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SPECIAL WILLAMETTE VAL-
LEY NEWS SERVICE

The Daily Capital Journal

THE WEATHER

OREGON TONIGHT

And Thursday unsettled, prob-
ably showers west, fair east

portion; cooler east portion to-
night; gentle southwesterly
winds.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 245.

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

GERMAN U-BOAT BASES RENDERED USELESS AMERICANS ARE BREAKING THE LAST GREAT GERMAN LINE

FLANDERS DRIVE CUTTING RAILWAYS TO GERMAN BASES

Line From Bruges To Courtrai
Is Now In Hands Of Allied Armies

TWELVE THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS

British Have Taken Menin And
Are Now In Outskirts Of Courtrai.

London, Oct. 16.—In Flanders the allies took 12,000 prisoners and between 300 and 350 guns in Tuesday's fighting, the Express declared today. The prisoners were equally divided between the Belgians, British and French. The British took fifty guns.

London, Oct. 16.—"Our patrols gained ground slightly last night in the Douai and Lille sectors", Field Marshal Haig announced today. "There is nothing further to report."

London, Oct. 16.—German forces between Lens and Arras continue to retire with the British closely following them, according to reports from the battle front today. (This is on a front of 20 miles). The British are drawing close to Lille.

Belgian cavalry at 9 a. m. was reported 1,000 yards from Thiat (between Courtrai and Bruges).

By Lowell Mellett, (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With the British armies in Flanders, Oct. 16.—Allied forces driving into Belgium have thrust their wedge across the road from Bruges to Courtrai, severing another artery of communication to the U-boat base.

French cavalry has swept over Liekevelde and Thouront, advancing toward Bruges and the sea. Toward the southern end of the fighting front, Menin has been taken and Haig's men are in the neighborhood of Haubourdin, three miles from Lille.

The Germans are using prodigally the great stores of shells in their Belgian coast bases. It is becoming evident they will be unable to save these munitions, as the enemy is using them up as fast as possible. Their batteries gave ours a more stubborn response than any other time in recent weeks.

"What's (bang) the peace (bang) new, now (bang)?" asked a British officer on the northern front today as the great battle raged and the shells exploded all around. So the conversations were carried on every two or three words being punctuated by a jarring crash. It was a real two-sided contest.

Although the Germans are forced to spend lavishly their shells to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy, they had time to remove a considerable quantity of war material before the long-headed offensive was launched.

In transporting such of this to the rear, the high command rendered the enemy army fairly mobile. Yet, vast stores still line the coast, showing clearly the Germans had no intention of surrendering this terrain.

The Germans knew the Allied attack was coming and tried to forestall it by the use of the tactics which Feuch defeated the last German offensive July 15. The British, French and Belgians were to start at 5 A. M. Three hours later the Germans put down a heavy barrage of their own, seeking to break up our troop concentrations.

SURRENDER ONLY WILL BRING AMNESTY.

London, Oct. 16.—Before Germany can obtain an armistice she must surrender unconditionally and the terms of such a surrender, according to information from reliable sources today, are defined as follows:
Complete disarmament and dismantling of the army.
Occupation of Metz, Mainz and other German towns.
Military authorities think it necessary for the Germans to surrender their fleet and permit the allies to occupy Heligoland.
Brussels is favored as the meeting place for a peace conference.

asked one grinning British private where he was hurt.
"I'm not wounded", he said, "I'm on leave."

I asked what he was doing there and he explained that his leave began today but he got special permission to fight, fearing that this might be the last battle of the war and feeling hungry for another go at the enemy. That's the spirit of the men.

On the other hand, many German prisoners frankly announced that they had had enough—were "fed up", as the British might put it. This spirit is not general throughout the enemy army, however. The fighting of the Bavarians in this battle has surpassed any German battling seen in France or Flanders since the tide turned. The Sixth Bavarian division, for example, pushed its way through the British barrage and established machine gun posts beyond it.

Like sportsmen, the officers and men of General Plummer's British army saw and appreciated the action and praised it.

Fighting Has Been Severe.
London, Oct. 16.—The British are in the outskirts of Courtrai and have cut the communications of Bruges from the south. Field Marshal Haig's night report on the Flanders operations, indicated.

Byoed Bruges is Zebrugge, the submarine base now in eminent peril of capture.

Haig announced the capture of Menin and the taking of 12,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns. The statement of the Belgians has reached the approaches of Wynezels, wood and Thouront. The French have reached the outskirts of Lierevelde and have pushed beyond the Roulers-Liekervelde railway. The British have reached Le Chat, on the Courtrai-Angelmuuster road.

"We have captured Gulleghem and Heul, and advanced to the outskirts of Courtrai. The British have also captured Menin and Vervicq, reaching the right bank of the Lys."

"Since the morning of October 14 we captured 12,000 men and more than 100 guns."

ABE MARTIN



Parade gloves are handy things—especially if you haint got a handkerchief. Patriotism that don't get below the neckband don't help much 't' war.

REPORTS ARE CURRENT ALL OVER EUROPE THAT GERMANS QUIT

Washington Has Had No Official
Advices And Issues
Warning To Nation.

London, Oct. 16.—According to an Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Amsterdam, it is reported in Berlin that Germany accepts all of President Wilson's conditions, provided the interests of the German people are safeguarded.

London, Oct. 16.—There is a persistent revival of reports that the kaiser has abdicated.

London, Oct. 16.—The report from Amsterdam that Germany has accepted all of President Wilson's conditions is believed to be approximately correct.

London, Oct. 16.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant publishes a telegram from Hamburg saying that Germany has capitulated.

Amsterdam, Oct. 16, via London.—(7:15 p. m.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant prints a report from Hamburg that the kaiser has abdicated.

London, Oct. 16.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's last note is expected tonight, it is learned.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Reports that Germany has accepted President Wilson's decisions as to peace and will capitulate were received here today with great interest and equal reserve. The government here was in possession of the rumors forwarded from London before they were made public.

"Let us not be swept off our feet," was the caution of one of the closest advisers of President Wilson in touch with the situation.

"If Germany has capitulated we will hear about it directly from Berlin—and until the news comes from Berlin, go slow."

It was pointed out that these rumors emanated from Amsterdam—a rumor factory of great renown—and it was warned they may have been sent out, inspired by the German government to affect the American morale and kill the last days of the great fourth liberty loan.

Absolutely no official confirmation of the rumors of anything of an official nature tending to make them credible has been received by this government.

The state department has nothing but the press reports.

AUTOCRATIC POWER OF KAISER WEAKENS IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Teuton Newspapers Becoming
Bolder In Criticism Of
Rule By Military.

THIS NATION, HOWEVER, WILL PUSH WAR WORK

Meanwhile Early Turkish Sur-
render May Precede Aus-
tro-Hungarian Collapse.

By Robert J. Bender
(United States Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Oct. 16.—Upon a growing dissatisfaction in Germany over kaiser rule, authorities here today based the view that the Hohenzollern power will soon crumble and that the Wilson peace terms will then be accepted.

Both openly and guardedly, the Teuton press is voicing its dissatisfaction with things as they are in Teuton political life. The comment expressing discontent with the kaiser's autocratic power is now becoming so general that the all-powerful German censor apparently does not dare kill it.

Authorities here believe that even the most loyal of the kaiser's subjects will begin to appreciate soon that the murder master is the only thing standing in the path of peace and will realize that they are fighting a losing fight.

The state department is keeping a careful file of German press comment gathered by its agents in countries near Germany.

The department withholds this generally, lest it raise American ideas of an early peace unduly.

In this connection, it may be said the government is now proceeding with the war just as though the peace notes had not been exchanged. The military authorities are disregarding peace proposals through diplomacy entirely in their plans and calculations. They are arranging "force without stint", going on the theory that so far the most convincing argument with a German is a "bullet in his head."

Authorities look for the early collapse of Turkey. Her request for peace will probably be answered by the allies with a demand for unconditional surrender, to be arranged with the commanding general in lines similar in scope to those applied against Bulgaria.

From Turkish collapse to disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian empire is regarded as no far cry. With these last props gone, it is felt here that the German will listen to reason rapidly—will see that kaiserdom is a poor investment.

One point which is causing a vast amount of discussion is what will occur under the demand for return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. This has been regarded as a sticking point, but it is felt here that Germany's military situation is such that she cannot dicker over this matter now. If she does not choose to accept an armistice and democracy, her kaiser's armies will settle the Alsace-Lorraine question.

(Continued on page three)

Eugene Houston, Former
Salem Boy, In Army

FRENCH THINK WILSON LANDED KNOCK-OUT BLOW

More Talk In Paris About Reply
Than Great Offensive
Says Sims.

Copenhagen, Oct. 16.—German newspapers declare President Wilson's note dashed the hopes of peace which were raised by his first reply. Some say Wilson's language is excited as a result of conference with the allies.

By William Philip Stimmis
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's note, straight from the shoulder. This sums up French opinion on the terrific, straight from the shoulder blow which is universally applauded here.

The impression is that the president's document is one of the most historic of the war. Some newspapers publish it in both French and English in order that the meaning of not one word shall be misinterpreted.

There is more talk of the note in restaurants, in the theaters and on the streets than there is about the allied offensives.

Various comments were heard, among them being:
"The answer is more dangerous than high explosives to the kaiser's gag."
"The note will knock from the skulls of the boches, any idea that they can shilly-shally with the allies."
"The note brings the end of the war nearer. The Hun must admit their whole scheme was a ruse or else frankly surrender."

President Wilson's stock was never higher in France than it is today.

Deputy Marcel Sembail, writing in L'Heure, said:
"Wilson finds his inspiration in his conscience. That is why we are not uneasy. The conscience of President Wilson is in intimate accord with the conscience of people."

The feeling here is that the message will have the widest repercussion, not only inside, but also outside of Germany. Many think it will go far toward assisting Austria-Hungary and Turkey to make up their minds as to the course they will pursue. They are expected to board the Bulgarian band wagon any time.

Meanwhile, Feuch's bayonets continue the negotiations. Hindenburg, Ludendorff and the crown prince have even deeper humiliations yet in store.

NO COMPETITION FOR LIBERTY BOND ISSUE

Hereafter No Other Kind Of
Securities Will Be Allowed
To Be On Market

Washington, Oct. 16.—Liberty bonds hereafter will have no competition during loan campaigns. Treasury officials today cleared the path for all future war loans by absorbing bonds issued by the federal farm loan board.

The order, announcing that no more farm loan bonds will be offered to the public directly, simultaneously placed complete treasury control over every issue of stocks or bonds above \$100,000 and, in effect, the United States treasury becomes supreme in deciding where the nation's finances shall be used.

AMERICANS TAKE ST. JUVIN HEIGHTS AFTER HARD FIGHT

Germans Desperately Resist
Onslaughts Of Yankees
Along Oise Front.

YANKEES IN COMFORT IN GERMAN WORKS

Tell Many Interesting Anec-
dotes Around Camp Fires
At Night In France

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
With The American First Army, Oct. 16.—(Night.)—As they settle themselves to enjoy the well built military establishments, which the Germans hastily evacuated in the Argonne defense system, the American soldiers swap stories of the fighting that won them the comforts.

I encountered one large unit tonight which had been squeezed out when the front line was shortened. The men were nicely settled. Every office and house was covered with German signs which no longer are regarded as souvenirs because of their commonness.

The German houses were exceptionally comfortable. They had constituted the boches' winterquarters for four years and had many improvements such as Russian stoves, reinforced walls and roofs and the very latest in military kitchens.

The officers' quarters were luxurious. They were inhabited by doughboys tonight. One headquarters mess, which a few days ago was a German divisional mess, was in a bomb proof structure. An American orderly was extracting the snappiest kind of rag time from a German piano, while the officers ate. This outfit had been on short rations, on account of the transportation difficulties and was dining on German supplies.

Some of the doughboys in one of the houses were discussing the first days of the Franco-American advance.

"Any one who saw a boche could take a prisoner," said one. "The German's 'kamerad' without giving us a change to flight."

Another told of four doughboys goose-stepping 300 Germans to the rear when suddenly more than fifty others marched out of the woods and fell in at the end of the line without even waiting for the formality of surrendering.

Another officer, according to still another, brought in his whole platoon intact.

In an American mess German under-officer, aer doing "kitchen police". They are delighted to have the job on account of its gastronomic effect.

An American captured a German musician and made him play a piano which had been captured from another German unit.

Another group which had taken over a boche kitchen kept the German chefs cooking for them four days before intervening them. A lone boche was captured behind the lines. He said he was looking for some one to surrender today. When placed at the head of the line of prisoners, marching to an internment cage, he grinned and thanked the guard, saying: "Nach Paris!" (To Paris.)

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COLLAPSE OF DEFENSES WOULD BE REAL DISASTER

French Have Now Reached
Outskirts Of Great Military
Base of Rethal.

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)
With The American First Army, Oct. 16.—The Americans have captured St. Juvain heights and have advanced northward from them. Two hundred and forty prisoners were taken. (St. Juvain is just east of Grande Pre.)

The Americans widened their breach in the Kriemhilde line in an all day fight, netting their biggest day along the Aisne. The doughboys stormed St. Juvain.

There was bitter fighting between St. Georges and Landres, east of Grand Pre, where our troops penetrated formidable wire defenses in the face of terrific machine gun fire.

Nearer the Meuse our tanks helped clean out the machine gun nests and led the infantry in its assault.

The Germans are desperately throwing in reinforcements in an attempt to prevent a complete break through by the Americans near Grand Pre. Two German counter attacks were defeated.

YANKEES TAKE GRAND PRE

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press staff correspondent)
With The American First Army, Oct. 16.—Plunging through belts of German wire in the face of showers of hand grenades, the men of the first army have mopped up Grand Pre, crossed the pass through the Argonne and are pushing on.

Captured German orders stated that Grand Pre must be held at all costs.

A new Prussian guard division was encountered in this fighting, making a total of twenty such divisions encountered since the beginning of the American offensive in this region.

At the start of the present phase of the assault the Americans jumped off at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and gained their first objectives at some points with great rapidity.

In many cases there was only slight opposition, due to the deadliness of the Yankee artillery fire.

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