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# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S  
WEATHER  
Oregon: Tonight  
and Friday fair,  
cooler north-  
west tonight, mod-  
erate southwester-  
ly winds.  
HELP SAVE  
THE MEAT  
BOYS  
ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 21 SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS

## REPORT OF OUTBREAK IN AUSTRIA RECEIVED IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

### Bolsheviki Gets News In Wireless Message, and Report Is That Revolutionists Have Formed Provisional Cabinet—No Confirmation Yet Received From Other Sources—Washington Officials Are In Doubts Because of Conflicting Reports—Belief Grows That Political Situation In Central Empires Is Growing Serious

By Joseph Shaplen,  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Petrograd, Jan. 24.—A wireless message received by the Bolsheviki today announced a revolution in Vienna. The dispatch was received by Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Trotsky-Lenine government. It is declared that the revolutionists have named a provisional cabinet. The ministry of foreign affairs made the message public. He declared the report as received did not give the names of the provisional ministry nor any further details than the bare mention of the revolution.

The message to the Smolny Institute is the first rumor of an actual revolutionary movement in Austria-Hungary. United Press dispatches for the past week have reported great social and economic unrest in the dual empire. The people were reported impatient at the militarist, pro-annexationist attitude of the Austrian government, and at the Brest-Litovsk. They were represented as crying out for peace to end a war-weariness constantly increasing, and manifest through a general strike thru out the dual monarchy.

The Bolsheviki from the very first have sought unceasingly to overthrow the Austro-German governments by a movement of the people—precisely as the Russian people overthrew the czar. They went a step farther than President Wilson has urged. The Bolsheviki propaganda workers began sowing the seed of a social revolution immediately after the armistice became effective on the northern fronts. The chief of fermentation between Russians and Austrians was noted everywhere. Russian revolutionary literature was spread broadcast.

About ten days ago Swiss reports carried rumors of a general strike movement gaining headway in Emperor Karl's nation. Apparently this started in Hungary—which has always been restive under Austrian domination and whose people are racially related to the Russians.

Budapest was the scene of a number of demonstrations for peace. News papers there openly denounced German Junker leaders, as endangering all hopes of peace with Russia through their insistence on annexationist aims. Vienna apparently joined next in the general unrest. A number of strikes were reported nearly a week ago. Food demonstrations followed. The general strike movement spread rapidly throughout the nation. Austria immediately clapped on a rigid censorship. Her frontiers were ordered closed. But even through this veil of occasional reports sifted into Switzerland indicating almost complete paralysis of industry in Austria-Hungary.

It is possible that with the Bolsheviki wish for a revolution in Austria-Hungary father to the thought, the Smolny dispatch may be merely an exaggerated report of the general strike movement. As against this, however, is the fact that such a message was actually received by wireless—indicating that some revolutionary force in the country may have control of this system of communication.

### EMPEROR KARL INSISTS By John H. Hearley (United Press staff correspondent.) Rome, Jan. 24.—Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary is insisting on full recognition of Belgium's rights, against German militarist efforts, to prevent an unequivocal Teutonic state men as to that nation before trial of an unprecedented west front offensive, according to word received by the Vatican today.

The Holy See regarded the reply of King Albert of Belgium to the pontifical peace appeal of last August, just announced, as of the highest diplomatic importance. It was held in some quarters that such a firm statement might force some clear definition of Germany's position as to Belgium.

The Osservatore Romano today declared King Albert's note "a splendid vindication of the high and noble motive inspiring the Holy See in the present world conflict."

### Farmers' Union Head Stands by Wilson

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 24.—Declaring "it is utterly despicable that Theodore Roosevelt or any other man should attack the government at this time," President A. C. Townley has placed the National Non-Partisan League on record today as behind President Wilson. Townley said he felt sure that Congressman Bar, the league's representative, would not lend himself to "political intrigue" in opposing the administration. Questioning Roosevelt's "good faith," Townley said that the league "has never once sought to remove the root of what is fundamentally responsible for the delays in our war program—the profiteers."

### GERMANS GATHERING TREMENDOUS FORCES ON WESTERN FRONT

### Famous Military Authority Asserts They Have 165 Army Divisions

London, Jan. 24.—Tremendous concentration of German troops on the western front and possibility of an early attack to forestall and offset the arrival of any great force of Americans, was revealed here today by the famous military critic, Ripington, writing in the London Post and saying "I am not going to mince words," he declared. "The Germans have now concentrated 165 divisions in the west, which is more than the combined forces of all the allies. These forces are increasing at the rate of seven to fifteen divisions monthly and it is possible the total may eventually grow to 200 or 220 divisions."

### Italians Make Attack Rome, Jan. 24.—A small party of Italians made a successful surprise attack at Caposile driving back the enemy from an advanced post and capturing quantity of arms and ammunition, today's official statement asserted.

### Premier Visits England London, Jan. 24.—Premier Orlando of Italy, accompanied by M. Crispi, arrived today for a conference with Premier Lloyd-George.

### Nothing to Report London, Jan. 24.—Field Marshal Haig had nothing special to report from the western front today.

### FIRST UNIFORMED AMERICAN AVIATOR OVER GERMAN LINES

### William Thaw, Long In French Air Service, Has This Dis- tinguished Honor

By J. W. Pegler  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the American Army in France, Jan. 24.—Major William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, long an honored member of the French Lafayette escadrille, apparently will have the honor of having been the first uniformed American fighting air pilot to fly over German lines. According to a report received here today, Thaw, lately transferred from the French to the American air service, recently donned his new uniform and carried out numerous aerial patrols. So far as known Thaw is thus the first fighting American aviator to go aloft under battle conditions. Numerous American aviators and observers have flown with French flyers during recent months for instructional purposes. Other members of the Lafayette escadrille are reported to have been outfitted with their new American uniforms at Paris. They are now said to be ready to resume their air fighting as an American Lafayette escadrille. Probably they will be the first soldiers of the United States to disabuse the minds of the Germans of their belief.

(Continued on page three)

### BILL IS REFERRED

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Chamberlain "war cabinet" bill, the subject of President Wilson's break with Senator Chamberlain, was referred to the senate military committee today without opposition. It will be reported favorably and the first big fight will start when the attempt is made—possibly tomorrow—to bury it in the naval committee.

### MAKES HIS DEFENSE IN SENATE TODAY



George E. Chamberlain, United States senator from Oregon.

### TRANSPORTATION SITUATION IS A MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM

New York, Jan. 19, 1918. Events of a startling character come thick and fast; the drastic coal order of the government being the last example. Criticism is easy and should not be indulged too freely, because it is undesirable to embarrass an over-loaded government which is already doing its utmost to meet a most difficult situation. The difficulty in the coal situation is two-fold; first, production; second, distribution. Just which is most serious does not yet appear. Production has been inadequate for several well known reasons, one being the diversion of considerable labor from coal mining and the frequent unwillingness of labor to increase the output. This is a problem that ought to be solved without difficulty. The miners if rightly handled could probably be induced to do their share toward winning the war by increasing their output. As for the transportation problem, that is unquestionably a grave one, but certainly not unsolvable. Congestion is a problem for experts, not amateur regulators. The severe weather may have aggravated a bad situation, but other causes contribute to the railroad breakdown; the interstate commerce commission itself not being entirely free of responsibility. The drastic order of the fuel administrator, though probably a mistake, will hasten the solution of the crisis, which incidentally affords a notable lesson upon government efficiency in business.

The war effort no events of particular significance; winter having imposed a check upon all military operations. Export opinion is that Germany is preparing for a drive on the western front; but if so this causes no apprehension among the allies, who appear confident of holding their ground. Meanwhile our own efforts are being pushed with all possible speed in order that an American army of considerable size may be able to take the field in the coming spring, and so act as an end to the struggle. Signs of internal dissensions and weakness multiply in Germany; and therein perhaps lies the greatest hope of peace. Certainly peace rumors grow more and more persistent every week, and with them a belief that the coming German drive will be the supreme effort preparatory to fresh peace negotiations.

One of the persistent factors in the security market is the high rates of interest resulting from world wide wastage of capital, and any further advance would be regarded unfavorably, although this condition is not in itself, and it is satisfactory to note that the world's money markets are easier just now than for several months. The last instalment upon the second liberty loan was paid this week which leaves the money market temporarily free of government demands. There is more or less expectancy re-

### OREGON SENATOR MAKES REPLY TO PRESIDENT TODAY

### Chamberlain Stands by Text of Speech As Printed In New York Newspaper

### CLAIMS CONCLUSIONS BASED ON EVIDENCE

### And Asserts That He Has Taken Stand Only For Good of American Nation

By L. C. Martin  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, Jan. 24.—President Wilson is resting in ignorance of the truth about his war department, writes "terrible calamity faces not only America, but the whole world."  
"This was the answer sent back to the White House by Senator Chamberlain on the floor of the senate today in a dramatic reply to President Wilson who had charged the senator with "distortion of truth," in criticizing the war department work.

The president, he said, "does not know the truth. From the lips of those nearest he cannot learn it—because the men are too busy to get it, or remember it if they got it."  
"I am," he said, "Baker did not tell the whole truth before the military committee."  
Declaring that "no man on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth, according to the dictates of my conscience," Chamberlain demanded that America retire to "innocuous seclusion" men in the military establishment who have failed to come up to the needs of the situation.

Six thousand people clamored for admittance to senate galleries which held fewer than one thousand. Not since the president's war declaration message has there been such excitement at the capitol as developed today.  
Senator Chamberlain took the floor on a question of personal privilege. He decided on this course because of repeated threats of administration leaders to prevent his speech.

"For 25 years," Chamberlain said, "I have served my state in various capacities. In all that time, I have never had my veracity questioned or my integrity impeached and I have been through as bitter campaigns as have fallen to the lot of men."  
"Therefore, it is with some feeling of humiliation and sadness that I rise when by my veracity has been questioned, not by an ordinary citizen, nor by one of my colleagues, but by the very distinguished gentleman who has the love and respect of the American people and who by their suffrage holds the highest office in the land, and I may say, the place in the world."  
"It is, therefore, with a peculiar feeling that I address myself to the attack on me. The personal differences between the president and myself do not matter to the great mass of the American people. But great policies are at issue between the president and me, which involve the well-being of the nation."

"A few days ago I was invited by the National Security League to deliver an address in New York. Among the distinguished men there were Elihu Root, Judge Alton B. Parker, ex-President Roosevelt and a man who, though born in a land now at war with us, is a foremost patriot—Julius Fahn, of California."  
He shouted to packed galleries the charge that the lives of young men who have died in camps and cantonments were sacrificed to war department inefficiency.

"I want the people to see whether I am distorting the truth," cried Chamberlain. "I'm going to relieve myself of responsibility, so that if the worst comes, I can go home and say that I tried to call the country's attention to the facts but that it listened to those higher in authority, while I was but a voice crying in the wilderness."  
"You can't get the truth out of swivel chair artists," the senate military committee got it from men on the ground and proved that when Secretary Baker, that able and intellectual man, said over his signature to the American people that conditions were all right in the camps that he was mistaken.  
"God grant that every man in camp will write home to his mother, telling her the truth about conditions, not to slacken patriotic ardor, but to speed up those in power to correct wrongs."  
As Chamberlain continued to quote from sworn testimony of witnesses before the senate military committee, the senate appeared profoundly impressed. Several times he was asked for further information on certain points. He had a mountainous pile of data from which he quoted freely to prove that his charge of departmental inefficiency was fully sustained by the testimony of men who knew.

Crowd Is Great.  
The 2000 people represented every walk of life and was a body that for

### FRIGID WEATHER, NO LONGER GRIPS EASTERN ROADS

### Transportation Problems In Fair Way of Solution In Near Future

### EMBARGO PLACED UPON NON-ESSENTIALS HELPS

### Railroad Director McAdoo Will Soon Be Able to Take Up Other Phases

Washington, Jan. 24.—Frigid weather over the eastern states is about to release its strangle hold on the national railroad. Official forecasts today gave promise of general relief, except in northern New England.  
This moderation, coupled with the embargo on nonessential freight shipments being put into effect by practically all eastern lines either under official order or voluntarily, is expected to unravel further the great transportation tangle east of the Mississippi.

Little was moving over these railroads today but fuel, food and war necessities.  
Creation of zone distributing systems throughout the country was expected today as the next development to hasten shipment of fuel to preferred consumers. Domestic needs will now be met first, the situation as to bunkering idle ships in Atlantic ports had been materially improved during the week.  
Even more drastic enforcement of holiday regulations will be expected, beginning next Monday. To assist in this, the food administration today wired all food administrators that wholesale and retail stores dealing in foods should close for patriotic reasons at noon on the holiday days.

In cases where suffering resulted from this, however, the local administrator is given power to modify the ruling.  
Proposed Wage Increases  
Needs of unorganized laborers, clerks and workmen will get a hearing from the national railroad soon. Wage increases for these workers, whose salaries have remained stationary while living costs have soared will be given special consideration by the wage commission recently appointed by Director General McAdoo. Scores of petitions have recently been received by the commission, are organized strongly and are able to present their cases to the wage commission, unorganized workers have no means of collectively demanding wage increases. Freight house laborers, telegraphers, dispatchers, clerks, signal men, track men, section hands and scores of other groups, some organized more or less, and others utterly without spokesmen, will be given attention by a special committee of four, to be named soon by the wage commission. Living costs, working conditions and wages will be thoroughly investigated.

The public and the railroad interests will be considered in connection with the needs of the workers and recommendations fair to all three parties will be sought, it is declared.  
England is having an S. O. S. campaign. "Save the Stars," and that's just what Mr. Hoover is driving at in these United States.

### Abe Martin



Some girls seem 't' forget when they buy a skirt that they'll ever have 't' fit down. Tilford Moots' nephew got a commission at th' army trainin' camp an' his father has sold his farm 't' pay for his uniform.