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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S
WEATHER



Oregon: Tonight and Tuesday fair except rain north-west portion; colder tonight in east portion; gentle winds, mostly southerly.

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SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY FEBRUARY 11 1918

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PRESIDENT IN SPEECH TO CONGRESS CLEARLY DISCUSSES PEACE TERMS

Lays Down Clearly the Principles Involved in Settlement of World War—Another Step in His "Open Air Diplomacy" Program—Austrian Foreign Minister's Proposals Are Taken Up and Further Discussion of Subject Is Invited—America's Entrance into War Shown to Have Only High Purpose Behind It

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson today openly invited Austria to further discussion of peace with the United States.

In a remarkable address to congress in joint session, the president laid down the basis for such negotiations. Austria, he said, "seeing and conceding the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany."

No peace is possible, he declared, on German Chancellor Von Hertling's basis—"individual barter and concession."

The address was another broadside in the president's world campaign of "open air diplomacy."

It was an open bid to Austria and a powerful stroke at the German militaryists. It aimed again to widen the wedge between the Teuton peoples and their junker rulers.

If the nations are to go further in their comparison of views, the president declared today, this foundation must be adhered to:

One—Every difficulty must be settled on its own merits.

Two—There shall be no bartering of nations as in the congress of Vienna.

Three—"The voice of the people must direct territorial settlements."

Four—Full opportunity to carry out well defined national aspirations must be acknowledged.

On this foundation, the president declared "a general peace can be discussed."

Until such a peace can be attained, "we have no choice but to go on."

Germany, the president said, is trying to arrange a peace following the "method of the congress of Vienna." We cannot and will not return to that. He scathingly attacked Chancellor Von Hertling's recent war aims speech as "vague, confusing and full of equivocal phrases."

On the other hand, Count Czernin, the Austrian premier, he said, "seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them." He expressed the belief that Czernin would have gone much further in his reply to the president's last war aims speech "if it had not been for Austria's alliance with and dependence upon Germany."

In the present situation America threatens no one, the president declared, but to the end of attaining the principles for which she entered the war, the United States is "rapidly mobilizing its resources," is "sending its army to the fighting front," and putting "our whole strength into this war of emancipation."

"And all the time she is quite ready," he added, "to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her provisional sketch of principles and the way they should be applied."

America's force, he concluded, "is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or aggrandizement. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

Text of Address.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The president's speech follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

On the eighth day of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them.

The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the fifth of January. To those addresses the German chancellor replied on the twenty-fourth and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand, and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no

TUSCANIA DEATH LIST NOT YET COMPLETED FROM OFFICIAL LISTS

Oregonians Not Yet Reported Among Survivors May Come In Later Lists

Washington, Feb. 11.—This government is still unable to announce the Tuscania death list today.

United Press figures based on a careful checking of announced survivors, against the ship's roster, showed 342 still unaccounted for in official cables thus far compiled.

War department reports show no change in the original statement that 113 American officers and soldiers are believed to have lost their lives when the vessel was torpedoed.

"The fine discipline of the men and the efficient handling of a difficult situation by those in command, contributed to account for these relatively slight casualties," Secretary of War Baker declared.

Names of additional Oregon men will possibly be received when additional lists of survivors are sent from England. The work of checking will be resumed today.

Other Missing Troopers

On this basis other Oregon men still unaccounted for include:

Peter A. Agren, Jewell.
Harry G. Bates, Baker.
Sidney W. Bernatt, Marshfield.
George N. Bjork, St. Helens.
Verner G. Braaland, Colton.
Edwin J. Burgess, Noti.
Hallie M. Hoselton, Coburg.
Hand M. Erickson, Seaverton.
Elmer H. Houston, Heald.
Carl V. Jacobson, Elk City.
Gus Johnson, Reedsport.
Clarence A. Knott, Rainier.
John A. Lanke, Astoria.
Walter T. Larson, Warren.
Bulger Theodore E. Lewton, Forest Grove.
George Monray, Grandview.
Henry C. Murphy, Wallowa.
Riley E. Murray, Eugene.
Wilmer S. Nutt, Spring Valley.
Edward F. Parker, Grants Pass.
James L. Pierce, Creswell.
Roy E. Porelson, Mill City.
Joe R. Redfield, Glendale.
Archie D. Roberts, Salem.
Lester L. Smith, Galice.
Elvin O. Stevens, Springfield.
Percy A. Stephens, Bend.
Corporal Terry Tuttle, Elgin.
Curtis W. Wilson, Salem.

Many Oregonians Safe.

The Portland survivors, as far as announced are:

Edward T. Beletski, 908 Capitol Ave.
Frank L. Clark, 449 East Twenty-Second.

(Continued on page six.)

GERMANY MAY PURCHASE PEACE WITH RUMANIA BY GIVING SLICE OF RUSSIA

By Lowell Mellett
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Feb. 11.—How Rumania will accept the reported Teutonic ultimatum, which was to have expired yesterday, was the question that occupied British officialdom today.

Latest reports from provisional capital of Jassy were that no new cabinet has been found to succeed Premier Bratianu's ministry, which resigned Friday after a rapid succession of meetings.

The ultimatum, which is said to have been issued by Field Marshal Van Mackensen on Wednesday, provided that Rumania must begin peace negotiations within four days. Meantime, the armistice providing a cessation of hostilities between Rumania and the central powers has expired.

Germany's anxiety to effect a permanent peace with Rumania is shown in its reputed offer of a generous slice of Russian Bessarabia, as an inducement for the Rumanians' abandonment of their desire to extend their territory westward at the expense of Austria. This was accepted here as meaning the central powers would forcibly seize this territorial bait from the Russian Bolsheviki.

Second only to the Rumanian situation in interest was the Ukraine-Teuton peace pact. There was some speculation in official circles here as to whether the central powers would obtain large sup-

FIVE AMERICANS WERE KILLED IN A PATROL BATTLE

Four Others Were Taken Prisoners by Germans During Fight

By J. W. Pegler
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Armies in France Feb. 10.—(Delayed)—A Texas Sammy was the hero of Friday's patrol battle in which five Americans were killed and four captured, it was learned today.

The Texan remained in No Man's Land after the encounter, ministering to two wounded comrades.

After ten minutes of impromptu first aid work, the Texan left a badly wounded Sammy in charge of another wounded man, who was trying to staunch the flow of blood from the seriously wounded lad's hurts.

Making his way back to the American trench, the Texan filled his canteen with water and returned to his comrades.

He found the man who had been seriously wounded lying dead in the arms of the other, who was crying:

"For God's sake Buddy, don't die tonight! Let's get another crack at the dirty boches."

The Texan brought both the wounded man and the dead soldier back to the American lines.

The full story of how the American patrol fought against death in the darkness among the wire entanglements was learned today when survivors were able to talk after fumes had departed from their lungs in the base hospital.

They told how fourteen Sammies started crawling out through the dew-sprinkled weeds and grasses between wires at 6 o'clock in the evening and inspected the wires until eight. Then the sergeant leading the patrol whistled.

(Continued on page six.)

BOLSHEVIKI HAS WITHDRAWN FROM WAR DEFINITELY

All Troops Are Ordered Demobilized and War Operations Concluded

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—The Russian Bolsheviki government has definitely withdrawn from the war ordering complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, it was reported here today.

Dispatches received from Brest-Litovsk declared that Leon Trotsky Bolsheviki foreign minister, while refusing to sign a formal peace pact, asserted that "the war with the central powers is ended."

German Sunday newspapers, received in Zurich from Stuttgart today reported "imminent rupture of Russo-German peace negotiations" at Brest-Litovsk.

This may indicate that Trotsky, to save Russia from the threatened German invasion, and in the face of what evidently amounted to an ultimatum from the central powers, ordered complete withdrawal of his country from the war.

While minor factions favor continuance of the fighting, and may still give the Teutons some trouble, through guerrilla warfare, the Bolsheviki control is so overwhelming that if the Amsterdam report is true, Russia apparently is through as a factor in the conflict.

Peace With Victory, Says Kaiser

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Kaiser Wilhelm, in commenting on the peace pact with Ukraine, declared that "a German victory must first be recognized" before Germany can live in friendship with other countries.

The Kaiser's statement was made in a telegram to the Burgomaster of

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Mother of Wounded Boy Will Send Another

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 11.—"I have another son, Charles, and he is ready to go now," was the answer today of Mrs. Antone Chavez to the news that her son Frank had been wounded by a German bullet in France and his brother George was a Tuscania survivor.

"My husband and I may be alone but we do not mind because we know they fight gladly for us. We pray America shall win and win soon and that our boys will come home to us."

SEARCH RIVER FOR BODY

Portland, Or., Feb. 11.—Grappers are today searching the river for the body of Lieutenant O. K. Twoby, stationed at Vancouver barracks, who is believed to have fallen into the river and drowned. Twoby was attending a dancing party on a houseboat Saturday night when last seen. His overcoat remained on the houseboat.

Twoby was formerly an attorney at Butte.

Will Remain in France With Body of Her Son

By W. S. Forrest
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Jan. 15.—(By Mail)—Mrs. Beverly Macmonigal of San Francisco has decided to pass the remainder of her days in France in memory of her son, the late Sergeant Douglas Macmonigal of the Lafayette escadrille, whose body lies in a soldier's grave at Thiacourt, near Verdun.

A few days before Macmonigal was killed in an unequal air combat on the front, he had passed ten days leave with his mother in Paris. She came to Paris to be near him and the two had planned to spend every possible day of future leaves together.

A few days ago Mrs. Macmonigal received from the French authorities the war cross with palm, won by her son and which was accompanied by the following citation:

"Macmonigal (Douglas), young American pilot, full of audacity and courage September 24, met with eight enemy airplanes attempting to survey our lines. He attacked them with resolution. Fell in course of combat."



UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE SPIKED HELMET NO. 4.

PEACE MUST BE MADE BY CENTRAL POWERS SOON OR PEOPLE WILL FORCE IT

Conditions With the Masses of Population Have Finally Become Unendurable

William Philip Simms, United Press staff correspondent, who has been on the battle fronts in Europe since the war began, was recently assigned to make a personal investigation of the actual state of affairs in the central empires through the best possible sources of accurate information. His report, cabled from Zurich, Switzerland, will appear in the Capital Journal in four dispatches of which the following is the first.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
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Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 11.—An ominous mood is growing daily throughout the central empires. Germany and Austria must have peace or go under. The people of both countries demand.

If the allies stand pat on the Wilsonian program and make a stone wall of the western front, the end of the war is in sight.

This sums up the situation, as seen from here, at this time.

It doesn't mean that Germany is on the brink of a revolution. But it does mean the people are tired of war and opposed to the Pan-German policy of conquest.

They are angry over the privations at home and the losses of men folk at the front. At the same time they believe President Wilson is sincere in his statement of war aims.

There is no doubt that the masses of the people are going to see the light. Only the diplomatic blunders of the allies have kept them bound to the war party this long.

For instance, Philip Scheidemann habitant would have to drop his old-time wintery an' talk about th' days thing little short of a revolution unless the junkers changed their tone. Some folks are better off in a the-ster than an intimation they would not stop un- they are at home.

Abe Martin



It begins t' look like th' oldest inhabitant would have t' drop th' ole wintery an' talk about th' days when th' sky wuz so full o' wild pig-sons you had t' carry a lantern. Some folks are better off in a the-ster than an intimation they would not stop un- they are at home.