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LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Saturday probably rain; moderate northwesterly winds.
I FORGOT MY ROBBERS

FORTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 22 SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918 PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMAN CANCELLOR PARTIALLY AGREES TO WILSON PEACE TERMS

However, Von Hertling Interposes One Insurmountable Barrier to Peace, the Proposal That Great Britain Be Compelled to Surrender the Fortress of Gibraltar—Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Differs From German Ally and Accepts in Main Principles Laid Down by President

Expressing partial acquiescence in President Wilson's outline of peace plans, German Chancellor Hertling in his long-expected speech to the reichstag committee, received at Amsterdam today, nevertheless raised an entirely new and apparently impassable obstacle to peace. He voiced demands that in the plan for future freedom of the seas Britain be required to surrender to the world her great fortress at Gibraltar and her other world-wide naval fortifications.

Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a speech on war aims, received coincidentally with Hertling's, indicated what may be significant differences of opinion with German war aims. He adopted a much more conciliatory tone in discussing President Wilson's and Premier Lloyd-George's peace terms.

United Press dispatches from Russia today said that no wireless message had been received by the Bolsheviks from Austria since the wireless received at Smolny Institute and made public yesterday, reporting the organization of a revolutionary ministry.

A probable obstacle to possible peace adjustment was in Chancellor Hertling's firm declaration to consider the ceding of Alsace-Lorraine back to France.

Amsterdam, Jan. 25.—German Chancellor Hertling told the main committee of the reichstag that the speeches of Premier Lloyd-George and President Wilson contained "certain acceptable principles" to Germany, according to Berlin dispatches received here today.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY IS ALMOST IN ACCORD WITH WILSON'S TERMS

Foreign Minister Count Czernin Differs Widely With German Chancellor

Copenhagen, Jan. 25.—Austria-Hungary and the United States practically agree not only on great principles of new arrangement of the world after the war, but our views approach on several concrete peace questions," declared Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a speech reported in Vienna dispatches today.

The address was a frank and open bill for discussion of differences between Austria-Hungary and the United States, looking to a possible adjustment.

He demanded that "enemy leaders" set forth "new proposals." The German chancellor's oft-postponed and eagerly awaited speech was delivered to the reichstag committee Thursday afternoon.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS BARED BY DRAFT

Government Officials Started and Will Take Steps to Find Remedy

Washington, Jan. 25.—Startled at the physical defects of American manhood revealed by the selective service, the government has started a campaign to free the rising generation from like disability.

Starting April 6, first anniversary of America's entrance in the war, there will be inaugurated a "children's year"—twelve months devoted to saving and benefitting the lives of 100,000 youngsters.

Approximately ten million women in the country will be furnished cards by the federal children's bureau and thru the Council of National Defense will be called upon to abide by the regulations.

Here are the regulations: First, immediate registration of births so that nursing and medical aid may be provided where the parents are financially unable to obtain it.

HEARST'S SERVICE IS STOLEN NEWS

United Press Sets Trap and Yellow Journalist Walks Straight Into It

New York, Jan. 25.—Hearst's International News Service today walked straight into a trap set by the United Press to prove the pirating of United Press news.

Incidentally, the Hearst news service immortalized, in newspaper annals, "Under Foreign Minister Nelotsky," whose name spelled backwards reads: "Sto-len," without the "y" thrown in for Russian camouflage.

The United Press early today inserted the name "Nelotsky" in a dispatch from Joseph Shaplen, United Press staff correspondent, reporting the receipt there of wireless messages announcing a revolution in Austria. Soon afterward an order to "kill" the name was sent to all United Press clients who had received it.

Within a short time, however, papers using the Hearst service blossomed out with M. Nelotsky, figuring prominently in an alleged dispatch from London re-



"ANSWER WITH THE SWORD, PAPA—The Hohenzollerns Are Not in Trade."

Severe Rioting Is Reported In Berlin

Amsterdam, Jan. 25.—Severe rioting on Wednesday and Thursday in Berlin was reported in dispatches reaching here today.

One report asserted that mobs were razing in the streets demanding peace.

It was regarded as of great significance that Thursday's newspapers had not arrived today from Berlin as usual.

Premier Has Resigned
Copenhagen, Jan. 25.—Resignation of Premier Wekerle, Hungarian premier, was again reported here today, indicating continued political unrest in Austria-Hungary.

Prague Workers Strike
Zurich, Jan. 25.—One hundred thousand workers struck Thursday in Prague, a dispatch from Vienna asserted today.

Great throngs of strikers paraded the streets throughout the day.

No Austrian newspapers have been received here for several days.

HEAD FOR BUYING WAR SUPPLIES IS LATEST DEPARTURE

E. R. Stettinius, Surveyor of Supplies, Is Regarded As Most Capable Selection

Washington, Jan. 25.—The appointment of E. R. Stettinius as "surveyor of supplies" will have absolutely no effect on the fight for the director of munitions bill, Senator Chamberlain announced today.

Stettinius, in complete charge of all allied purchases in the United States for a long time past, is regarded by military experts as perhaps the best fitted man available for this post.

Announcement of this tremendous move at a time when congress is agitating for a munitions director was made by Secretary Baker in the following official statement:

"Edward J. Stettinius, New York, has been appointed surveyor general of all army purchases. He will be in charge of the procurement and production of all supplies by the five army bureaus, ordnance, quartermaster, signal, engineer, and medical.

"It will be his duty to co-ordinate such purchases and properly relate the same to industry to the end that the

BOLSHEVIKI MAY BE RECOGNIZED SOON BY THIS GOVERNMENT

Report To This Effect Now In Circulation In Capital of Russia

Petrograd, Jan. 25.—A report that the United States would recognize the Bolshevik government very shortly was circulated in Petrograd today.

Officials refused comment.

Petrograd, Jan. 25.—The people's commissaries today wired the soviets of Vladivostok and Harbin firmly to resist the landing or entry of any Japanese or Chinese troops from war craft.

The commissaries were informed that Colonel Bodd of the British army, just arrived in Petrograd from Jassy, had brought word of Rumania's desire amicably to adjust the matters in dispute between that country and the Bolshevik government.

Last week the Bolshevik government was reported to have served a 24 hour ultimatum on the Rumanian government threatening war if Rumania did not instantly release Russian and Austrian army officers and punish Rumanian soldiers responsible for their arrest.

Vessel Held in Port
A Pacific Port, Jan. 25.—Because the United States has not given recognition to the Lenin-Trotsky government of Russia, the Russia volunteer fleet corporation's steamer Nijni Novgorod was held in port here today while officials tried to determine a course of action. The towing company is a Russian government concern which still is loyal to Kerensky.

Two other vessels of the same line are en route from Japan, it is said, and probably will be detained on arrival. Federal officials fear the vessels would be seized on the high seas or in a foreign port by the Bolsheviks if allowed to sail.

German Assistance
Petrograd, Jan. 25.—Confidence in the "coming assistance of the western proletariat" was expressed by Foreign Minister Trotsky in a speech to the congress of soviet deputies today.

The "western proletariat" can only mean the people of Germany.

PRESIDENT HAS COLD.
Washington, Jan. 25.—President Wilson is suffering from a cold, which caused the cancellation of his appointment today.

He was to have had a meeting of the cabinet at 2:30.

CENTRAL POWERS ONLY ANGLING FOR BETTER TERMS

Washington Sees Alsace-Lorraine As Main Bar to Peace Pact at This Time

INDEPENDENT APPEAL TO FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Original Views As To Belgium Have Been Modified by Chancellor

By Carl D. Groat
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Jan. 25.—The central empires are angling for further discussion with the United States and the allies, but are not yet ready to go far enough to bring peace now.

That conclusion was drawn by international experts today from the Hertling and Czernin replies to President Wilson's and Lloyd-George's war aims speeches.

The main balking point appeared to be Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany manifested no intention of "fighting" or "reconsidering" the wrong done France, as demanded by the British and American statements.

Her reply as to the first five points of the Wilson speech were fully anticipated.

Her answers to the sixth and eighth points were regarded as subtle appeal to Russia and France to talk peace independently but scornful rejection of her statement that she cannot talk of cession of Alsace-Lorraine will be the French answer. As for Russia, she appears temporarily unfavorable to any more peace parleys with Germany.

The answer to the seventh point was regarded as a distinct concession, indicating that Germany has modified her original views as to Belgium.

Omission of part of Hertling's replies to the important ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth points bearing on Italy, Austria, Poland and the Balkans, left officials curious as to what the Germans thought about these very big problems.

Hertling's demand that England relinquish Gibraltar and other fortified points along sailing routes is the very first time in all the German peace "feelers" and peace profers that such a scheme has ever been advanced.

Observers here were emphatic in declaring such a demand constituted, on its very face, an insuperable bar to England's consideration of the German terms. The foundation of the British empire itself rests on such fortresses as Gibraltar.

Czernin's speech was regarded as far more conciliatory than Hertling's though authorities saw in Hertling's tone something far more subdued and diplomatic than Germany has issued to date. There was a brusqueness, however, that indicated German militarists are still dictating and that there must be further fighting to accomplish the American allied aims. Experts here have foreseen that the Teutons would bid for a peace conference or for further statement of war aims, but have warned that this by no means meant that the Teuton feeling was sufficiently genuine to bring peace.

Reading between the lines, some saw a reflection of internal difficulties more marked than ever before, but there was doubt that Germany is sufficiently convinced that her mili-

SECRETARY ASKS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE STATEMENT

Sends Letter to Chairman Chamberlain Expressing Desire to Appear

THAT REQUEST WILL BE GRANTED CONCEDED

Representative Glass Will Tell House Members Just What Has Been Done

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary of War Baker today asked Senator Chamberlain formally for an opportunity to make a statement before the senate military committee on giving the complete summary of "what has been done by America in the war."

He proposes, in a big way, to answer Chamberlain's charges against the war administration. In his letter to Chamberlain, the secretary held that justice demanded that a statement be made, in view of the sacrifices and the spirit of officers and men of the army and businessmen who had given their aid to the government in this time of stress.

Moreover, he suggested that the people of the country are entitled to a full answer.

Baker's request was made with a direct sanction of President Wilson. If Chamberlain grants the request, as he undoubtedly will, Baker will delve into topics heretofore untouched by the senate committee testimony to prove his contention that a vast work had been done on a broad gauge scale, with the least possible delay or friction under the circumstances. The secretary's letter says:

"My dear Senator Chamberlain: "The questions which have arisen with regard to the conduct of the war require an explicit statement from me for the information of your committee and generally for the information of congress and the country.

"I feel that in justice I owe such a statement to the splendid officers and men of the army, who have forgotten themselves and labored with self sacrifice and, as I think, success, in the building of the great army. It is due also to the great number of men of business and of affairs who have accepted the invitation of the war department to come to Washington and brought their business experience, their talent and their judgment to the work in hand. And I think the people of the country

"(Continued on page six)

Abe Martin



There's two things that you allus take chances on at a country hotel—hash an' the elevator. Some fellers move t' the outskirts for th' fresh air an' then set around home ever' evenin' inhaling cigarette smoke.

HARMONY OF ENTIRE ALLIED NATIONS WILL BE ACTUAL IN FUTURE OPERATIONS

Washington, Jan. 25.—The United States and her allies propose actual harmony and co-operation in war work henceforth through constant personal touch.

This will be attained by having General Tasker Bliss, chief of staff, remain in Europe almost constantly until the machinery of co-operation is running without friction.

Bliss, now in Paris to attend the inter-allied conference, has with him a staff of able men, including the president of the war college and representatives of each branch of the service.

These men will glean from the allies the benefit of their experience and come back prepared to inject it into American problems.

The American mission's part, however, will not be merely receptive. They bear certain definite ideas from President Wilson.

The conference will be informed that despite the internal political dis-