line against newspapermen.  
Then he went to the captain's office where he sat with his head in his hands at times; at other times pacing  
(Continued on page two)

## HOW ST. MIHIEL SALIENT WAS WIPED OFF THE MAP BY AMERICAN TROOPS

**Night Attack Caught The Boches Asleep.—Inhabitants Crazed With Delight**

**By Fred S. Ferguson**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the Americans on the Metz front, Sept. 17.—"Get to Vigneulles by daylight."  
This order, from the major general of an already famous American division to one of his brigadiers, forms the basis for one of the most dramatic and thrilling stories of American participation in the war. It is the story of the step toward wiping out the St. Mihiel salient.  
Acting under the order, the men, led by an infantry colonel and a signal corps colonel, personally representing the general, marched and fought thru Bois-de-La-Montagne all night long in pitchy darkness and an intermittent pouring of rain.  
The two colonels, Captain Oberlan and a chauffeur reached Vigneulles at 2:30 Friday morning. They surprised the Germans so completely that a quartet alone captured a number of prisoners. Entering a house, they found an entire machine gun crew sleeping. They awoke the boches and informed them they were prisoners.  
Then followed a remarkable march to victory. The little cue le cleric of the village of Rupt-en-Woevre celebrated by ringing the church bells for the first time in four years.  
**Church Bells Ring**  
When the Germans seized the village shortly after the beginning of the war they carried off three hostages, whom they later murdered. Since then the village had lived in sorrow. But on Friday, with tears streaming down his face, the cue asked the American major general if he might ring the bell. Permission was granted. He pulled the bell rope until he was nearly exhausted.  
I spent Sunday with the division which made what will be famous as the "march to Vigneulles." Then yesterday I went over the roads, through massed and tangled wire and over deep trenches, where they had advanced.  
The greatest expanse of front on which the Americans attacked was the southeastern side of the salient. This is the story of the advance on the west side told for the first time.  
On the night prior to the attack the Americans spent hours in the rain cutting masses of wire, through which

## PEOPLE OF ST. MIHIEL REJOICE OVER DELIVERY

**Keep Prisoners Four Years With Many Brutal Restrictions Imposed**

**By Frank J. Taylor**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
St. Mihiel, France, Sept. 17.—The strains of the Marseillaise again reigned in the streets of St. Mihiel—louder today than ever before.  
Children who had been kept prisoners indoors for four years by brutal German orders, ran up and down the streets shouting and waving tri-colors wildly enjoying their first freedom in the sunshine since September 1914.  
More than thirty little ones were piled by a captain into a staff car and toured the city, singing the Marseillaise at the top of their lungs. Everyone of the youngsters had been too young to talk when the Germans captured St. Mihiel and had been forbidden for four years to sing, yet they knew the words of every verse and were ready for the day of deliverance.  
St. Mihiel is not greatly damaged although a number of buildings were battered by German grenades, which were thrown without any pretext.  
The streets are now decked with flags and full of people, thrilled by their sudden liberty.  
I saw one lot strutting near her former home, which is now a mass of broken stones.  
An American passed. The youngster asked her mother, "What's that man?"  
The woman replied: "An American soldier." The little girl, shouting "vive l'Americain," ran and clung to the doughboy, embracing him.  
Mayor Jean Malard, representing 2,500 survivors in St. Mihiel, told me that the Germans had vandalized everything in the town, and had forbidden the inhabitants to leave their houses, except by special permit.  
Malard's secretary showed me a lease on life, which the Germans issued like a passport. When they left the Germans took away all men between 16 and 45, locking others in the church. They told these they would shoot any one who came out before

## AUSTRIA IS TOLD AMERICA STANDS PAT ON HER TERMS

**These Austria Knows And Its Up To Her To Accept Or Reject Them.**

**HER PREVIOUS TRICKERY DISCREDITS HER OFFER**

**Will Send 4,000,000 More Men To France To Enforce Our Demands**

**By Carl D. Grant**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, Sept. 17.—Germany's latest peace offensive has been smothered. That was how official Washington today generally regarded President Wilson's summary refusal to join an Austria's "get together" peace council.  
The speed and brevity of the answer are regarded here as calculated to delay the Teuton maneuvering considerably. It is assumed that Germany, or her tool, Austria, will make further insincere peace efforts later.  
President Wilson's reply saying flatly that our terms are well known and hence that no conference can be held is the shortest document this government has issued in diplomatic correspondence. It was made public only a half-hour after the official Austrian proffer had been presented to Secretary of State Lansing. This is a record for both brevity and speed.  
The purpose behind the course was to set an example for all the other allies to still any pacifist comment in this country is nowise "bluffing" about its determination to go through until its terms are acceptable. It meant, in plain language, that if Austria wanted to accept terms, notably those of last January, she had a chance any time, but that she could not get a secret council and she could not place the burden of responsibility for continued war upon the allies.  
The effect within Germany and Austria is likely to be the reverse of what the Teutons hoped. They apparently planned to use a rejection to bolster up their armies' waning morale on the plea that this war is a war of self defense, with the opponent bent on the destruction of Germany.  
Wilson, however, robbed the central powers of this plea, for he said that he had spoken candidly in the past—and that his terms then are his terms now. These terms would restore Belgium, rob Germany of her stolen gains in Russia, right the wrong done in Alsace-Lorraine, give small nations the right of self-determination, avoid punitive indemnities or annexations, establish a world peace league and free the universe of detrimental influences that could hereafter disrupt world peace.  
America proposes to fight on. And having abandoned all hope of a negotiated peace, she will throw 4,000,000 men into the struggle next year to gain a military victory from which she and her allies can dictate the Wilson terms.

### PRESIDENT SPIKES GUNS

**By Carl D. Grant**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
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### LODGE INDORSES PLAN

**By L. G. Martin**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson's "prompt and curt refusal of Austria-Hungarian peace bait" will go far towards making the German people understand "that American people mean to have complete victory," declared Senator Lodge, senate republican leader, and ranking republican member of the senate foreign relations committee, today in a speech on Austria's note to the allies, suggesting "unbinding discussions."  
"The president's reply to this stupid note will meet, as I am sure, with universal approval," said Lodge. "His prompt and curt refusal of the Austria-Hungarian offer was not only right, but

## TEUTON PEOPLES GROW DEPESERATE AS HOPE VANISHES

**German Leaders Openly Hint At Danger To The Dynasty Itself.**

**DREAMS OF CONQUEST HAVE HARSH AWAKENING**

**War Lords Realize Desperate Remedies Must Be Used, But What?**

**By William Philip Simms**  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Paris, Sept. 17.—Many deep thinkers see in Austria's peace move one of the cleverest bunco games the central empires have yet conspired together to spring on the allies. They believe the whole thing amounts to little more than a concerted move by Emperors Wilhelm and Charles to save their thrones by throwing the blame for continuation of the war on the allies and leading the dispirited Teutonic troops to believe they must keep on the fight, however sick of the war, in order to "defend their homes from invasion by jealous and covetous enemies."  
They hope the allies will see the trap before they plant their foot in it, as they have done more than once before. Germany and Austria are heartily sick of the war. Their leaders realize that if they are to get past the winter without dire trouble something desperate must be done immediately. General von Ludendorff, in a secret order, declares the troops already are talking of a revolution after the war, and means of accumulating ammunition for such use.  
German statesmen openly hint at danger to the dynasty itself. The public is already murmuring because it was deceived by promises of world domination, if it would only back up the military party for a "final offensive," which, when loosed in March, resulted ultimately in the biggest disaster yet visited on Germany.  
Evidence points toward all Germany and Austria rising to their feet and crying to the kaiser: "Look what your dreams of conquest brought to us!"  
The interior situation in Germany and Austria is extremely critical. A peace move is most imperative. Not that it will bring peace. They hope the allies will indulge in fire-brandish talk of wiping the central empires off the face of the map before talking peace—this to be plastered across wide, with the notice:  
"You see we want peace, but the allies scorn our offers; nothing remains for us but to fight, unless you want the allies to trample you under foot."

### WANTED: CLOTHING

Washington, Sept. 17.—Wanted: Five thousand tons of clothing for destitute people in occupied Belgium and France.  
At the call of Herbert Hoover, the American Red Cross next Monday will start combing the United States for these garments.  
Only substantial garments are needed—no ballroom gowns and slippers—for the 10,000,000 people who will wear them hard and long.

but wise, for it will, I believe, put an end to loose and feeble talk about these Austria-Hungarian offers—a kind of talk which is not only debilitating and confusing, but distinctly helpful to Germany."

### ABE MARTIN

Who remembers when we used to put a cabbage leaf in our hats in hot weather? The question you hear most these days is, "Where kin that girl's mother be?"

