

The Oregon Statesman

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.

SOLF'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, is 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 his high rank, but also because of his wide experience in other international conferences and arbitrations.

The proposal of Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary, for a preliminary peace conference, has not reached Washington in official form tonight, but it is understood there is little probability of its acceptance. Such a conference is regarded here as unnecessary and as likely to complicate seriously the work of the general conference.

Ostensibly Dr. Solf'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 plazas contained in the armistice and given by the supreme war 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 to 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 assurance 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. Solf'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.

Estimated 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 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, has 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 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 6000 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 \$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 Ginchrich 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 fund for the greatest work for which the people of this country have ever been asked to finish.

James 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
Alberts, J. M.	5.00
Aldrich, Mrs. H. N.	10.00
Arnold, J. I.	1.00
Ansler, W.	100.00
Baker, F. A.	5.00
Bellinger, Mrs. Ivan	2.00
Briggs, Mrs. H. L.	1.00
Brasher, C. W.	2.00
Brunk, Prudence	1.00
Burke, Wm. H.	1.00
Bishop, Robert	5.10
Bishop, Charles Kay	5.00
Brunger, Lena	5.00
Baker, Edwin L.	7.50
Bell Ella, E.	5.00
Bell Nell M.	2.50
Bolin, J. W.	2.00
Boyce, G. O.	2.00
Brant, Mrs. Charles	1.00
Brown, Vinnie L.	1.00
Bruder, Myrtle	1.00
Burdridge, G. L.	1.00
Cook, B. K.	1.00
Cheshire, Mrs.	2.00
Clark, Mrs. Ray	1.00
Condit, A. L.	2.50
Cooper, D. E.	5.00
Cosebere, Vera	1.00
Chenowith, J. B.	5.00
Corrodi, Fred	5.00
DeMarco, Rose	10.00
Downey, Mrs.	.50
Doe, H. V.	2.50
Drager, D. H.	5.00
Denton, W. A.	20.00
Edatnille, J.	.50
Edminster, James	.50
Eoff, Mrs. Grace	2.00
Eaton, Mrs. C. C.	4.00
Evans, Mrs. Frances	2.00

EFFORT MAY AWAKEN CITY TO BIG NEED

War Work Captains Called to
Meeting at Home of Chair-
man 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 6000 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 \$14,167.33 to date.

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Cheshire, Mrs.	2.00
Clark, Mrs. Ray	1.00
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Edminster, James	.50
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Eaton, Mrs. C. C.	4.00
Evans, Mrs. Frances	2.00

FOUR POUNDS OF SUGAR A PERSON WITH DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(Associated Press) The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche 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 came 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

the kaiser's entry into Holland.

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 remarked that a captain's was "the worst job" he knew. He still spoke of the German army as "my soldiers."

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 same base, sordid, squalid ideas strict principles of right and to satiate 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 judgement a league of nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace."

"We shall go to 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 sacrifices. 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 said, but there must be no coercion of Northeast Ulster.

The premier concluded by stating the watchword of the government

CROWN PRINCE AGAIN BOBS
UP, ACCORDING TO REPORT