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## KAISER MUST QUIT BEFORE AMERICA RELEASES HER GRIP

### Autocracy's Fear of World Opinion Seen in Back-down to Argentine

### KAISER'S HOLD ON EMPIRE IS RAPIDLY WEAKENING

### Germans Must Have Government With Which World Can Make Peace

(By Carl D. Grost)  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson sees the throne of Hohenzollern beginning to crumble.

Evidence of weakening of the kaiser's hold on the empire, increasing boldness among the leaders of the democratic faction, and, above all, signs of imperial anxiety at the growing moral forces opposing him, reveal the kaiser in a weaker condition today than at any time during the war.

The president believes that if the German people can only learn the truth, the end of the great struggle will be at hand. That is why he emphasized in his reply to Pope Benedict that only the kaiser stands between the German people and freedom from the grip of war.

No Postbellum Boycott.

That is why he emphatically declared he sympathized with no allied plan to formulate an economic league with the post-bellum boycott of Germany in view. Officials here regard the Paris conference at which such a plan was laid, but in which America did not participate, as one of the allied blunders serving to consolidate the German people behind the kaiser. The president repudiated this conference, in effect, and did so after consulting the allies, leaving the impression here that they now appreciate their mistake and are no longer determined to put it into effect.

The president did not discuss peace terms specifically because he is interested primarily in ridding the Teuton people and the world of the kaiser. Also, however this country's peace views, while "in line" with those of the allies, are not identical. Discussion of them now, the president believes, would only work to the confusion and disadvantage of all.

Kaiser Must Step Down.

America's grip will not be relaxed until the kaiser falls. But officials here already see the effect of autocracy's fear of world opinion in Germany's backdown to Argentina on the question of submarine warfare. Germany agreed not to sink any Argentine ships. She yielded on principles which brought the United States into the war.

One cry of protest was heard out of the chorus of official approval here today at the president's reply. Those interested in the formation of a Jugoslav state said his position in opposition to any dismemberment of empires means that Austrian states desiring independence cannot get it.

In the senate there was spirited approval of the answer.

"This response," said Senator Brady Idaho, "will take its place beside Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. It points the way to the world's farewell to autocracy."

"It means the end of Hohenzollernism," said Senator Salisbury.

Out of the embassies came vociferous appreciation.

British officials say "it is now up to the German people to say what they

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## Pete Recanted, Reformed and Started On Long Hike

Somewhere in The Northwest, Aug. 29.—Pete Shad, Seattle I. W. W. intends never to return to Hood River, Oregon.

He just don't like the people who live there.

Incidentally, the people don't like him.

Pete was taken from the city jail last night where he had been placed for I. W. W. activities, by 35 grim faced lantes. He was taken to the river bank and under a giant cottonwood tree, laid before a firing squad.

He implored the forgiveness of a Father and announced he would be an Industrialist.

He than was taken across the river on his way. When he passed here today he said he was going far from Hood River as possible.

## ITALY RENEWS HER GREAT OFFENSIVE

### Halted Drive While Bringing Up Big Guns—Russian Soldiers Still Deserting

London, Aug. 29.—Even Italy's great offensive paused momentarily today, making the "breathing space" in the series of simultaneous French, British and Italian drives complete.

The Italian forces have advanced so rapidly that heavy artillery has been unable to keep pace with the infantry. The Bainsizza plateau now is virtually the center of the Italian fighting. Austrian forces were reported to be preparing for a stand here, with heavy reinforcements at hand to repel further advance of Cadorna's troops.

In this contingency the Italian war command must move up its artillery over the rocky heights of the Monte Santo chain to prepare for further blasting out of the enemy.

Fighting still is continuing on a heavy scale south of Bainsizza, as the Italian troops drive on toward Trieste.

On the British front there was fighting at half a dozen spots but apparently no concerted resumption of Haig's offensive. Paris dispatches indicated the same was true on the French front, an artillery duel being the main fighting activity reported.

Of the German drive on Riga no fresh word has been received.

Haig's Report From British Front

London, Aug. 29.—Southeast of Langemarck we cleared a strong point

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## FEAR OF COUNTER REVOLUTION HAS SOBERING EFFECT

### Russian Conference Bringing Quarreling Factions Nearer Together

### PROFESSIONS OF FEALTY MADE BY ALL ELEMENTS

### Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff Will Adjust Differences

By William G. Shepherd  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
Moscow, Aug. 29.—The spectre of a counter revolution was invoked today to persuade widely split elements to reconcile their differences in Russia's national conference.

The speaker was M. Orekhoff, chief spokesman for the railroad employees. He took the workers' and soldiers' delegates sternly to task for the feelings that every step proposed by the cadets was a reactionary step. He declared, however, that if a counter revolution did come, he and his fellow railroad employees would "see that it failed" by tying up every means of communication in the country.

"There is no doubt a counter revolution is growing," he declared. "If the revolution leaders do not take action, we railroad men, by strikes, will see that the movement fails."

Orekhoff's speech was a severe arraignment of the workers' and soldiers' delegates. He expressed the fear that a shadow hung over the whole conference because the workers and soldiers saw in every opposition to their plans "the shadow of returning reaction." He blamed them for "tossing upon" the statement of former Foreign Minister Minkoff (a cadet leader) that the duma needs democratic-socialist government.

Charges Mistrust

He held the workers and soldiers saw the same fear of reaction in every reference to prosecution of the war. He called attention to the fact that their delegates sat in slyphix like silence amid the pro-war applause of the remainder of the vast concourse. He charged them with "mistrusting every duma and military speaker."

Save for Orekhoff's speech, this session

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## Clothes Hunting Season Until Further Notice

Indefinite extension of the closed hunting season was announced yesterday by Governor Withycombe in a proclamation which continued the closed period from August 21 to September 1 until opened by his order.

Increasing loss from forest fires is given as the reason for this action.

The governor's proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, because of the extremely dry season which has been for some time past and is now existing throughout the state of Oregon, loss by forest fires is daily becoming greater and more threatening in Oregon; and

"Whereas, it is necessary that every precaution be taken to curtail further destruction of property from this source; and

"Whereas, it is provided by section 2 of chapter 74 of the general laws of the state of Oregon, upon satisfactory evidence being produced that by reason of extreme drought the use of firearms or fire by hunters is liable to cause forest fires, may by proclamation suspend or close open seasons for the shooting of wild birds and animals for such time as he may designate;

"Now, therefore, in view of the foregoing premises and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I, James Withycombe, governor of the state of Oregon, do hereby close the hunting season in the state of Oregon, and I do further proclaim and declare that such hunting season shall from this day remain closed and suspended over the entire state of Oregon until ordered opened by proclamation from this office.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state of Oregon to be hereunto affixed this 28th day of August, A. D. 1917."

## AMERICAN DOGS WILL BE TAKEN TO FRANCE

### 1,000 of Them To Be Secured by Voluntary Enlistment, No Slackers

By George Martin  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
Washington, Aug. 29.—If you can't go to war, send Fido.

Secretary of War Baker, Surgeon General Gorgas and the war college today agreed that Fido, Spot and all their kin in American dogdom should do their bit.

They endorsed the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Brady, Idaho, providing that the army get one thousand patriotic American dogs for war service in France.

Most of them are to be recruited by voluntary enlistment. Your dog will be welcomed.

After training at selective service cantonments in this country the dogs would be used as camp guards, trench sentries, scouts and aids to Red Cross workers in recovering wounded on the battle fields.

Thousands of Alaskan dogs already are at the French and Italian fronts. England's and Germany's dogs are doing their bit.

European armies have 12,000 dogs in service," said Senator Brady today. "Their ability to perform certain services is marvelous. They can pick out a wounded man in the blackest night on a battle field. They quickly distinguish between friends and foes and also are valuable couriers. Their obedience is unquestioned, their loyalty is absolute and their value fully proved."

Secretary of War Baker has written me a letter endorsing my bill and saying the Military Dog club of New York has offered one hundred dogs. I believe we'd get all the dogs needed as gifts, buying a few special breeds for specific services."

Secretary Baker's letter stated that the war college and Surgeon General Gorgas were strongly in favor of using the dogs.

Under Brady's plan, military trainers would be provided with the rank of captain in the army. Secretary Baker would appoint an officer to select the dogs offered.

In the army appropriation bill of 1916 money was asked to buy war dogs but the request was stricken out by the house.

## Trifling Changes in Chicago Grain Prices

Chicago, Aug. 29.—President Wilson's reply to the pope's peace proffer failed to affect the grain market noticeably today. Corn was 1-8 to 3-4 higher on reports of frost in the north-west, while oats were unchanged to 1-2 higher through renewed buying.

December corn opened 1-8 higher at \$1.08 1-8, continuing at that figure. May opened 1-8 down, but later recovered 7-8 to \$1.06 1-8. Argentine corn declined 20 cents a bushel in the last three days, owing to liquidation by German speculators, who feared a break between their country and Argentine, Broomhall reported.

September oats opened at 53 1-4, up 1-8, later gaining 3-8. December was unchanged at the opening, subsequently gaining 1-8 to 53 3-4. May opened 1-8 higher, later losing the same fraction to yesterday's closing price, 57 1-8.

## STRIKES MAY TIIE UP SHIPBUILDING IN ALL COAST YARDS

### 10,000 Shipbuilders In Seattle and 3,000 in Portland Vote to Strike

### BOTH SIDES HOPE FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION

### 1,200 Shasta County Copper Miners Out—Mill Strike About Ended

Portland, Or. Aug. 29.—Strikes which would tie up completely the steel ship building industry of the Pacific coast are threatened in Pacific ports today.

Hope of peaceful settlement of the difficulties, however, is expressed by both union leaders and employers. G. Y. Harry, federal mediator, said today that Washington authorities are at work on the situation and an early settlement is likely. The men want wage increases.

Officials of the Seattle metal trades council announced today that unions affiliated with the council have voted for a strike by a substantial majority. The actual walkout, however, will be delayed until the international unions with which the various locals are affiliated and the American Federation of Labor acts. Ten thousand men working in shipyards will quit work if the strike is actually called.

In Portland the situation is probably not so serious. The men here last voted to leave the strike situation in the hands of the executive committee of the metal trades council. Three thousand unionists attended the mass meeting last night at which the vote was taken. About four thousand shipbuilders are members of the metal trades unions here.

To Vote September 13.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Local unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council today sent to international headquarters at Kansas City for strike ballots and the men will vote on a strike at a meeting of their locals September 13. Two days later the old wage scale agreement with their employers, the Union Iron Works and other big

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## German Slackers Driven From Cave

Upland, Cal., Aug. 28.—Long haired, roughly clad, barefoot and their faces effectually masked by heavy growths of beard, two alleged draft dodgers were driven out of their cave man existence in the mountains back of here today and held as draft slackers. Both men are of German extraction and claim exemption on account of conscientious scruples. They preferred the hardships of mountain life to selective service, they said. They were Hermann Schneider and Henry Fletcher. Each had erected a crude hut in a lonely canyon, where they tried to live obscurely. Their food, save a scant supply taken with them weeks ago, consisted of what they could kill and pull from mountain streams nearby.

## WILLAMETTE HOLDS ITS ANNUAL PICNIC

### Alumni, Faculty and Students Gather in Honor of the Good Old University

With college songs and expressions of loyalty to "Old Willamette" the alumni, faculty and students of Willamette University observed the first annual alumni picnic yesterday afternoon at the state fair grounds.

The Salem Willamette Alumni association was organized last April with graduates and students of the college living in Salem for the special purpose of working for the general interests of the University and that meetings might be held from time to time.

The first annual picnic last evening was observed with an appropriate program including an address by President Carl Grogg Doney, who pleaded for similar organizations in towns where there are Willamette graduates or former students. He also asked that the people of Salem and especially the alumni help students who come here to work their way through college.

Miss Gladys Carson, representing the 1917 graduates referred to the loyalty of Willamette graduates and how they all hoped to meet again. Mrs. Alice Dodd spoke on "Success in Life" declaring that success was due greatly to force and perseverance.

It is estimated that at least 100 persons living in Salem are eligible to membership in the Salem Willamette Alumni association and efforts will be made that all may become active members.

The officers elected last April are: President, Miss Helen Pearce; vice president, Roy Shields; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Genevieve A. Dixon; executive committee, Miss Margaret Graham, Miss Lella Rigdon and Perry Riegleman.

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## WHAT LAWMAKERS AND EDITORS SAY OF WILSON'S REPLY

### Leading Statesmen of Both Parties Indorse Note Unequivocally

### EDITORS UNANIMOUS IN THEIR APPROVAL

### "The Next Scrap of Paper Must Be Endorsed" Says the New York Sun

New York, Aug. 29.—Editorial writers throughout the country, in commenting on President Wilson's reply to the pope, today dwell especially on the declaration that America and the allies cannot accept the word of an autocracy whose record is one of broken treaties and promises. Many deduced the president appearing in a new light—a spokesman for the forces of democracy.

"A new emancipation proclamation—emancipation for the German people themselves, if they will accept it, no less than for the peoples that are already crushed or menaced by ruthless military power," declared the New York World.

The New York Herald said: "The president has answered from the great heart of the American people. It is an answer to the pope, and, as well, to all advocates of a Prussian peace—in this country or any other."

New York Times: "The president offers peace to the German people but only to men who would accept the offer with a lie in their mouths."

New York Sun: "The next 'scrap of paper' must be endorsed."

Washington Post: "The United States, through President Wilson, notified Germany that the war will go on until evidence is given to the world by defeat or inner reform, that Germany is no longer a menace, but a peaceable neighbor."

Only Reply Possible

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The only reply that intelligence, justice and patriotism, as well as mercy, could make at this time."

Memphis Commercial Appeal: "It is a notice to absolutism and to royal privilege that their day in governmental affairs of the world is soon to end."

Boston Post: "The president shows in his most crystalline and effective fashion how futile and evanescent any peace would be backed only by the puny faith of the Hohenzollerns."

Pittsburgh Gazette Times: "The announcement opens the door to peace surely, but the next move must come from the German people."

Providence Journal: "In spirit and language, the moral elevation of the reply is not to be challenged."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: "Perhaps the deepest significance of the note lies in its appeal to the peoples of the central empires to assert themselves."

Minneapolis Tribune: "How can it be otherwise than that this straightforward 'last word,' coming from the great republic, incontestably friendly in tone to the German people, but uncompromising in its resolve to fight on till the military power responsible for the war is destroyed?"

As Statesmen See It

Senator Stone, democrat, chairman senate foreign committee:

"The president's reply covers the ground very completely—even more so than the communication it answers."

Senator Lodge, ranking republican member of the foreign committee:

"It is America's answer to those influences that would be susceptible to a peace plea from the vatican and at the same time is a reply to any intrigues that has been or may be attempted to end the war along lines wished by Germany."

Senator Chamberlain, democrat, chairman military committee:

"It is a calm, friendly, but entirely firm statement that America stands just where she stood at the beginning of the war—for democracy."

Senator Lewis, democrat whip:

"It proposes restitution, restoration and right of self government, declares that the present Prussian ruler's promises are untrustworthy and shows that the United States is not in the war for

(Continued on Page Two.)

## Text of America's Reply to Pope's Peace Note Shows Why Treaty Cannot Be Made

To His Holiness, Benedictus XV, Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated August 1, 1917, the president of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

Must Be Settled Now

"Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

His Holiness, in substance, proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum and that there be a general condemnation, disarmament and concert of nations, based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, the regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

Menace Must Be Removed

"It is manifest that no part of this programme can be successfully carried unless the restitution of the status quo ante bellum is a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-

established practices and long-cherished principles of international honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor, and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control, or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

Cannot Trust Kaiser

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope, so far as we can see, involve a reiteration of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others; upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

We Have Borne Much

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not

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## ABE MARTIN



At last somethin' come along that some fellers can't built into th' army. What's become o' th' girl used to complain o' high street car steps!

## THE WEATHER

HERE GOES!

Oregon: Tonight and Thursday fair; moderate westerly winds.