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The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S WEATHER
Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday occasional rain west, rain or snow east portion; moderate south westerly winds.



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CONFIRM NEWS OF YESTERDAY FROM PETROGRAD

Definite Information That Russia Is No Longer Factor In War

ONLY FEW YOUNG TROOPS WILL DEFEND FRONTIER

Polish Government Will Protest Against Boundaries Fixed by Ukrainians

London, Feb. 12.—Official confirmation of Russia's withdrawal from the war was received here today through a wireless press bureau dispatch from Petrograd.

"The Russian delegates have declared the Brest-Litovsk negotiations ended," declared the dispatch.

"Demobilization of the Russian armies has been ordered.

"Some first line detachments of younger soldiers have been left to defend the frontiers."

The official proclamation declares the Russians will not continue the war against the German and Austrian workers and will not sign an annexationist treaty.

"Let the German and Austrian soldiers know who is placing them in the field and for what they are fighting; also that we refused to fight them," declared the proclamation, which was signed by Foreign Minister Trotsky.

The demobilization proclamation orders immediate withdrawal from the trenches and concentration of troops in the rear for transportation to the interior.

It begs the soldiers to await the return home calmly and appeals to them to bring with them stores and artillery which cost millions.

Comrades, peace negotiations are ended," the proclamation stated. "German capitalists, bankers and landlords, supported by the silent cooperation of the English and French middle classes, submitted to conditions such as could not be subscribed to by the Russian revolution.

"The government of Germany and Austria desire to possess countries and peoples vanquished by arms.

"We could not sign a peace bringing sadness and oppression and suffering to millions of workers—but we cannot and will not continue a war begun by the czar's capitalists."

The charge of the Bolshevik government that the middle classes of the peace conditions offered Russia by Germany was originated by Leon Trotsky in his interview with the United Press recently published.

Trotsky stated that the allies were willing to see Germany secure recompense for the war at the expense of

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KING GEORGE OPENS PARLIAMENT WITH USUAL FORMAL SPEECH

Stands by Allied Statement Recently Issued and Is Sanguine of Success

London, Feb. 12.—"The aims for which my allies and I are contending recently were set forth by my government in a statement which received emphatic approval from my people throughout the empire, and provides a fair basis for settlement of the present struggle," King George declared today in opening parliament.

"Until recognition of our statement is offered on the only principles upon which an honorable peace can be concluded, it is our duty to prosecute the war with all the vigor we possess.

"I have full confidence that my forces in the field, in close cooperation with those of my faithful allies, will continue to display the same heroic courage as my people at home—the same unselfish devotion that already has frustrated so many of the enemy's designs and will insure the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause."

"I have summoned representatives of my dominions and my Indian empire to a further session of the imperial war cabinet, in order that I may again receive their advice on questions of moment, affecting the common interests of the empire.

"Our statement provides for re-establishment of national rights and an international peace," the king said, with regard to Britain's war aims.

"The German government, however, ignored our just demands for restitution of wrongs committed and guarantees against their unprovoked repetition.

"Its spokesmen refused any obligations for themselves, while denying rightful liberties to others."

The king concluded by saying: "I pray that the Almighty may bestow his blessing on your labors."

Many American officers and soldiers were in the crowd which lined the route of the royal party's approach to the houses of parliament.

Four caissons started from Buckingham palace, escorted by cavalry. The streets were lined with special constables instead of the usual soldiers. Americans in the crowd—many of them getting their first glimpse of royalty—joined in the cheering.

The king, attired in a plain uniform, read the speech from the throne in the house of lords after as many members of the house of commons as could be accommodated had been admitted.

After the speech a recess was taken until 4 p. m., when each house meets separately to debate the usual address in reply to the king. In preparing this address, Lloyd-George is expected to participate importantly later in the evening, discussing the political and military situation, especially with regard to Russia and the results of the allied conference at Versailles. It is also possible that the premier may reply to the recent criticisms of Colonel Repington, the military expert, who charged that Lloyd-George was superseding the military commanders.

"The Stars and Stripes" is the name of the official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces in France. Long may it wave.

The Immortal Oration of Abraham Lincoln

DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY, GETTYSBURG, PA., NOV. 19, 1863



FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEAR'S AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so dedicated, can endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we may say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS PRAISED

Even Socialist Congressman Has Words of Approval for Sentiments Expressed

Washington, Feb. 12.—Characterizing President Wilson's address as a strong appeal to the people of the central powers, members of congress expressed unqualified approval.

It was regarded as another big step toward breaking the German people away from their imperialist masters.

"The speech puts the German rulers in a most awkward position and satisfied me that, if our people pull together and there is no friction among the allies, the war will not last a year. If the expected German offensive on the west front fails, as I have no doubt it will, the Teuton imperialists cannot keep away from the people for many months," said Chairman Flood of the house committee on foreign affairs.

"The address puts the whole question of peace right at the doors of the German rulers," said Representative Shuler, Kentucky. "It points the way to much better conditions for the German people, if they will only grasp the friendly American hand."

Minority Leader Gillett praised the address as "another clear statement of our intents and purposes with an appeal to the liberal peoples of the central powers."

Meyer London, New York socialist, epitomized the address as mainly "an appeal to the liberals of the world to throw off the yoke of imperialist domination. It indicated to me clearly that the president sees something far more than merely winning the war. That comes first, but he is also deeply concerned in the welfare of all peoples after the war. The president strove to drive home that there is in fact an international court—public opinion of the world. He pointed out clearly to Von Hertling that he must come out in the open and make clear specific peace statements before the bar of that court."

Representative Lenroot, republican of Wisconsin, expressed hearty approval of the message, because of "its open, frank way in which the president sent an answer back to Hertling, specifically, but in reality to the people of Germany."

"It is a rift in the clouds," said Chairman Stone of the senate foreign affairs committee. "It was a most excellent and well timed speech."

Senator Gora believed "a real peace movement" might result from the fact

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PLANNED TO BREAK PRISON, CUTTING HOLE THRU CELL CEILING

Discovery Was Made Friday But Warden Only Gave It Out Last Night

Discovery of a plan for a big prison break was made at the state penitentiary last Friday, but the information was not given out by Warden Murphy until last night.

Convicts had cut a hole, large enough for a man to pass through, in the ceiling just above the cell house in the north wing of the prison. This would permit a convict to climb from the top of the tier of cells into the attic. Another hole had been cut through the wood portion of the roof, which was covered by tin sheeting.

The holes had been put freshly made, while in the attic the guards found a number of tools that had been missing ever since George Clark made his escape in January, 1916. The guards also

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PRISONERS TAKEN IN A FRENCH RAID

More Than Usual Winter Activity Reported on Italian Front Today

Paris, Feb. 12.—French reconnaissances over a wide front were reported by the war office today. North of Allette and Bourville, a number of enemy prisoners were taken. West of Remonville French troops penetrated the German lines and brought back a number of prisoners.

Enemy forces attacked French defenses near Bezonvaux and Fossez wood, following a heavy bombardment, but were thrown back by the French fire.

German attacks in the Champagne, Woivre and Vosges were broken down.

Raid German Lines
London, Feb. 12.—Manchester troops successfully raided German defenses west of LaBassee yesterday evening, "inflicting many casualties at slight cost," and captured seven prisoners and a machine gun, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

Austrians Report Success
Berlin, via London, Feb. 12.—Austrian forces cleared Italian support positions on the southern slope of Sasso Rosso, capturing 170 men and six officers, the war office officially announced today.

Italian Guns Score
Rome, Feb. 12.—Italian artillery has won another victory. Eastward of Palfernada the enemy pushed forward a remarkable amount of infantry forces, today's official statement said. But the advancing Austro-Germans were located in good time by the artillery which decimated them.

Because of this good gunning the enemy was unable to develop the important action planned.

Kaiser to Hindenburg
Bern, Feb. 12.—The kaiser today wired Field Marshal Hindenburg that Russia's readiness to withdraw from the war was due to Hindenburg's "magnificent victories." Because of this, he said, Hindenburg and the German army are the real "peace delegates."

The kaiser also wired congratulatory messages to Emperor Karl and the sultan.

Some people never get their names in the paper, except in the list of delinquent tax payers.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN ARTILLERY IN GREAT DUEL ON ENTIRE FRONT SECTOR

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

With the American armies in France, Feb. 12.—(Delayed).—American and German artillery engaged in a terrific duel tonight. At the time this dispatch was written the big guns were still banging away. Correspondents did not know just what action was occurring, but the infantry wanted artillery—and they got it.

The horizon in the vicinity of the American front suddenly broke out in a saw-toothed ribbon of flame, at 7 o'clock tonight, as the boche guns began pounding certain of our positions.

I happened to be visiting artillery headquarters and was talking with the colonel.

The telephone rang. The colonel answered it and repeated the mysterious figures "H-72-3-9," jolting the numerals down on a note pad.

Seizing another telephone he demanded connection with certain battery positions and repeated the numerals to them, with seemingly unintelligible instructions.

"Its urgent," he said, just before ringing off.

Two minutes later the American guns set the sky ablaze, venting their fury against the boche batteries.

Whole sprays and clusters of vari-colored rockets and star shells shot up from the enemy trenches in a manner that indicated excitement in that direction. The signals and revealing lights hovered over No Man's Land, casting

a weird glare over the tangle of weeds and wire.

The horizon danced and writhed with giant caterpillars of fire as the soldiers loaded and fired their big guns along the country-side.

Occasional flashes of flame showed where the enemy shells were bursting though the shell explosions were undistinguishable from the gun blasts in the roaring din.

Aviator Injured.
Hartfordshire, Eng., Feb. 12.—Details of the airplane accident in which Capt. Stedman, American aviator, was seriously injured and another flyer killed were revealed today in the inquest here.

The two machines, it was shown, were flying toward the sun about fifty yards apart. Both aviators, partly blinded by the glare, suddenly swerved together, the planes, locked in a tangle of wreckage, fell flaming to the ground.

Actor Sothern's Plan.
With the American Armies in France, Feb. 11.—(Delayed).—E. H. Sothern, famous American actor, plans to establish theatrical centers of entertainment just back of the trenches, where the Sammies can find relaxation after coming out of the front lines.

Sothern visited the American sector today in furtherance of this plan.

New Yorkers have been given a try-out on whale meat and they say they like it. Must be good news for the lobster.

SALEM MAN TAKEN FROM TUSCANIA AT HALIFAX WITH OTHERS

Archie Roberts and Twenty More, Some from Oregon, Listed Among Saved

Washington, Feb. 12.—Twenty one men who sailed on the transport Tuscania were removed from the vessel at Halifax, N. S., the war department announced today.

They include:

Rupert A. Davits, Frisco, Texas; Albert Dias, Madison, Texas; Henry Forshaw, Hayward, Okla.; William T. George Waverly, Tennessee; Fred J. Broomer, Horseshoe Ben, Iowa; Carl V. Jacobson, Elk City, Or.; Jefferson Davis Jones, Wingfield, Texas; Jesse Robert Kimo, Deer Park, Wash.; Roderick B. McDonald, R. F. D. No. 2, Bellingham, Wash.; Jacob W. Martin, Fort Worth, Texas; Stephen F. Mead, Reed, Or.; Howard F. Memly, Sahakwa, Okla.; Erva Miller, Anselmo, Neb.; Edward F. Parker, 403 Main, Okla.; Texas; Roy E. Peterson, Mill City, Or.; Archie D. Roberts, 124 Laurel avenue, Salem, Or.; George B. Rogers, Dallas, Wis.; Elvin O. Stephens, Springfield, Or.; Rufus W. Taff, San Sabas, Texas; Jos L. Taylor, San Antonio, Texas.

It has been found that fully 100 mistakes have been made in transmitting names by cable, making it impossible to announce the number of survivors until corrections have been made.

The remainder of the 200 survivors' names still expected will probably come in slowly, officials said.

The 21 men taken from the Tuscania at Halifax were ill. A hospital for taking care of sick soldiers is located at Halifax. The men do not figure in totaling the number of men lost by the sinking of the Tuscania, according to the committee on public information.

Additional survivors were reported this afternoon, as follows:

Elmer Holden, Fort Worth, Texas; John Kemper, Fairfax, Okla.; Virgil J. Roberts, El Reno, Okla.; Benjamin Birmingham, Corpus Christi, Texas; Clifford Wellington Waller, Fenton, Mich.

RAILROAD BILL CAUSE OF BITTER FIGHT IN SENATE

Old Struggle Over Distribution of War Burdens Breaks Out Afresh

CUMMINS AND SMITH LEAD OPPOSING FACTIONS

President Will Confer With Leaders On Both Sides Over Measures of War

By L. C. Martin
(United Press staff correspondent)

Washington, Feb. 12.—The railroad control bill has again plunged congress into a bitter fight over fair distribution of the war's financial burdens.

Lined up on one side is the determined group of men who last session fought for conscription of wealth to pay the tax bills. On the other side stand the same men who so strenuously opposed wealth conscription.

The issue is whether the railroads shall be made to bear a fair share of war's burden, or whether the people must pay the railroads practically what they demand, under government control. Specifically, the battle is over the basis upon which the railroads shall be paid by the government.

Senator Cummins, Iowa, and his supporters insist that the roads should be guaranteed their ordinary dividends plus interest on their debt.

This, Cummins says, would cost the government \$750,000,000 to \$775,000,000 a year.

Senator Smith, South Carolina, leading the opposition, wants the income computed on three pre-war years—1915, 1916 and 1917. This, Smith estimates, will cost the government from \$945,000,000 to \$975,000,000 a year.

The difference to the American people between Cummins' plan and Smith's, is about two hundred million a year.

The three year basis is that suggested by the president. Senator Smith declares it should be adopted, no matter what it costs.

"If we must pour out \$200,000,000 a year to meet the demands of service, I am in favor of pouring it out, that we may get efficient railroad operation."

Cummins is bitterly opposed to settling the question of compensation to the roads through a surrender to them. He declared today there is no reason congress should not do "what is just and fair to the railroads and the public alike."

To Speed Shipbuilding
Washington, Feb. 12.—Three fundamental problems are confronting the nation today in its effort to speed up shipbuilding.

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Argentine Expects To Settle Railroad Strike

Buenos Aires, Feb. 12.—The nationwide railroad strike was expected to be settled today. Refusal of British and Italian workers to join the movement, through belief that it was instigated by German propaganda—is thought to have thwarted the strikers' plans.

The strike was called suddenly Saturday and was signalized by extreme violence. Railroad tracks were dynamited and many carloads of foodstuffs and munitions were burned. Menger dispatches—evidencing a heavy censorship—characterized the situation as "grave" and declared "drastic action" by the government was imminent.

The general strikes of several months ago were traced to German agents in Argentina. It is believed possible the present strike had the same origin—a fact that was recognized by the British and Italian workmen.

AUSTRIAN WORKERS FORCE ACCEPTANCE OF WILSON'S GENERAL PLAN FOR PEACE

"Peace Is My Only Aim Day and Night," Pledge of Emperor Karl

Note:—Special significance attaches to this dispatch as it reveals conditions behind Count Czernin's speech to which President Wilson yesterday replied. This is the second of the series of dispatches revealing actual conditions in the central powers.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

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Zurich, Feb. 12.—Austrian workers, before taking up their tools following the recent strikes, did these three significant things:

Laid down conditions forcing Foreign Minister Czernin to adhere to the Wilsonian program.

Sent a delegation to Emperor Karl, who stated: "Peace is my only aim day and night."

Formed a permanent committee to maintain a watch on the government and force it to keep its promises.

The same causes which unchained the strike continue. Another and graver social disturbance is possible any day. The Austrians want peace and are opposed to dying for Pan-German dreams of conquest.

I know for a fact that an Austrian official now in Switzerland declared Austria is ready to accept President

Wilson's peace terms.

The Austrian rulers are afraid of the future, especially if the war continues. They have already had to back down to avoid trouble.

The strong, new Hungarian party plans a separate Hungarian army. The Karolyi party refuses to join the government party, because it wants an independent Hungary. The Tisza party is undecided.

The Czechs are suspicious toward Germany and have asked appointment of a Hungarian-Austrian council to watch their interests in the peace conference. The Pan-Germans are equally suspicious of their neighbors and are calling each other names.

But the masses of the countries feel the same—the cry of both peoples is for bread and peace.

The Bolshevik movement is rampant and growing in Austria-Hungary and the country is menaced by revolution and dismemberment. The monarchists are scared as are the Pan-Germans, who are keenly aware of events.

The Austrian Bolsheviks are headed by Otto Bauer, who recently returned from Russia where he was held prisoner.

(Recent United Press dispatches from Petrograd state the Bolsheviks had decided to appoint Bauer their ambassador at Vienna.)

The movement is spreading rapidly among the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and kindred races, who are demanding an immediate peace and liberty.

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Abe Martin



Th' Emporium announces th' arrival of a new consignment o' petticoats for conservatives. Miss Tawney Apple points for high visibility these days.