

# The Oregon Statesman

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SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 203

SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

THE WEATHER

Thursday rain; moderate southerly winds with fresh to strong southwesterly gales along the coast.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## PRESIDENT MAY SIT AT PEACE TABLE

### Nation's Executive Is Said to Have Open Mind on Subject of Attending the Vital Conference.

## SOIF'S PROPOSAL TO PROBABLY BE REJECTED

### His Plea as to Food Already Taken Care of by the Allied Powers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson was said today to have given no indication as to how he regards the suggestion from high sources in Europe that he attend the great conference which is to re-establish the peace of a war-torn world.

Most of the president's advisers, however, are understood to consider that acceptance of the invitations would involve needless risk and would serve no purpose that could not be accomplished through the delegates who will be appointed to represent the American government and who will be in constant communication with Washington.

Should the president decide to attend the conference—and some of those usually well informed say he has an open mind in the subject—this fact would not mean, in the belief here, that Secretary Lansing would not be a member of the American delegation. It was said that upon Mr. Lansing would fall much of the weight of the heavy tasks connected with American participation in the conference, not only by virtue of the high rank, but also because of his wide experience in other international conferences and arbitrations.

The proposal of Dr. Soif, German foreign secretary, for a preliminary peace conference, has not reached Washington as yet. It is understood there is little probability of its acceptance. Such a conference is regarded here as unnecessary and as likely to complicate uselessly the work of the general conference.

Ostensibly Dr. Soif's proposal is based upon the urgent need of Germany for food and other supplies, but it is pointed out that these conditions will be dealt with by the United States and the allies in advance of the peace conference under the general pledges contained in the armistice and given by the supreme council at Versailles.

Further assurance on this subject is given by the German government by Secretary Lansing, who in a note handed today to the Swiss minister in reply to one from Frederick Ebert, the German chancellor, said the president is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter with the allied governments upon assurances that public order will be maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of the food is guaranteed.

In some quarters here it is suspected that Dr. Soif's real purpose is to have the preliminary conference dispose of political matters, such as the future of the German colonies and trade relations between the central powers and the nations with which they had been at war, in the hope of being able thus to speedily re-establish the German foreign trade.

All the old treaties of amity and commerce under which international trade have been conducted between the warring nations have been destroyed by the war and a whole new fabric of trade treaties must be provided.

The peace conference may signify its ideas as to how this shall be framed, but it will remain for the individual nations to give these ideas concrete form in special treaties.

The supreme war council in Versailles did more than consider the subject of armistice and it is learned now that for a long time preceding the final collapse of the central powers, much study and attention was given to the subject of final peace in all of its ramifications. Therefore, when the peace conference meets it will find before it a fairly well digested program for the conduct of its business, calculated to keep the sessions well within bounds not only in the matter of expenditure of time, but also in the range of subjects to be discussed.

Owing to the number of questions to be considered and the amount of original investigation required to arrange final settlements of many of them, it is expected that soon after convening the peace conference will divide the delegates into a number of sub-committees to deal with different branches of the work and it is regarded here as certain that it will provide for the appointment of permanent commissions to sit after final adjustment of the conference

## Yank Casualties Not To Exceed 100,000, Belief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease, accidents and the missing who will never be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany.

It was said today it will probably be several weeks before the record of casualties can be completed. It is regarded as almost certain that many of the casualties in the recent heavy fighting by the first and second American armies have not been reported. Lists also must be compiled of unreported American casualties in British and French hospitals, especially among the United States forces brigaded with allied units. Deaths from wounds also probably will be reported for some time while lists of slightly wounded being sent by couriers may be delayed.

The lists for several days have consisted of approximately 1100 names daily. Secretary Baker has indicated that a considerable number of reported casualties remain to be given out but these will be released as rapidly as newspapers can handle them.

An unofficial tabulation of casualty lists, including those of November 12, shows a grand total of 71,390 men.

Estimates based on previous records fix the total casualties in France at less than 5000.

## Revolution in Berlin Is Still in Chaotic Stage

(By The Associated Press)  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—Berlin advises dated Sunday are that in its outward aspects the revolution as observed in Berlin is still in a chaotic stage. The reichstag, which is the soldiers' and workmen's headquarters, had been converted into an armed camp. Hastily organized and equipped squads of red guards were bivouacked in the richly carpeted lounging corridors.

Travel-stained soldiers and sailors slept close to stacked rifles or sat in luxurious arm chairs munching chunks of army bread. Every inch of the floor space of the big gilded dome building was devoted to some phase of the revolutionary organization committee. The room is one in which formerly reactionary campaigns were planned were similarly employed.

There have been no clashing between civilians and red guards. The armed conflicts have been confined to the revolutionary army and officers in concealment, assisted, it is said, by cadets and boy scouts. The new government strained every nerve to organize public utilities and in this matter no complications were anticipated.

Incoming trains Sunday continued to disembark detachments of soldiers, sailors and bourgeoisie. Parliamentary leaders were still absent.

## Order Arises Out of Anarchy in Germany

BERNE, Nov. 13.—(Havas)—The Wolff bureau dispatches from Berlin declare that order appears to rule everywhere in Germany and that acts of anarchy have ceased. The majorities and minorities have divided authority between them, but the minorities have been relegated to second place, it appears. The majorities are charged with preparing the organization of a German republic.

Expulsion from Berne of a Bolshevik diplomatic mission here today, in the presence of an inquisitive crowd. Automobiles containing members of the mission were escorted on the way by infantry detachments in motor trucks.

## Abolition of Eight-Hour Day Is Now Advocated

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Abolition of the national eight-hour day and a lowering of war time scales are essential if American mines and factories are to continue to compete in the world of trade, according to William H. Barr of Buffalo, president of the National Founders' Association, who addressed the annual convention of organization here today. Other speakers urged that the national war labor board be abolished and employers and employees be permitted to work out their own destinies.

## German Submarines Afraid To Return to Hun Waters

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Five German submarines arrived at Lankrona, Southern Sweden, Wednesday, and requested the naval authorities to intern them, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The submarine commanders said they did not dare return to Germany.

## EFFORT MAY AWAKEN CITY TO BIG NEED

### War Work Captains Called to Meeting at Home of Chairman Bishop and Further Plans Are Developed.

## LACK OF INTEREST IS TOLD BY LIVESLEY

### Total Subscribed only \$14,167; Elvin Inspires With Facts From France

R. C. Bishop, chairman of the United war work campaign for Salem, having noticed the article in yesterday morning's paper regarding the lack of interest in the drive called the directors of the campaign to his home yesterday with a view of instilling in them enthusiasm and considering the development of plans which will insure the success of the campaign. Chairman Bishop who is confined in his home with a mild attack of influenza has been unable to give his personal attention to the work which otherwise would have been possible.

At his request a meeting of the campaign committee was called at the Commercial club by Vice-Chairman T. A. Livesley who laid before the committee the conditions which confronted it. He told of the general lack of interest manifested by the people generally, indicated particularly in the great number of small subscriptions which were being reported at headquarters. Judging from the size of subscriptions in former drives at least 5000 subscriptions will be needed to raise Salem's quota at this time while as a matter of fact a little less than 2000 have been turned in up to and including yesterday's reports, with a total of but \$14,167.33 to date.

The committee immediately agreed that the best method to approach the matter was to call together all the captains for a meeting at the Commercial club which was held at 7:30 where the conditions were laid before them.

A statement made by Director Gingrich as to the purpose of the meeting and each captain called upon in turn to report for his team on three things: How many of his team were at work soliciting; what portion of the territory assigned was covered; what if any help was needed to finish the territory assigned.

After each captain reported it was the consensus of opinion of those present that each captain should start out this morning with a new determination to put Salem over the top in securing funds for the greatest work for which the people of this country have ever been asked to contribute.

Jedus Elvin recently returned from France was present and inspired the men with thrilling tales of the work of the seven institutions which are asking for the funds and enthused them by telling them that future history would record it as a great honor to have been privileged to raise money for purposes of this kind.

A partial list of the first day's subscriptions follows:

Abbe, Mae, F	\$ 5.00
Abbott, J. B.	2.50
Abbee, Nellie	5.00
Aldrich, J. M.	5.00
Aldrich, Mrs. H. N.	10.00
Arnold, J. J.	1.00
Amslar, W.	100.00
Baker, F. A.	5.00
Bellings, Mrs. Ivan	2.00
Briggs, Mrs. H. L.	1.00
Brashear, C. W.	3.00
Brunk, Prudence	1.00
Burger, Wm. H.	1.00
Bishop, Robert	5.10
Bishop, Charles Kay	5.18
Brunker, Lena	5.00
Baker, Edwin L.	5.00
Bell Ella, E.	7.50
Bell Nell M.	5.00
Bolin, J. W.	5.00
Boyer, G. O.	3.00
Brant, Mrs. Charles	1.00
Brown, Vinnie L.	3.00
Bruder, Myrtle	1.50
Brundridge, G. L.	1.00
Cook, B. K.	2.00
Cheshire, Mrs.	1.00
Clark, Mrs. Ray	2.50
Condit, A. R.	5.00
Condit, A. E.	1.00
Caschere, Vera	1.00
Chenoweth, J. B.	5.00
Corrodi, Fred	2.50
DeMarco, Rose	10.00
Downey, Mrs.	.50
Doer, H. V.	2.50
Drager, D. H.	5.00
Denton, W. A.	20.00
Eatndille, J.	.50
Edminster, James	.50
Eoff, Mrs. Grace	2.00
Eaton, Mrs. C. C.	4.00
Evans, Mrs. Frances	2.00

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## FOUR POUNDS OF SUGAR A PERSON WITH DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Increases in the best sugar producing states and in the cane producing territory of Louisiana of the household sugar allotments from three pounds to four pounds monthly per capita was ordered today by the food administration effective December 1. At the same time public eating places in these sections will be permitted to increase their consumption from three pounds to four pounds for every ninety meals served.

For the remainder of the country, it was stated, the allotments of three pounds monthly per capita for households and three pounds per 90 meals for public eating places will be continued for the present, at least. The increase for sugar producing states was granted, the food administration announced, because of lack of cargo space for overseas shipment and insufficient storage facilities in this country.

## SOLDIERS ARE BEST READERS OF LITERATURE

### Miss Marvin Tells of Tremendous Importance of United War Fund Drive

## PROFESSIONS STUDIED

### Men Who Never Had Opportunities Fitting Themselves for Future

"How is the united war work drive progressing in Oregon?" was about the first question asked by Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, upon her return yesterday from the Mexican border where she has been engaged in army library service for several months. Miss Marvin is interested particularly in the library end of the big drive and declares that the cessation of hostilities in no wise decreases the need for camp libraries. This is strikingly true of the Mexican border camps and military hospitals, she says, for it is her opinion that thousands of soldiers will be kept on border patrol for a long time.

"Drive this fact home to the people," urged Miss Marvin, "that the need for army libraries is tremendous. I never in my life have seen such intelligent use of books as I saw among the soldiers on the Mexican border. In the camps there are men of many classes, but officers and privates alike are the most active users of books and of libraries that I ever saw."

A large percentage of the men in the ranks are taking advantage of army life to prepare themselves for professions when they again enter civilian life and the leading vocations for which they are studying. Miss Marvin says, are bookkeeping, advertising, journalism, and farming. Others show preferences for law and pedagogy. One mentioned particularly was an interior decorator and demanded all the available literature on that subject, while a cartoonist delved among the library books for the lives of cartoonists.

"Many of the men are fitting themselves for officers' commissions," continued Miss Marvin, "and to these we furnished more arithmetics, algebras, books on calculus and other mathematical books than anything else. All were sorry they did not get more mathematics while they were in school. You have no idea of the wide range of literature demanded and which the money obtained in this drive will buy. Technical books are in great demand among the men who are in that line of army work and by the engineers. Classes in English have been formed where simple readers are used to teach foreigners the language. There are classes in spelling and history and civics classes in which the texts are printed in simple language. Many of the men actually never had a chance to read books until they entered the army."

Miss Marvin says that all books of technical or professional nature must be purchased. Only those dealing with travel, biography and fiction are gift books. She speaks highly of the co-operation shown by the military officers.

Miss Marvin had headquarters at El Paso, Tex. Her territory extended from Yuma, Ariz., to Big Bend, Texas.

## Crown Prince Again Bobs Up, According to Report

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—The former German crown prince is with his troops at the front, according to a dispatch from the semi-official Wolff bureau of Berlin, received here.

## LLOYD GEORGE IN FAVOR OF PEACE LEAGUE

### Declares That Centralized Power of the Nations Now More Necessary Than Ever Before in History.

## SENSE OF REVENGE TO BE BLOTTED OUT

### Reconstruction Policy for the World Is Also Outlined by British Premier

LONDON, Nov. 13.—(British Wireless Service)—"One of the principle issues of the forthcoming election will be the nature of the peace settlement. It will mean the settlement of the world."

Premier Lloyd George made this announcement in an address to his Liberal supporters on November 11. "What are the principles on which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked. "Are we to lapse back to the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments? Or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the prince of peace? It is the duty of liberalism to use its influence to insure that it shall be a reign of peace."

"What are the conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement which contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example."

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to hector and bully the government in an endeavor to make them part of the lousy some base, sordid, spurious ideas of vengeance and of avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces ahead."

"The mandate of the government at the forth coming election will mean that the British delegation to the peace congress will be in favor of a just peace."

The premier said a league of nations was more necessary now than ever. He pointed out that the conditions which prevailed in the Balkans before the war were now affecting virtually two thirds of Europe.

"A larger number of small nations have been reborn in Europe," he continued, "and these will require a league of nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. In my judgment a league of nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace."

"We shall go the peace conference to guarantee that a league of nations is a reality. I am one of those who believe that without peace we cannot have progress. A league of nations guarantees peace and guarantees also an all around reduction of armaments and that a reduction of armaments is a guarantee that you can get rid of conscription here."

"Of course, we must have in this country an efficient army to police the empire, but I am looking forward to a condition of things, with the existence of a league of nations, under which conscription will not be necessary in any country."

RECONSTRUCTION POLICY OF PREMIER ANNOUNCED  
LONDON, Nov. 13.—(Via Montreal)—At a meeting of 200 coalition Liberal peers and commoners today, Premier Lloyd George outlined his reconstructive policy, saying that victory must be utilized as an impetus to reforms. A great rehousing program was necessary, he said, the hours of labor must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced and production increased through land reform.

The prime minister foreshadowed a large development in transport and said there was value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit, if wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, cooperation and sacrifice. He said he feared neither revolution nor Bolshevism, but he did fear reaction and dissension. Mere party considerations were unseemly, he said, adding he wanted a united government representing all parties.

In regard to free trade Mr. Lloyd George said he did not propose to go as far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's points, he contended, prevented any idea of an economic war.

Irish home rule was essential, he declared, but there must be no coercion of Northeast Ulster.

The premier concluded by stating the watchword of the government

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## Wild Bill, Late Kaiser, Takes His New Life Easily

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—(By The Associated Press)—The Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant publishes the following account of the former German kaiser's entry into Holland:

At about 6 o'clock Sunday morning nine automobiles carrying armed officers drew up at the Dutch frontier near Eysden. A Dutch sentry refused to let them pass. He told the party it would have to wait until the customs office opened at 7 o'clock.

A member of the group, stepping forward, announced he was the German kaiser. This had no effect and the Dutch sentry replied the kaiser could not pass until orders to that effect from his commanding officer. And so the party waited. The former kaiser talking to some peasant onlookers. At 7 o'clock the party went through the formalities of internment.

While strolling about the Eysden station platform, according to another correspondent, the ex-kaiser talked volubly about his country estates, farms and horses. He told how he taught the people to save by presenting every child born on his estates with a savings bank book bearing a balance of 10 marks. He jestingly remarked to a Dutch captain that a captain's was "the worst job" he knew. He still spoke of the German army as "my soldiers."

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says William Hohenzollern, former German emperor, took a walk this morning, accompanied by officers. Later he went motoring, followed by a car containing Dutch officials.

The correspondent says the ex-emperor appears to have resigned himself to his new life.

Two enormous motor lorries arrived today with the Hohenzollern baggage.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, husband of Bertha Krupp, and head of the great Krupp steel works fled to Holland with the former German kaiser, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

A London dispatch November 10 said Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach and his wife had been arrested by the revolutionists who were in control of Essen where the Krupp works are located.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former minister to The Netherlands, said tonight that Holland always has been a country in which international law has been honored and respected, and that "we can feel sure in regard to the latest fugitive who has taken refuge with her borders that Holland will do what is in accordance with law."

"The very existence of Holland," said Dr. Van Dyke, "as a small independent and intensely democratic country, depends upon the sanction of international law."

"The kaiser's case must be settled in accordance with justice and while he is waiting for this settlement, in my opinion, there could be no better place for him to be kept in safety than Holland."

## Duke of Saxe-Weimar Quits to Prevent War

BASEL, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says Grand Duke William Ernst of Saxe-Weimar, has abdicated to prevent civil war.

This dispatch adds that republic have been proclaimed in Wurtemberg and Hesse.

The new government in Baden has been constituted under the presidency of the Socialist, Herr Jels.

The former Grand Duke William Ernst is 42 years old. Saxe-Weimar is in central Germany in Thuringia. Among the important towns in the grand duchy are Weimar, the capital, and Jena, the famous university town.

## All Former Rulers May Be Tried for Scarlet Sins

PARIS, Nov. 13.—(Havas)—Several members today proposed in the chamber of deputies a resolution requesting the government to enter into an agreement with the other allied governments for the trial of all former rulers who were responsible for the great European war. Under the resolution the extradition of the rulers would be requested, no matter in what country they have taken refuge.

Wonder Scenes Enacted; Grand Fleet Celebrates

LONDON, Nov. 13, via Montreal.—A marvelous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the grand fleet celebrated the armistice. On a 30-mile line, warships of every description were simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of searchlights played fantastically. Fireworks and star shells were sent up.

So far the kaiser has not claimed that his wife started the war.

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## REORGANIZE ARMY, PLAN UNDER WAY

### Formulation of New Organization for War Department Is Also Linked Up With Proposals for Army.

## ONLY 100,000 ARE OBLIGED TO SERVE

### Large Numbers Will Be Needed to Preserve Peace in Europe for Time

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Plans for reorganization of the war department and the army are in formulation by the general staff and soon will be before Secretary Baker. Orders for the actual breaking up of the army cannot be promulgated until these plans are completed as the demobilization program is dependent upon the adoption of a reorganization policy.

The secretary has indicated now legislation will be necessary to carry out the reorganization and is expected to lay a definite program before congress at the earliest possible moment.

Existing law authorizes the maintenance of a regular army of approximately 375,000 men. While it is not possible to forecast the number of American troops that must be employed in Europe after the peace treaties have been signed, military men believe the authorized regular establishment cannot provide an adequate force for all purposes at home and abroad.

Of the 3,700,000 men under arms, probably not more than 100,000 are under obligation to serve beyond the restoration of peace. There were 7000 officers and about 120,000 men in the regular army when war was declared. Expiration of enlistments probably has served to reduce this considerably and all war time enlistments are for the war period only.

Thousands of officers in service are on temporary commissions in the regular establishment. These commissions were issued for a definite period of years and the men might be held, although the general attitude of the department would not indicate any intention of holding such officers against their will when the war emergency has passed.

The number of men necessary to be maintained in Europe probably will be worked out by General Pershing's staff and after similar calculations for the United States and its possessions are being made here it is expected that the size of the army for which it will be necessary to provide soon will be reached.

The general staff's recommendations as to the way the army is to be formed are expected to embody the principle of universal military training. A bill prepared by the staff just before the war outlined the general scheme which is likely again to be advocated, modified in the light of war experience and the results of the operation of the selective draft system.

At this time it was planned to continue the garrisons for the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama on a voluntary basis by selecting men who elected army life after they had passed through their periods of training. Outside of these overseas forces, however, the staff proposed to remodel the standing army into a strictly training force, composed of officers and non-commissioned officers who should be developed into experts in getting raw material into shape and through which thousands year after year should pass the classes called to the colors for a training.

Both the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of this training force, it is planned, should be recruited from men who displayed ability during their training. There is reason to expect that some similar project again will be brought forward, although neither President Wilson nor Secretary Baker is committed to universal training as a national policy. In his last annual report, Mr. Baker said it was not a question which should be decided while the country was at war.

Demobilization of the existing officers' corps, both line and staff, forms a separate element of the present problems of the war department. It is certain that efforts will be made to pick men who have shown themselves qualified in such relationship with the government that their services can be re-secured quickly at need. Pending completion of plans, resignations are being discouraged.

Plans for returning officers to their civilian status are expected to provide for an army reserve officers' corps similar to that used in building up the present army. Similarly it is regarded as probable that steps toward the organization of an ample enlisted reserve will be taken. The form of the reserve, however, whether by voluntary obligation or by order, will depend upon the military policy to be adopted.

Give Quick—United War Work

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