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FULL LEASED WIRE
DISPATCHES
SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VAL-
LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

THE WEATHER

OREGON TONIGHT

Fair; light frost east portion;
Tuesday fair; light easterly
winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 238. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS— FIVE CENTS

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL NOT FAYORED AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE IN FACE OF BITTER OPPOSITION

PEACE PROPOSAL HANDLED TO BY SWISS DIPLOMAT

No Formal Answer Yet Re-
turned But Negative Re-
ply Already Assured

PRESIDENT TELLS M'ADOO WAR MUST CONTINUE

Germany Cannot Negotiate
While Still Holding Terri-
tory of Allies.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Amer-
ica will fight "until victory
is clinched."
This indication of the govern-
ment's attitude toward peace
was given by the treasury, in
a statement by Secretary Mc-
Adoo, urging greater efforts to
make the liberty loan a success.
The statement followed a
lengthy telephone conference
between the president and Mc-
Adoo. While in no way referring
to the probable answer to the
latest Tautou proposal, the
statement was regarded as con-
clusive evidence that the na-
tion would continue to fight.
The statement follows:
"A victory on the battle
field and peace overtures from
our enemies are cause only to
emphasize the supreme impor-
tance of making the fourth lib-
erty loan a success in order to
keep on the fighting pressure.
Now is the time above all others
—not to relax but to intensify
efforts, that the goal for which
we are fighting and for which
we have already made such great
sacrifices shall be won.
"Our boys in the trenches
are not going to quit fighting
because the enemy is on the
run. Now is the time to fight
the harder and to keep moving
until the victory is clinched.
This is more reason than even to
put the fourth liberty loan
over the top."

Peace Note Delivered
Washington, Oct. 7.—The Swedish
minister reached the state department
(Continued on page six)

ABE MARTIN



Tell Binkley who is in the east is
studying medicine so he kin ride on
Sunday. Th' openin' o' th' oyster sea-
son caused almost as much fervor as th'
closh' o' th' croquet season.

PREFER TRAINING GIVEN BY U. OF O.

Members Of Civilian Officers
Training Course Decide
Against Willamette

When it comes to the question as to
whether the University of Oregon or
Willamette University carries the most
influence in its recommendations to the
war department, 29—or more men inter-
ested in the Civilian Officers' training
course voted unanimously Sunday after-
noon in favor of the University of
Oregon.

At a former meeting of those inter-
ested in the Civilian Officers' Training
course, a committee was appointed,
consisting of Col. A. T. Woolpert, Slim
B. White and E. H. Choate, to investi-
gate the course already established by
the University of Oregon and also that
which Willamette University could of-
fer, and it was on the report favoring
the Eugene course that the members
voted.

The whole question soon resolved it-
self into the proposition as to whether
the war department, through Col. John
Leader, of Eugene, would give prefer-
ence of graduates of the Eugene
Civilian course, rather than that of
Willamette. It was on the feeling that
the Eugene graduate might land a com-
mission that the men favored the Uni-
versity of Oregon course. It also de-
veloped that the course offered here in
Salem was more expensive.

C. W. Niemeyer, who presided as em-
pty president, explained that the Civilian
Officers' Training course had nothing
whatever to do with the training of the
Students' Army Training corps, and
that the two were distinctly separate
organizations. Members of the S. A. T.
C. are really inducted into the army,
while the Civilian Officers' Training
course was simply that of a number of
civilian boys who wished to be trained as
a separate body in military matters in or-
der that they might be of service to the
government in case of need. It was also
explained that Capt. O. N. Tipler, as-
signed by the war department to Will-
amette University, could in no way be
more associated with the proposed Civilian
Officers' Training course.

While the University of Oregon course
was adopted, many members thought
that a part of the course could best
be taught by members of Willamette
University and this will come up for
discussion when the executive commit-
tee confers with the Eugene authorities.
In the discussion, it developed that
many men who had taken the Uni-
versity of Oregon course had been recom-
mended for commissions and had been
appointed by the war department. With
this knowledge of the situation, it was
felt that a man's chances of securing a
commission were better through the Uni-
versity of Oregon recommendation than
that of Willamette University. To this
opinion C. W. Niemeyer most emphati-
cally dissented. He felt that just as ef-
ficient training could be given by Will-
amette University.

In order to affect a permanent organi-
zation, an executive committee was elec-
ted and it will be the duty
of this committee to elect offi-
cers and to confer with Eugene and re-
port at the meeting to be held next
Tuesday evening at the armory. This
committee, which will handle all busi-
ness affairs includes Elmo S. White, E.
H. Choate, Col. A. T. Woolpert, Ray
Potter, David Wright, Chester C. Cox
and A. R. Wilson.

STUDENT OFFICERS CHOSEN

Three vacancies existing in student
body officers at Willamette university
were filled at a meeting of the associ-
ated student body Saturday afternoon.
Miss Eva Parrett of Newberg, was
named editor of the Collegian.
The manager's duties will be per-
formed by Harvey Cooper, also a mem-
ber of last year's staff. Lawrence Da-
vies, a sophomore from St. Helens, was
first choice for student body treasurer.
Robert Storey, elected treasurer last
spring, received a second lieutenant's
commission at the Presidio this sum-
mer, and at present is attending an
artillery school in Ohio.

Every man may not be able to afford
a fat bank account, but a few Thrift
Stamps will give that grand and glori-
ous feeling just the same.

BURNING TOWNS GIVE INDICATIONS OF GREAT RETREAT

Germans Plan Complete De-
vastation Of Country To
Be Evacuated

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS TELL OF STEADY ADVANCE

Serbian Army Has Reached
Central Section Of Their
Own Country.

By Webb Miller
Paris, Oct. 7.—(10:31 a. m.)—The
Germans are burning villages and
towns behind their lines along the
whole front from Lille to Rheims.
This is believed to preface a retreat
in several sectors. South of Cam-
brai, the enemy is reported already to
have fallen back two miles on a seven
mile front.

At least a score of places are in
flames. Laon, the great communication
center and base of the St. Gobain mar-
sh, was set afire yesterday. Salmis-
mines, east of Lens, and several vil-
lages southeast and west of Lille and
between Douai and Somay are burn-
ing. The French found Nogent-L'Es-
see and villages in the Suippe valley
in flames.

Civiques, writing in the Matin says:
"The fighting will continue to the
end until there is a general German
retreat. This retirement is announced
by the burning of villages. The great
evacuation seems near."

French Report Progress

Paris, Oct. 7.—French troops have
made further advances northeast of
Rheims, capturing St. Mammes, and
penetrating Hauvigne, the war office
announced today.
The Germans are offering powerful
resistance all along this front, particu-
larly in the vicinity of Betricourt.
Violent fighting continued through-
out the night north of St. Quentin,
where the enemy made numerous coun-
ter attacks.

"North of St. Quentin fighting con-
tinued last night," the communique
said. "The enemy made numerous at-
tempts to eject us from our conquered
positions. The attacks were broken up,
except the region of Tilloy farms,
which the Germans succeeded in re-
taking and gaining a slight advantage."
"The fighting is continuing."
"On the Suippe front the Germans
are remaining very vigilant, trying
with all their power to halt our ad-
vance on the north bank of the river.
There is heavy sharp fighting in the
region of Betricourt."
"Further east we have taken St.
Mannes. To the right we penetrated
Hauvigne, north of the Arnes."

Local Actions Near Cambrai

London, Oct. 7.—Local fighting north
of St. Quentin and between Lens and
Cambrai was reported by Field Mar-
shal Haig today.
"In local fighting yesterday in the
neighborhood of Aubencheul-Au-Bois (a
mile and a half north of LaCateau),
we took 400 prisoners," the statement
said.

"Yesterday afternoon one of our pa-
trols in the Oppy sector brought in 34
prisoners and four machine guns."
"During the night we established
posts at canal crossings north of Au-
bencheul-Au-Bois also northeast and
west of Oppy."
"A German post east of Borlolu
was captured. We made a slight ad-
vance north of Westmaquart."

Serbian Win Victory

Paris, Oct. 7.—Austro-Hungarian
troops defeated by the French and
Serbians in central Serbia are retiring
northward in disorder, the French east-
ern communique announced today.
Capture of the important city of
Vranje was confirmed. The allied ad-
vance in Albania is continuing.
"French and Serbian troops have re-"
(Continued on page three)

COUNTY ELECTION HAS NO TERRORS FOR THOSE NOMINATED

Most Candidates Are Unop-
posed—Some Contests
For Justice

Washington, Oct. 7.—The United Sta-
tes congress, which must ratify the
treaty of peace with the central pow-
ers when it is made, issued to the Am-
erican people today definite assurance
that this government will not for an
instant seriously consider the Austro-
German armistice proposal.

Democratic and republican leaders
joined in the most decided statement
declaring unthinkable "a compromise
with the enemy" and urged only ac-
ceptance of the terms laid down by
President Wilson.

While messages from all over the
country continued to pour in by mail
and telegraph urging congressmen to
close their ears to the German cry for
peace, senators vied with each other
in demanding the most condign punish-
ments for Germany's sake.

Lodge and Poindexter, republicans,
declared no peace talk can be even
thought of while Germany is uninvaded.
The war must be carried to Berlin,
they say. The Kaiser must be court-
martialed and the German murderers, pun-
ished, said Poindexter.

Hitchcock, democratic and chairman
of the foreign relations committee, said
the allies must not make a contract with
the present rulers of Germany, who re-
fused to accept scraps of peace.

Senator McCumber, North Dakota
presented a resolution putting the senate
on record as demanding, as peace
terms.

Surrender and disbandment of the
German army and navy.
Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and
France, and return of indemnity paid
by France in 1871.

Reparation of France and Belgium,
including payment for towns and cities
destroyed and country devastated.

(Continued on page two)

SENATORS ARE OPPOSED TO GERMAN PROPOSALS

Negotiations With Germany
At This Time Are Entire-
ly Out Of Order.

The resolution was referred to the
foreign relations committee.
"Until these terms are accepted we
should not even talk to Germany,"

Senators Fletcher, Nelson and Norris
joined in the discussion which centered
around a question Hitchcock asked
Hitchcock.

"If Germany evacuates all territory,
do you think that would indicate that
the Kaiser is meeting President Wilson's
14 peace points, and that we could be-
gin negotiations with her on the basis
of those terms?" asked Hitchcock.

Poindexter expressed "surprise" at
the chairman of the foreign relations
committee. He construed Hitchcock's
question as indicating that Hitchcock
believed negotiations could be begun at
that time with safety.

Hitchcock declared Poindexter was
wrong and that he had not assumed any
attitude.

Poindexter demanded that the fore-
ign relations committee keep the senate
advised in advance of the diplomatic
situation.

"Our enemies," said Hitchcock, "are
occupying our territory, they therefore
are not in a position to sue for peace.
They are in a position to dictate peace.
It is unthinkable to believe we can dis-
cuss peace while the enemy is on Bel-
gian soil. No responsible person in this
country favors such an armistice for
an instant."

"I infer that you think when Ger-
many has evacuated the occupied terri-
tory, we can talk peace," said Poindex-
ter.

"Withhold your inferences," said
Hitchcock, "I am going to state my
position clearly."
"President Wilson's 14 peace terms
have become the foundation stones of
the peace settlement not only for Am-
erica but for the allies," said Hitch-
cock.

"You say the allies agree to these
(Continued on page two)

YANKEES PROGRESS ON TEN MILE FRONT NORTH OF SUIPPE

Aided By French Pershing's
Men Drive Steadily To
Northward Today.

GERMAN MILITARY EXPERT ADVISES WIDE RETREAT

Resistance In Front Of Amer-
icans Is Bitter As New
Divisions Come.

By John De Gandt
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Oct. 7.—(4:05 p. m.)—French
and American troops across the Suippe
river, on a ten mile front, are advanc-
ing northward toward LaNoville, and
Senaide (LaNoville is 15 miles north-
east of Rheims. Senaide is ten miles
east of LaNoville.)

Despite desperate resistance in this
region and north of St. Quentin, the
Germans are reported to be withdraw-
ing their material and destroying what
which is too bulky to move quickly.

Captain Salzman, writing in the
Yanische Zeitung, urged the German
command to shorten the west front.
"It does not matter if we make a
vast retreat, provided the front holds"
he declared.

"It is vitally necessary to hold the
front at any cost."

AMERICANS MAKE PROGRESS

By Fred S. Ferguson
With the American First Army, Oct.
7.—(Noun)—The Americans have made
some additional progress in the Aire
valley (on the eastern ridge of the Ar-
gonne forest,) despite strong resist-
ance.

The Germans have brought up strong
artillery reinforcements against our
left and center.

Captured documents establish that
the enemy plans to hold the Kreich-
hilde-Stellung line at all costs. Heavy
resistance is now being put forth in
the direction of Cunel-Bricelles road
(running westward from the Meuse)
and in the woods and hills in other
sections of the line.

Pigeons dropped from American air-
planes in baskets attached to para-
chutes enabled our infantry in the fore-
most positions to maintain communi-
cations with headquarters.

BOTH WINGS ADVANCE

By Frank J. Taylor
With the American First Army, Oct.
7.—Both wings of the American forces
between the Argonne massif and the
Meuse river continue to advance,
despite great efforts by the Germans
to increase their resistance.

A German counter attack against
our right center near Cusel (three
miles west of Bricelles) temporarily
slowed up our progress.

An extremely heavy bombardment
and the stiffest kind of fighting is un-
der way along this whole front.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Slight advances
by American troops in the region of
the Meuse and much artillery action
by both sides Sunday was reported by
General Pershing today.

His communique follows:
"Our troops have made slight ad-
vances during the day. Between the
Meuse and the Bois Des Agones there
has been stubborn infantry fighting.
Further to the west machine gun and
artillery combat were constant and
heavy with everywhere increased ar-
tillery fire by both sides."

GERMANY IS ANXIOUS TO GET PEACE TERMS

Will Accept Wilson's Prin-
ciples As Starting Point
for Negotiations

FOURTEEN PROPOSALS MADE BY PRESIDENT

The fourteen proposals of
President Wilson may be thus
summarized from his address to
Congress of January 8, 1918.

Days of private international
understandings are gone and cov-
enants of peace must be reached
in the open.

Freedom of the seas in peace
and in war.

Removal of economic barriers
among nations associating them-
selves to maintain peace.

Guaranties of the reduction of
armaments.

Impartial adjustment of colo-
nial claims, based on popular
rights.

Evacuation of and opportunity
for Russia.

Evacuation of French terri-
tory, and righting of the Alsace-
Lorraine wrong.

Resadjustment of Italy's frontiers
along lines of nationality.

Free opportunity for auton-
omous development of the people
of Austria-Hungary.

Evacuation of Roumania, Serv-
ia, and Montenegro, and guaran-
tees for all the Balkan states.

Copenhagen, Oct. 7.—Prince Maxmil-
ian, of Baden, now German chancellor,
told the reichstag in his speech yester-
day, that he had addressed a peace note
to President Wilson. This action he
took because of the president's speech
of January 8, 1918, in which certain
peace principles were laid down:

"In accordance with the imperial de-
cree of September 26, the German em-
pire has undergone a basic alteration of
its political leadership," said the chan-
cellor.

"As successor to Count George F. Von
Hortling, whose services in behalf of
the Fatherland deserve the highest
highest acknowledgment, I have been
summoned by the emperor to lead the
new government.

"In accordance with the government-
al method now introduced, I submit to
the reichstag, publicly and without de-
lay, the principles upon which I propose
to conduct the grave responsibilities of
the office.

Reforms are Promised.
"These principles were firmly estab-
lished by the agreement of the federat-
ed governments and the leaders of the
majority parties in this honorable house
before I decided to assume the duties of
chancellor. They contain, therefore, not
only my own confession of political
faith, but that of an overwhelming por-
tion of the German people's representa-
tives, that is of the German nation
which has constituted the reichstag on
the basis of a general equal and secret
franchise and according to their will.
Only the fact that I know the convic-
tion and will of the majority of the
people are back of me has given me
strength, to take upon myself conduct
of the empire's affairs in this hard and
earnest time in which we are living.

People Appealed To.
"One man's shoulders would be too
weak to carry alone the tremendous re-
sponsibility which falls upon the gov-
ernment at present. Only if the people
take active part in the broadest sense
of the word in deciding their destinies
in other words, if responsibility also ex-
tended to the majority of their freely
elected political leaders, can the lead-
er."

An independent Poland with
access to the sea.

General association of nations
for mutual guaranties of inde-
pendence and territorial integ-
rity to large and small states
alike.

(Continued on page three)