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## KAISERISM AND AUTOCRACY MUST GO

### So Asserts President's Reply--Allies Only Can Dictate Terms of Armistice More Than Unconditional Surrender or German Revolution Loom As Alternatives

#### APPEAL FOR LOAN MADE BY WILSON

Relaxation Now, Says President, Would Mean Defeat When Victory Is in Sight—Years of War Alternative

#### HALF OF GREAT SUM YET TO BE SIGNED

Minneapolis District Claims Distinction of Being First Over Top

#### SALEM STILL SLOW.

There are five days remaining in which Salem must raise its liberty loan quota, \$42,400 of which still was to be subscribed last night. At the rate people have been giving their support during the past week the city is due to fall short and probably be the only one in Oregon with this to its name.

Though several committees worked hard yesterday all that was turned over as a result was \$2,200.

"Now is the time to put the loan over in good style and show Germany that we are backing the government to the finish," said W. M. Hamilton, city colonel for the drive yesterday. "When we are so near the end of hostilities we don't want to fail to demonstrate that we are backing the government to the limit."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—After writing his reply to the German peace offer, President Wilson tonight, in a formal statement to the American people, renewed his urgent request for support of the fourth liberty loan.

"Relaxation now, hesitation now, would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight; would mean years of war instead of peace upon our own terms," said the president.

The treasury department announced that with but five days left in the fourth loan, half of the \$6,000,000,000 total remains to be subscribed. That means that country must invest nearly \$1,000,000,000 a day until Saturday midnight, when the drive ends.

Subscriptions officially reported to the treasury department now total only \$2,798,419,950, but officials were confident that reports yet to be made on today's subscriptions would carry this total above the three billion dollar mark.

The Minneapolis district claims the distinction of being the first to subscribe its quota, \$210,000,000, with every state over-subscribed, but its

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#### SENATORS UNIT IN PRAISE OF PRESIDENT'S NOTE AND EVEN MR. LODGE DECLARES IT GOOD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Senators were so well pleased with President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace proffer that they broke all precedents and applauded vigorously after the text of it had been read by Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee. Later senate leaders, both Democrats and Republicans, in formal statements praised the reply as the forerunner of unconditional surrender by the central powers.

Reading of the note, which was transmitted to the senate through the press gallery, came as the climax to a day of debate during which senators demanded that there be no peace negotiations until Germany had surrendered unconditionally.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader who has vigorously criticized the president's course in directing a note of inquiry to Germany after receipt of the peace offer, was among the first senators to issue a public statement commending the president's reply.

"I am very glad and genuinely pleased," said Senator Lodge, "that the president takes the ground which he does. Of course, everything he says about the conduct of the German government, the German army and the German navy is absolutely true. Such conduct is quite sufficient in itself to put an end to any talk about an armistice.

"The president's last clause in which he in substance declines to carry on any discussions with the German government is eminently satisfactory and will, I am sure, bring a great sense of relief to the American people who, I am certain, desire an unconditional surrender won by the armies in the field."

#### OLSEN SOLID IN HIS SEAT

So Holds Attorney General Emoluments of Office Not Increased

Holding that the emoluments of the office of supreme court justice have not been increased since 1903, Attorney General Brown in an opinion yesterday says that no constitutional obstacle stands in the way of Conrad P. Olson's holding a place on the supreme bench to which he was appointed by Governor Withycombe to succeed the late Justice F. A. Moore.

The decision hinges on the word "emoluments." The attorney general quotes section 30, article IV of the state constitution, which was cited by Portland opponents of Justice Olson, and which provides that no senator shall be appointed to an office the emoluments of which have been increased during his term of office as senator, and also quotes chapter 37, laws of 1917, which consolidates the salaries of supreme court justices. He shows that by a law passed in 1903 justices received \$2500 annually in addition to salary otherwise provided by law, or emoluments of \$4500 a year. Pointing out that the constitutional prohibition is that a senator shall not be appointed to an office the emoluments of which have been increased during his term as senator, the attorney general shows that the emoluments of the office of justice have been the same since 1903, both prior to 1917 and subsequent to that year.

EDITORS RECEIVED LONDON, Oct. 14.—King George yesterday received a party of 25 American editors.

#### ERIC GEDDES URGES LARGE U. S. NAVY

British Government Asks American Nation to Hasten Construction of Destroyers and Anti-Submarines

#### STRONG NAVAL EFFORT IS PARAMOUNT NEED

First Lord of British Admiralty Asserts Germany Is Not Yet Beaten

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—An appeal from the British government to America to expedite the construction of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances was made here tonight by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, after he had asserted that the U-boat menace today is greater than it ever was.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrim society, Sir Eric said that within the past few days Vice-Admiral Sir Ludovic Duff of the British navy had discussed the naval situation in all its bearings with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson and that "complete unity of view" had been reached.

"It is with Mr. Daniel's full concurrence that I now make this statement, that there is no greater service that can be rendered by the citizens of the United States today than to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft appliances of every description," Sir Eric said.

"No country within my knowledge responds like America to an appeal, and there is no greater need today than the need for the utmost naval effort against the great offensive of the submarine which is now materializing and which the allied navies will defeat as they have defeated every other effort of the enemy. But that defeat can be assured only if this need is recognized and the wants of the two navies supplied, as I am sure the United States and Great Britain intend they shall be."

Discussing Germany's submarine menace, Sir Eric said:

"Indeed it is greater today than it ever was. That is to say, the effort is greater than it ever was. I think now we are approaching a point where submarine warfare is again the weakest point of the alliance."

In opening his speech, Sir Eric said that while he must resist the temptation to allude to the present political situation, there were two things which he was convinced were not changed.

"One is our absolute loyalty to those nations who are associated with us," he said, "and the other is our determination to continue the war and not be diverted from our purpose until we have secured the only peace which could justify all this terrible suffering and destruction which had and is being brought about by the iniquity of our common enemy."

"On one thing I am clear. We must not relax the muscles of our fighting arm nor our war effort in any anticipation of an early peace. To do so would be the surest way to render any discussions which may take place prolonged and less satisfactory."

Sir Eric reviewed naval losses, declaring his country's losses in fighting ships of all classes have been ap-

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#### Big Power Factory Is Destroyed by Explosions

TRENTON, Ont., Oct. 14.—A unit of the T.N.T. and gun cotton works of the British Explosives, Limited, here was virtually destroyed tonight by a series of 12 explosions, followed by fire. At midnight the fire was reported under control.

Early reports placed the number of deaths at nearly 100, but so far only one body has been recovered and it is not believed the casualties were high.

The force of the explosion shattered every window in town and put telegraph wires out of commission.

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#### NOTE OF AMERICAN LEADER IS ANSWER FOR WHOLE OF ENTENTE AS WELL AS THIS GOVERNMENT

#### WHAT ARMISTICE WOULD MEAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—This is what an armistice would entail:

First—A stop to the atrocities on land and sea and the systematic destruction and devastation in the wake of the retreating German armies.

Second—The disarmament of all the German forces and the deposit of their arms and munitions at points to be chosen by the allied military commanders.

Third—The occupation by allied forces of certain German cities or strongholds of strategic importance. Probably also the occupation of all the submarine bases, a turning over of the German fleet.

In short, it would entail a taking from Germany of everything with which she might break her word to an armistice.

From that point the United States and the allies might proceed to dispose of all that remained of kaiserism if the German people have not done it before, as President Wilson in his note plainly invites them to do.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with defeats at diplomacy.

NO PEACE WITH KAISERISM; AUTOCRACY MUST GO; NO ARMISTICE CAN EVEN BE THOUGHT OF WHILE GERMANY CONTINUES HER ATROCITIES ON LAND AND SEA; one cannot be considered unless it fully is dictated by the allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provide safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper; this, in a few words, is the president's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than an unconditional surrender, allied diplomats and American officials believe IT MAY CAUSE A REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

Beyond question it speaks for the entente as well as the United States.

The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of the following formal statement by Secretary Tammly:

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO SEND OVER 250,000 MEN WITH THEIR SUPPLIES EVERY MONTH AND THERE WILL BE NO RELAXATION OF ANY KIND."

Quite outside of the formal phrases of a diplomatic document was President Wilson's word to the world that he had NO THOUGHT OF STOPPING THE FIGHTING AT THIS STAGE. The senate chamber rang with applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the president's chief critic in his course until today, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the president's decision. Opinion at the capitol and throughout official Washington was unanimous in approval.

The official text which will convey the president's decision to the German government, and, more important, to the German people, was delivered today by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the state department at 6 o'clock this evening.

One outstanding point which does not appear in the president's note—a point on which the world has been asking questions—can be answered tonight. When the president declared that wrong done to France when Germany took Alsace-Lorraine should be righted, he meant that Alsace-Lorraine should be returned to France.

FRIGHTER LAUNCHED SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The Westavenal, an 8800-ton greighter, was launched here today for the United States shipping board.

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#### FLAME TOLL IS NEARING 1000 MARK

Men and Women Near Moose Lake, Penniless and Ragged, Are Mournfully Seeking for Their Dead

#### TRUCKS ARE LOADED WITH CHARRED BODIES

Fifty Square Miles Stripped of Timber, Stock and Human Habitation

MOOSE LAKE, Minn., Oct. 14.—Men and women of Moose Lake district of Minnesota, driven by fire from their homes, penniless, many of them wearing relief furnished by charitable workers, tonight took up the search for their dead.

Barred by the military authorities from leaving the city, they wandered between long lines of bodies in the improvised morgues here, searching for loved ones who have not been heard from since the forest fires laid waste this section of Minnesota and a portion of Northern Wisconsin four days ago.

Motor trucks arriving at frequent intervals brought in more and more bodies and the sad vigil of the watchers continued throughout the night.

During the past 24 hours, the bodies of 300 victims have been found in the charred No Man's Land which before the fire formed the smoldering shores of Moose Lake and Kettle river. The majority of the bodies, some of which were taken to Duluth, were so badly charred that identification will be difficult. Searchers have been on duty for 10 hours but there has been as yet no slackening of the pace of shortening of intervals at which the bodies are brought in. Adjutant General Rhinow tonight estimated that the number of dead in the Moose and Kettle river regions alone might reach 500. These with the other dead from adjoining regions, will, it is believed, swell the list of dead to near the 1000 mark.

Impossible to search the permanent institutions at Duluth, are caring for thousands of more or less injured refugees, many of whom are in a critical condition. The force of rescue workers will be doubled tomorrow, General Rhinow said. Up to this time only the main roads have been explored. It has been impossible to search the great areas of farm land laid waste and the search is expected to discover hundreds of victims in the ruins of homes. Many also are believed to have been drowned in lakes in which they took refuge from the terrific heat. Many refugees here, in a serious condition from exposure, said they stood for hours in cold water while the flames raged above them.

Rural residents, refugees say, were given but a moment's warning before the fiery hurricane swept upon them. A pall of smoke had hung over the country-side for hours and a majority believed the holocaust to be merely the "fall fires" which are annual occurrences. When the danger became apparent they rushed into cellars or huddled together wherever a slight depression in the ground seemed to promise protection. Whole families have been found suffocated and their bodies burned. In a majority of cases, physicians say, death was caused by suffocation and was mercifully preceded by unconsciousness.

Officials are unable to make an accurate estimate of the material damage from the fire. It was said, however, that in this district alone, 50 square miles has been stripped clean of timber, crops, livestock and human habitation. No further danger is anticipated although the conflagration continues in isolated areas. Fires south and southwest of Cass lake, driven by a high wind, were said to be gaining tonight with the city directly in the path of the flames, but it was believed efforts of the firefighters would prevent the fire from attaining serious proportions.

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THE WEATHER Tuesday cloudy and occasionally threatening; cooler east portion. Gentle northerly winds.

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#### TEXT OF WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The text of President Wilson's reply follows:

"In reply to the communication of the German government, which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisors of the government of the United States and the al-

lied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States, States and the allies in the field.

"The president feels that he can safely assume that this will be also the judgement and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines

are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety. An their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but also their inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the govern-

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