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# The Daily Capital Journal

\*\*\*\*\*  
THE WEATHER  
\*\*\*\*\*  
OREGON TONIGHT  
\*\*\*\*\*  
And Thursday unsettled, prob-  
ably showers northwest, gener-  
ally fair south and east por-  
tions, moderate southeasterly  
winds.  
\*\*\*\*\*

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 240.

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## BRITISH TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED CAMBRAI FRENCO-AMERICAN ARMIES ADVANCE DEPTH OF FOUR MILES

### WILSON LIKELY TO TELL CONGRESS HIS PEACE VIEWS

President Will Await German  
Reply Before Taking Def-  
inite Action.

YESTERDAY'S MESSAGE  
WAS ONLY INQUIRY

Entente Diplomats Are Pleas-  
ed That Curt Reply Was  
Not Given Proposal.

By Carl D. Groat.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Washington, Oct. 9.—President Wil-  
son will probably go before congress to  
cast further light upon the position he  
took in his inquiry to the German  
Prince Max, as soon as the latter re-  
plies.  
The White House viewpoint on the  
Wilson query was elucidated thus:  
The inquiry does not bind President  
Wilson to any special course.  
It is distinctly an inquiry, not a re-  
ply to Prince Max's peace offers; and  
it will clear a way for the president to  
make a fitting reply as soon as he  
knows for certain whether Germany  
wants peace on his terms or is merely  
making an insurance peace move.  
Particular attention was called to the  
fact that among the president's peace  
terms are complete evacuations of Russia,  
Belgium, occupied France and repara-  
tion of the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine.  
Also there is a distinct emphasis upon  
the fact that self-determination shall  
be the governing factor in territorial  
alignments.  
The president felt that a curt answer  
would have served as ammunition to the  
Teuton war lords to stimulate the peo-  
ples of Germany and Austria to fresh  
efforts under the guise of self-defense.  
What Germany Knows  
As the matter now stands, Germany  
knows clearly that complete evacuation  
of occupied territory must be the pre-  
liminary to any peace move. The Ger-  
man leaders are told they must show  
their true colors, not alone to the world,  
but to their own people.  
It became known that the president's  
declaration for evacuation of occupied  
territories before an armistice did not  
contemplate the evacuation of invaded  
territories, and the intention, as shown  
by the president's fourteen peace terms,  
to leave the righting of the wrong done  
France to be determined in the final  
peace conference.  
It was said by high authority that  
this "fighting" was open to the inter-  
pretation of the return of Alsace to  
France.  
During the afternoon President Wil-  
son visited Secretary of State Lansing  
and remained in conference with him  
and with Chief of Staff March for a  
considerable time.  
The significance of the military  
man's presence there was not entirely  
clear, but speculation was that the pre-  
sident was considering the military as-  
pects of the future should Germany de-  
cline a general evacuation.  
Diplomats Endorse Reply.  
Diplomats here were frankly fearful  
that a curt demand for surrender would  
have bolstered up German morale, en-  
couraging the Teutons to fight harder  
under the plea that they were battling  
for their existence. The allied consulta-  
tions developed the idea that a short,  
sharp reply would cause unrest or sus-  
picion among the labor and Landsowne  
elements abroad. Such an answer it was  
felt, would not meet the approval of  
groups who perhaps might fail to see  
the evident insincerity of the German  
maneuver.  
At the same time it was believed  
that the president had given a "real  
punch" to his remarks by making the  
demand for evacuation as a peace pre-  
liminary. This goes further than any  
demand to date and even those who

### NEWSPAPERS OF NATION GENERALLY ENDORSE REPLY

President Wilson's Message  
Interpreted To Mean Un-  
conditional Surrender

New York, Oct. 9.—"It is open to  
Germany to say this is a demand for  
surrender," declared the New York  
Times today, commenting on President  
Wilson's note. "That is what it  
amounts to and the president speaks  
what is in the minds of the American  
people when he makes the surrender of  
Germany a necessary preliminary to any  
talk about peace."  
The World says: "In dealing with  
the German peace offensive, President  
Wilson has employed the same tactics  
that Foch used in breaking the German  
military offensive—a counter offensive.  
The president in this matter is sitting  
as a judge and as a judge he orders the  
German government to come into court  
and show why its application should not  
be dismissed on the ground of fraud."  
The Tribune says in part: "We are  
now involved in a correspondence with  
our enemies on the subject not of sur-  
render, not of peace, but of peace ne-  
gotiations on the basis of President  
Wilson's program."  
"Two thousand words of amplifica-  
tion," said the Sun, "could add naught  
to this incomparably effective respon-  
se. It argues nothing, it promises noth-  
ing, but serenely without the least blot-  
ter of rhetorical phrase it hamstring-  
s the Kaiser's stalling horse."  
The Herald says: "The danger is that  
his sending may give to the rulers of  
Germany a confidence in their ability  
to win this war by diplomacy—thereby  
postponing the day of their uncondi-  
tional surrender—and to the peoples of  
Germany and Austria-Hungary renewed  
confidence in the ability of their govern-  
ments to juggle the allies into a nego-  
tiated, therefore Prussian peace; while  
in this country its sending may weaken  
the enthusiasm for the pending and  
much needed liberty loan."  
"The reply of President Wilson to  
the recent peace proposal of the Ger-  
man chancellor opens a possibility for  
ending the war," declared the Staats-  
Zeitung.  
Milwaukee Sentinel: "The reply is  
firm and unswerving but adroit in that

### AMERICAN PRESS ARGONNE ATTACK AND GAIN GROUND

Yankee Losses Equal Only To  
Half Number Of Prison-  
ers Taken Yesterday

AMERICANS BAG 3,000  
ON ALL FRONTS TUESDAY

General Pershing Reports  
Many Villages Captured In  
Argonne Tuesday

By Lowell Mellett  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the British Armies in France,  
Oct. 9.—(11 a. m.)—The Americans,  
pushing eastward toward Busigny have  
captured two batteries and turned  
them against the Germans.  
Bohain is reported to be burning.  
General Rawlinson's men took 8900  
prisoners yesterday. Three doughboys  
found 21 Germans in a dugout await-  
ing capture.  
One German regiment bolted as the  
Americans approached.  
By Fred S. Ferguson  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the American First Army, Oct.  
9.—The converging attack on the Ar-  
gonne massif continues with renewed  
success.  
Heavy fighting has developed in the  
center, where infantry operations were  
preceded by an unusually strong ar-  
tillery bombardment which lasted all  
night.  
London, Oct. 9.—American losses in  
the Meuse and Argonne fighting yester-  
day were less than half the number  
of prisoners taken, according to battle  
front dispatches received here today.  
General Pershing reported the num-  
ber of prisoners taken by the Ameri-  
cans at 1500.  
By Frank J. Taylor  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
With the American First Army, Oct.  
9.—French and American troops in  
their attack east of the Meuse, have  
advanced six kilometers (more than  
three miles and a half) in some places.  
Attacking under cover of yesterday  
morning's darkness, the French and  
Americans caught the Austro-Germans  
completely by surprise and advanced  
more than a mile and a quarter in the  
initial rush. With the coming of day-  
light, the resistance stiffened, but the  
allies shoved ahead and made great in-  
roads into the enemy lines at some  
points.  
Progress in this sector is extremely  
important as it removes the danger to  
the American flank along the Meuse  
and has routed out German artillery  
positions which made the American posi-  
tions on the river uncomfortable.  
The Americans rescued the battalion  
which was cut off and surrounded in  
the Argonne for five days, and pushed  
on today. It is known the situation of  
the Germans in the northern part of  
the forest is serious. Further American  
advance will oblige withdrawal from  
the forest as far as Grand Pre.  
Along the Aisne the Americans have  
improved the position they captured  
Monday.  
Our artillery has caused more than  
24 fires behind the German positions.  
Take 3000 Prisoners  
Washington, Oct. 9.—Capture of  
Gornay by the Americans, liberation  
of four other villages and a bag of  
3000 prisoners Tuesday was reported  
by General Pershing today.  
French troops operating in conjunc-  
tion with the Americans have driven  
the enemy well beyond the captured  
villages east of the Meuse and are con-  
tinuing the pursuit. The communique  
follows:  
What's become o' th' feller that used  
t' convulse th' whole bar room by 'nack-  
in' fer a little "coffin varnish!"  
Some folks seem t' enjoy poor health.

### Great German Retreat On Fifty Mile Front

London, Oct. 9.—(4:20 p.m.)  
—German troops on the line  
from the Searp river to St.  
Quentin (a front of nearly fif-  
ty miles of trenches) retreated  
between two and three miles  
this afternoon, it was reported  
in battle front dispatches.  
A retreat of such magnitude  
as described in the foregoing  
dispatch would involve the loss  
of many towns of some im-  
portance. It is probable that  
both Bohain and Arleux, towns  
for which the allies have been  
fighting, fell within their grasp  
as the Germans withdrew.  
The retreat also would de-  
pend on the salients which have  
been erected south of St. Quentin  
and north of Cambrai.

### DESPERATE HUNS PREPARE TO FIGHT TO LAST DITCH NOW

Every German Who Can Bear  
Arms Is Being Hurried To  
Western Front.

By William Philip Simms  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Paris, Oct. 9.—The German armies  
today are attempting the most desper-  
ate resistance of the war.  
They have been commanded to hold  
or die, to give the allies the impres-  
sion they have not yet been beaten,  
while Berlin proceeds with its truce  
plot.  
In default of sufficient field artil-  
lery, the Huns are massing all avail-  
able trench mortars, howitzers and  
high velocity guns at critical points  
in their efforts to stop the slow, cease-  
less allied advances while from Russia,  
the Ukraine and the east generally ev-  
ery possible German soldier is being  
hurried into the war's bloody maw in  
the west.  
Hospitals throughout Germany have  
been raked of nearly fit convalescents.  
Reports have been received here that  
a levee en masse would be attempted  
in the event that President Wilson's  
reply to the armistice proposal was un-  
favorable, as a last resort to prevent  
total collapse of the empire.  
It is also reported that Belgian civ-  
ilians are being forced to work on  
line after line of defenses about Os-  
tende, Zebruggue and Bruges, indicat-  
ing that Field Marshal Von Hinden-  
burg and General Ludendorff consid-  
er rear guard fighting across Belgium  
inevitable if they hope to arrive at the  
Antwerp-Namur-Metz line.  
The Laon salient is gradually tight-  
ening. The British and Americans are  
driving one prong of the pincers deep-  
er beyond St. Quentin and Cambrai,  
while the French and Americans are  
doing the same between Rheims and  
Verdun.  
Short of guns, ammunition, air-  
planes and reserves, Ludendorff is  
frenziedly shunting what he has from  
this point to that, fighting an ever-in-  
creasing battle.  
The feeling is rapidly crystallizing  
that the central powers foreseeing  
their doom just ahead, are staking all  
on a race between the Prussian gener-  
als and the results of Prince Max's  
proposal.  
Everything points to a general re-  
treat, perhaps to the Metz-Namur-  
Antwerp line. German critics openly  
invite the higher command to take im-  
mediate steps to shorten the front, re-  
gardless of the territory they would  
have to give up, in order to defend  
the frontier.  
No surprise would be caused if the  
next step in the peace move would be  
an offer to evacuate France and Bel-  
gium as a guarantee of good faith, in  
order to obtain an armistice.

### FIELD MARSHAL HAIG REPORTS 8000 TAKEN IN YESTERDAY'S DRIVE

Many Guns And Vast Quantities Of Supplies Taken In Ad-  
vance Which Still Continues—Germans Giving Way On  
All Points With Heavy Losses As Allied Forces Drive  
Heavy Blows Against Crumbling Lines.—Thirty Mile Front  
Between Cambrai And St. Quentin Scene Of Bitter Fighting.

London, Oct. 9.—British troops have entered Cam-  
brai, Field Marshal Haig reported today.  
The armies of General Byng and General Rawlinson  
renewed their attack this morning.  
More than 8000 prisoners and many guns were taken  
in yesterday's operations on this front.  
"At 5:20 o'clock this morning the attack was resumed  
on the whole front of the Third and Fourth armies," the  
statement said.  
"First reports stated that rapid progress was made  
everywhere.  
"Shortly after midnight the Canadians attacked  
north of Cambrai. Ramillies was captured and the cross-  
ings of the Escaut canal secured in the neighborhood of  
the village. We have entered Cambrai.  
"The number of prisoners taken yesterday exceeds  
8000. Many guns also were taken."  
"We made further progress yesterday evening at  
Sequehart in the direction of Bohain and Marez. We  
reached the western outskirts of Walincourt and gained  
the line of the La Targette-Cambrai road, capturing For-  
venville."

### GENERAL DIAZ WARNS TROOPS OF FALSE PEACE

Italian Commander Desires  
Only Honorable And Per-  
manent World Peace

Washington, Oct. 9.—General Diaz  
commander in chief of all the Italian  
armies, has issued a ringing appeal to  
his troops not to be misled by the enemy  
offer of peace and to continue fighting  
until such time as the enemy will offer  
sufficient guarantees for the safety of  
Italy and the whole of mankind.  
His appeal follows:  
"The enemy, aware of his desperate  
situation and certain defeat in the near  
future, offers peace while continuing to  
fight stubbornly on the field of France  
and Belgium and with overbearing pride  
encamping on the sacred soil of our  
country, in order to conserve what he  
can of his prey. The proclamation of  
the German emperor to his army and  
navy is new proof that conviction that  
it is necessary to make good his depre-  
dations has not penetrated the enemy  
and proves that the time has not come  
when we can decide with certainty the  
advisability of laying down our arms.  
Let this be present in the mind of all  
as a realization of the situation and  
safeguard against deception. Easy cre-  
dulity without positive proof may lead  
to betrayal that would be of advantage  
to the enemy, for whom it is important  
to gain time in order to weaken the  
spirit of our troops.  
"Confidence in the wisdom of the  
government and the government of the  
allies, inspired by a sense of justice and  
faith in our ability to attain in this  
hour what will prove decisive for the  
future, we must hold ourselves more in  
readiness than ever to completely crush

### ABE MARTIN

By Abe Martin  
What's become o' th' feller that used  
t' convulse th' whole bar room by 'nack-  
in' fer a little "coffin varnish!"  
Some folks seem t' enjoy poor health.

### STILL SMASHING AHEAD

By John De Gandt  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Paris, Oct. 9.—(10:50 a. m.)—The  
allies are still smashing forward be-  
tween St. Quentin and Cambrai.  
The British and French are at the  
gates of Bohain (11 miles northeast  
of St. Quentin). The Americans are  
less than four kilometers (two and a  
half miles) from Busigny (three miles  
and a half north of Bohain).  
In the Champagne, Franco-American  
divisions are penetrating Machault (20  
miles northeast of Rheims).  
The French, operating in liaison  
with the American left wing, are press-  
ing north in the Argonne forest, which  
the enemy is hastily evacuating.  
Two entire divisions have been de-  
stroyed in the fighting along the  
Suippe river. On the right bank of the  
Aisne French and Americans are pro-  
gressing toward Lacon (seven miles  
southwest of Monthois).  
Further to the northeast the Ameri-  
cans along the Aire river are render-  
ing the enemy's hold on the Grand Pre  
untenable.  
AHEAD OF SCHEDULE  
By Lowell Mellett  
With the British Armies in France,

### THREE MILE FRONT TAKEN

Paris, Oct. 9.—Capture of German  
positions on a three mile front south-  
east of St. Quentin was announced to-  
day by the French war office.  
German counter attacks were repulsed  
along the Arnes river. There was  
violent artillery fighting along the  
Oise and the Suippe.  
"During the night in the region  
southeast of St. Quentin we have tak-  
en bitterly defended German positions  
between Harly and Neuville-St. Ar-  
mand," the communique said. "The  
latter village is outflanked from the  
north."  
"There were violent artillery bom-  
bardments south of the of the Oise  
and on the Suippe front."  
"North of the Arnes," the German  
unsuccessfully tried to offset our gains  
of yesterday. They incurred heavy loss-  
es. On the Arnes front yesterday we  
took more than 600 prisoners."

(Continued on page two)

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(Continued on page three)