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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
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FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 235. SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMANS EVACUATE ARMENTIERES AND LENS

GERMAN WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES TWO STRONGHOLDS ABANDONED WITH THE LINE BETWEEN THEM

BRITISH SMASH ON ELEVEN MILE FRONT TAKING 2,000 PRISONERS TURK TROOPS TO LEAVE PERSIA

Retirement Was Carried Out Tuesday Night Without Fighting Is German Statement.—British Report Makes No Mention Of It.—British Will Reoccupy Oil City Of Baku When Turks Withdraw.—French Drive Endangers Entire St. Goban Slopes.

Berlin, Via London, Oct. 3.—Evacuation of the line between Armentieres and Lens was admitted by the German war office today. The retirement was carried out without fighting, the statement said.

Allied attacks north of Staden and north and west of Roulers were repulsed.

The withdrawal, the war office said, left Armentieres and Lens in the hands of the allies.

"Yesterday evening the enemy followed over the Fleur Baix-LaBasse-Hulluch line.

"In the Cambrai region the day was quieter."

Despite official announcement by Field Marshal Haig of a German withdrawal yesterday on the Armentieres-Lens line, no reference was made by the British commander to German evacuation of those towns.

Northwest of Rheims the allies occupied a line through Chauvarden and Cormeicy and immediately before the Aisne canal.

In the Champagne, counter thrusts reduced the extent of local penetration by the enemy at points south of Orfeuil On the remainder of the front enemy attacks broke down.

BRITISH SMASH AGAIN

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the British Armies in France Oct. 3.—British troops smashing into the German lines on an eleven mile front north of St. Quentin today, wrested the villages of LeCateau, Gouy, Ramcourt and Sequehart back from the Germans. They took 2,000 additional prisoners.

These villages were lost to the enemy in the series of counter attacks he launched when the British threatened to break through the Beaurvoir-Fonsomme defense line.

It was at Ramcourt that Field Marshal Haig announced yesterday a breach had been made in the Beaurvoir-Fonsomme line. In a later communique he reported the Germans had taken Sequehart, which is about a mile and a half south of Ramcourt.

WITHDRAW NEAR VERDUN

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the Americans West of Verdun Oct. 3.—The Germans, it was further indicated today, are withdrawing from their advanced positions to the Kriemhilde-Stalling line. Their retreat is protected by a strongly placed machine gun position in the difficult terrain between their advanced line and their new defenses.

Artillery fighting increased considerably early this morning.

The weather continues cold and the roads are drying rapidly, improving fighting conditions.

Turks to Quit Persia
Washington, Oct. 3.—Turkish forces in Persia have been ordered to withdraw on account of the Palestine disaster, according to Teheran reports reaching the state department this afternoon.

OREGON'S BATTERY A DOES SPLENDID WORK IN SIX-DAY BATTLE

Clarence M. Decker Says They Sent Them Over Too Fast For The Boches

Portland, Oct. 3.—Oregon troops in a six day battle, manhandled the Hun and aided in regaining a mile and a half of territory.

This information was contained in a soldier's letter received today. The letter for the first time definitely identified an Oregon combatant unit in action.

Battery A, the crack Oregon unit sent them over to our German friends a darn sight faster than they could catch them," according to the letter from Clarence M. Decker, a member of the battery.

"We were stationed just behind the second line trenches in a sector where there is 'some war,'" Decker wrote.

"Over the hill Fritz was located. He was using shrapnel on our infantry. A boche plume over our heads emptied its machine guns on our battery. With our guns set we let 'em go."

"That night our doughboys went over the top and chased the dirty devils a mile and a half. I was in the gun pits six days. Am now resting half a mile back."

Charges Allies With Imperialist Ideas

Washington, Oct. 3.—The present military situation on the west front is frankly discussed by the Frankfurter Zeitung of September 29.

The editorial given out by the state department follows.

"What a change has taken place in the few weeks that have intervened since the time when it seemed that our armies had reached their goal of shattering the enemy's armies and forcing peace."

"There is unparalleled tragedy in the present situation. A new crisis has now set in. It is the first strategic crisis for years that turns against us. We are on the defensive. The old doctrine that attack is the best means of defense no longer applies in the new epoch in which we are living. The moral revolution which is transpiring in Prussia and Germany respects neither doctrines or theories of war. The defense of our country means the defense of that mentality which alone can enable our people to remain strong and united until the last hour."

This idea will unite our warriors and the whole German people in unending resistance until the enemy awakens from the imperialistic intoxication which the unexpected victory at the greatest danger has caused him."

British Captured 123,618 Prisoners

The British official war report of yesterday gives the following information:

"During the month of September the British forces captured 66,200 prisoners, including 1,600 officers and also 700 guns of all calibers, and some thousands of machine guns. During the months of August and September the total captures by the British amounted to 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers and about 1,400 guns."

AMERICANS KEEP GOING

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press staff correspondent)
With the Americans West of Verdun

(Continued on page six)

GERMANS ARE FIGHTING WITH FURY OF DESPAIR TO HOLD THEIR LINES

Resistance Is Useless As Foch Drives Wedge After Wedge Thru Lines.

By Webb Miller
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Oct. 3.—While to the man in the street the onward drive of Marshal Foch's ten armies appears to have slackened somewhat in the last few hours, the facts are that the battle has reached a point where a gain of a few hundred yards is worth more than a gain of miles was 72 hours ago.

And yard by yard, the allied armies are clawing their way ahead over these precious bits of soil, the loss of which is throwing consternation into the hearts of the Germans.

Straws in the wind, pointing to further retirement at several points, are multiplying every hour. Many military experts see as imminent the necessity for a general enemy retirement.

There is significant activity miles back of the line in the north, where the Germans are throwing temporary bridges across rivers and canals and mining permanent roads and bridges.

But all along the line the Germans are fighting with the fury of despair in an attempt to stave off the penetration of Foch's wedges into the most vital spots of the enemy defenses.

General Von Ludendorff is worrying most over the steady advance of King Albert and General Plummer in Belgium. The network of Belgian railways is swarming with troop trains, rushing up every division the high command can scrape from the depleted depots, in an effort to halt the Belgians and British on the Flanders front.

In the region of Cambrai and St. Quentin the allied armies are about to gather the fruits of their advances. The fall of these cities will largely have an important re-percussion farther north.

Foch's masterly strategy is no better illustrated than by the events in the Rheims regions, where the French armies, in the space of four days, have lifted the menace to Rheims which the Germans heretofore had been able to maintain for as many years.

In the Champagnes and Argonne, both General Gouraud and General Pershing have made advances, which, while not great in distance, are important from a strategic standpoint. Gouraud now dominates the narrow Grandpre valley, and Pershing is methodically wiping out new strips of the Argonne front.

STARS and STRIPES at BERLIN

State Press Firm In Support of Win-the-War Program

Oregon's record in the Liberty Loan drives would have been impossible without the splendid co-operation of the newspapers of the state. This statement was made recently by one of the state loan executives. It is a tribute to the press of Oregon that it deserves.

The Red Cross drives, the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army campaigns and the Knights of Columbus drives have all depended, in the last analysis, upon the wholehearted and voluntary support of the press of Oregon. This support has been freely given from the start, without any thought or expectation of payment for the hundreds and hundreds of columns of advertising and publicity donated.

"When honors are apportioned for the winning of the war," said a big man of the nation recently, "the rows papers of the country will receive deserved recognition."

Perhaps the general public does not know that Congress has made no provision for the paid use of advertising in the loan drives. Nor have newspapers of the country asked for remuneration. Loyal they have responded in generous fashion and freely given their news columns and editorial columns to the propagation of a great cause.

True, it has been expensive business to carry out the government's wishes in advertising bond sales, and other war activities. Like the soldier in the trenches, the Oregon editor has heeded the command of his country, and "carried on" in a manner that has turned the eyes of the nation upon his state. "Oregon first" has become a national slogan.

Nor have the country editors finished their work. There are other drives coming, there are endless duties ahead, and until the great day when the Stars and Stripes shall float in Berlin, the press of Oregon will be on the job for Uncle Sam, without a whimper.

Operating a newspaper plant is an expensive procedure in these days of high wages and expensive stock and mechanism. With the additional expenses of handling government publicity, the margin of profits is cut clear to the bone. Paper has doubled in price, ink has trebled, printers wages have soared to the clouds, and yet the country editor is serving the people of his community at the same old price.

Now comes Editor Jackson of the Portland Journal with an initiative bill to readjust the legal rate schedule. This rate has been equitably fixed by the state legislature so that the country publisher can charge no more than five cents per line. Jackson, who has tried for years to dictate to the press of Oregon, without results, now would bound the country editor out of business at the most crucial hour in the history of the country—a time when, if ever, the country editor needed to fulfill a most important mission.

A reduction in rates cannot be met by any newspaper at this time and should not be asked. The present rate is the average charge the country over and no attempt has been made to increase it in spite of the fact that every where cost changes are going skyward. The present rate was fixed by the legislature; it is fair to the people of the state, and fair to the country editor who is giving his best efforts to help the government at this time. Jackson's motive, under the circumstances, is grossly selfish. His nefarious plan will throttle the press of the state at a crucial time when the press cannot carry further burdens. Let the voters emphatically register "NO" to the measure bearing the C. S. Jackson trademark.

The press of Oregon should be allowed to live. This is all it asks.

Funeral Marked By Utmost Simplicity
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 2.—Utmost simplicity marked the funeral here today of Archbishop John Ireland. The coffin was cloth covered and marked only with pious funeral colors—purple and white. The body was interred in a plain brick-lined vault.

HIS MAKING CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS CAUSES LOSS OF PAY

Private Davis Accuses Officer Of Taking Bribe, And Faces Trial Himself.

Portland, Or. Oct. 3.—Private Vivian Stanley Davis, who made charges of graft against officers in the spruce division, was today found guilty on charges preferred by his superior officers.

Davis will forfeit two-thirds of his pay for a three month period. The military court decreed he should serve three months in the guard house at hard labor, but Colonel Ray C. Hill, post commander, suspended this part of the sentence.

Davis, who gave his address as Lewiston, Idaho, was engaged in a secret investigation of spruce production operations in the Oregon district. He charged that a certain army officer of the division received a bribe of \$25,000 for his part in "putting over" an alleged irregular spruce sale. The charges involved the Warren Spruce company which holds extensive government contracts in Oregon.

The private declared he had made a report to Major Hitecheck and that the report had been shelved before it reached Colonel Disque. Davis also charged that Captain Benjamin Hart, who is an appointee of Major Hitecheck "cannot be trusted."

The court-martial assumed unusual importance. Davis was convicted of speaking disrespectfully of his superior officer and divulging his identity while making a secret investigation.

A witness for the defense testified he had been party to a proposed deal whereby he was to split a \$50,000 commission in the sale of the Blodgett spruce tract. He admitted the sale was never completed.

Davis charged the difference between the cost price for a spruce tract and the price paid by the government was over \$300,000.

The intelligence department refused to say whether Davis' charges would be investigated further.

Davis, who is now sick and confined to the barracks hospital, said he was formerly a newspaper man. His mother he said, was employed in the Singer store at Lewiston.

JURY PAID HIS FINE

South San Francisco, Oct. 3.—After finding J. T. Page guilty of disturbing the peace, a jury here paid his fine of \$25. Page was convicted of hitting a bartender, who refused to kiss the American flag after making disparaging remarks about it.

BEELGIUM AND FRANCE WILL BE CLEAR OF HUNS BEFORE WINTER BEGINS

This Is Prediction Of Military Authorities—Abandoning Naval Base.

By Carl D. Grost
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 3.—Winter will find Belgium and northern France out of the grasp of the Teuton.

Military authorities made this prediction today as the first of the great German break—the retreat eastward from the LaBasse canal region—became an actuality.

Hammered by untiring legions, including vast reserves, the German retirement is likely to be extensive, probably as far west as Antwerp. Already the enemy is shifting his U-boat bases out of Belgium and is preparing to save what he can in the country ruthlessly trampled in 1914.

The objective of the allied-American forces since the Marne turning point battle has been the wrecking of the German army. Today there is a chance that an attainment of that object will come far sooner than has been anticipated. In any case, the retreat in prospect contains many elements of extreme danger to the boche. He has been fighting hard to escape a ruinous retreat and it is not at all cer-

tain that he will be able to extricate himself without a disaster to his forces.

Army men are plainly jubilant over the present situation and the outlook.

Due to America
The surest signs of the times is held to be the state department advice showing preparations for relaxing the grip on Belgium.

The boche is gathering up his material and shifting his naval base staffs. He is also moving his U-boat bases eastward.

Authorities warned that the Hun may have the temerity to label this movement voluntary and use it as a cover. But the plain truth of the situation is that he is being forced out of Belgium and France by the series of battles raging from the sea to Verdun. Everywhere the British, French and Americans are lacking at the claws which have held tenaciously to key points in France and Belgium. Now the weight of the allied pressure, due to big American reinforcements is such that the boche cannot cling much longer.

Both American and foreign officials here are unanimous however, in warning against over confidence at this time. (Continued on page three)

NEW FEDERATION WOULD WIPE OUT AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Representatives Of Oppressed Peoples Of Mid-Europe Hold Meeting.

PLAN TO UNITE ALL IN ONE BIG FEDERATION

Would Form Barrier Over Which German Aggression could not break

By Raymond Clapper
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 3.—Representatives of oppressed nationalities met here today to form a mid-European federation, to include subject peoples now living under the shadow of Teutonic domination.

Those represented include: Czechs-Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Jugos-Slavs, Lithuanians, Finns, Rumanians and Italian irredentists—sixty five million people now largely without self government and political freedom.

Resolutions demanding the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire and formation of a mid-European federation were to be adopted.

The representatives intend to offer the entire morale and resources of their countries in Europe to the cause of the allies.

An Impassable Barrier
Erection of a barrier across the heart of Europe to serve as a wall against German aggression is the immediate aim of the mid-European federation. It will seek to organize a political military and economic wall along the eastern frontier of Germany.

Forces in America and in Europe are to be co-ordinated to this end, it is declared.

The purpose of the federation was outlined at the opening of the conference by Professor H. A. Miller, delegate by the American government to undertake its organization.

"Never before in history have the national leaders of the eight nationalities here represented been gathered together in the unanimous purpose of working out a constructive political program for 65,000,000 people living in territory extending from the Arctic ocean to the Black and Adriatic seas," Professor Miller said.

Necessary to Peace
"It is the birth of the federation of (Continued on page two)



SSpeavin' o' dry towns, it's our opinion that the most fellers miss th' free lunch more'n they do their beer. Learn labor an' t' wait—for a raise.