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GERMAN RETREAT BECOMES MORE HURRIED

AMERICANS MAKE NEW ADVANCE IN DRIVE EARLY TODAY

Germans Strengthen Defenses
In Hope Of Holding Yan-
kee Advance.

FRENCH TROOPS CROSS OISE CANAL NEAR GUISE

Anglo-American Attacks In
Bohemian Region Made Im-
portant Advances.

By Frank J. Taylor,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Paris, Oct. 19. (Noon).—The Americans made a new advance of about two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) in the region north of Champagne and near the Oise canal (a front of about fifteen kilometers) at their new positions.
The Germans are hastily strengthening their defenses along the heights west of Aincreville (five miles north of Beaulieu) which are roughly about two kilometers north of the present line.
French Cross Oise Canal.
Paris, Oct. 19.—French troops, crossing the Oise canal on a wide front, have approached to within a mile and a quarter of Guise, the French official communique indicated today.
Additional gains were made in the Alsace region west of Attigny.
"During the night the First Army continued its victorious advance and drove the enemy, who attempted to hold at all costs, from the west bank of the Oise," said the communique.
"We reached the canal from east of the enemy between the Aisne and the village, Hannappes, Tupigny, and Noyelles, also the majority of the localities bordering the canal, are in our hands."
"During the battle in this region, since Oct. 17, we have taken over 4,000 prisoners, 20 guns, many machine guns, important material and a complete munition train."
"On the Aisne front we cleared out the enemy between the Aisne and the canal and west of Attigny took Amblay and Haut and some prisoners."
Attacks are Continued.
London, Oct. 18. (Delayed).—British and American troops continuing their attack between LeChateau and Bohain, have captured the important railway center of Wassigny. Field Marshal Haig reported tonight. Fighting is still going on in that region.
Further progress was made on the whole front from the North sea to the Senese river. Additional advances of more than five miles were made between Lille and Douai. The British captured Terebring and Roubaix and passed eastward of those cities. Occupation of Douai was completed.
"Anglo-American troops continued their attack between Bohain and LeChateau today and made good progress in cooperation with the French on their right," the statement said.
"Despite heavy resistance, the enemy was driven from his positions. We captured Wassigny and Ribeuville and entered Bazel, where fighting is still going on. We took 1,200 prisoners and a few guns in these operations."
"Between the Senese canal and the Tys river, the enemy retreat, forced by the allied success, continued. Despite considerable opposition by the enemy's rear guards, we made a further advance of five miles."
"General Horna's first army completed the capture of Douai and progressed east of the town. On this front, we reached the general line of Marquette-Est-Ostoyant (a mile and a half west of Bouchain), Masny (five miles east of Douai), Bersee (seven miles east of Douai), Fretin (five miles southeast of Lille), Sainghin (two miles northeast of Fretin), and Aseeq (three miles and a half east of Lille)."
"To the northward, General Planer's second army advanced eastward of Roubaix and Terebring."
"The British continue to advance north of the Senese canal, making an additional gain of more than three miles on a wide front northeast of Douai."
East of Lille the British crossed the Marque river and approached to within less than eight miles of Tournay.
"Further progress was made yesterday evening northeast of Bohain," the statement said.
"We captured Mazinghen and com-"
(Continued on page two)

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO DEAL DIRECT WITH AUSTRIA

Answers Peace Note Telling
Of Changed Conditions
Since Speech.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The United States today answered Austria-Hungary's plea for peace with the reply that conditions are so altered since January 8, that we cannot now accept their autonomy plan as a basis of peace.
Instead, he insisted that the oppressed peoples of the dual empire "shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations."
In substance it was a refusal to do any peace business with Austria.
The note, as transmitted from Secretary of State Lansing to the Swedish minister, said:
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit a communication from the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president.
I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:
"The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that government because of certain events of the utmost importance which occurring since the delivery of his address of the eighth of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States.
"Among the fourteen terms of peace which the president formulated at that time, occurred the following:
"10.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."
"Since that sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States, the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czech-Slovak and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires and that the Czech-Slovak National Council is a de facto belligerent government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czech-Slovakia."
"It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom."
"The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept a mere autonomy of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."
The text of the Austrian note to the president said:
"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself and his lordship, the president of the United States of America and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations toward a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address on February 12, 1918, serve as the foundation and which with the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 28, 1918, will also be taken into account."

HEARST PAPERS BARRED.
Camp Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 19.—Because of sensational headlines, Hearst's Chicago American has been barred from the camp here.
"Germany Surrenders; Kaiser Out," was the headlines that brought about the disbarment.

MAY JOY-RIDE SUNDAYS.
Washington, Oct. 17.—The ban of the use of automobiles on Sunday was unconditionally lifted today, effective immediately. Fuel Administrator Garfield said that no restriction will be placed on the use of automobiles, unless gasoline stocks again become dangerously low. He added that priority tickets will be issued for overseas gas shipments.

ATTENDANCE AT CITY SCHOOLS HOLDING UP

High School Loses More Than
Others As Boys Have
Gone To War.

Although dozens of families from Salem have moved to Portland or other cities calling for ship yard workers, the attendance at the city public schools after a two weeks session is not materially different from that of one year ago. The greatest falling off is in the high school and this is accounted for from the fact that so many of the older boys have enlisted during the past year. One year ago the attendance of the Salem high school was 519. The registration now is 442.
In the grades just below that of the high school, there is no great difference in the attendance, now and one year ago. At the Washington Junior high school in the three higher grades one year ago the registration was 366 while this year it is 356. In the Lincoln Junior high in the three upper grades the attendance one year ago was 142 while this year it is 138. In the Grant Junior high school, in the three higher grades the attendance was 149 while this year it is 135. Compared to one year ago, in the upper grades, Washington has lost 19, Lincoln 6, and Grant 14.
In the primary grades, the greatest loss is in the Englewood school. One year ago the attendance at this time was 175 while the registration today is only 101.
Garfield school is holding its own. One year ago the registration was 242 while today it is 244.
Grant school in the primary grades has lost 12 pupils in the year. One year ago the registration was 182 while today it is 170.
Highland school shows a registration of 14 less than one year ago at this time. In 1917 at this time, in October the pupils numbered 182 while the registration now is 143.
Lincoln school in the primary grades now has registered 184. With the closing of the McKinley school, its pupils mostly were sent to Lincoln. One year ago Lincoln had in the primary grades 146 and McKinley 49.
Park school shows a loss of 15 pupils compared with one year ago. The registration for Park in October of 1917 was 164 while today its registration is 149.
In the primary grades of the Washington Junior high school, the attendance has increased 12. One year ago the registration was 190 while today it is 202.
The registration now in the Richmond school is 140 showing but little change from that of one year ago.
Hence, notwithstanding the fact that so many families in Salem and vicinity have moved to the ship yard cities, the attendance in the public schools shows a decrease of only 163 compared to one year ago. Half of this number is accounted for in the young men who are out of school on account of crop conditions, the prospects are that within a month or so, the registration of the city schools will compare very favorably with that of one year ago. The total attendance as registered last week in the city schools is 2,349. One year ago it was 2,512.

RULING CLASS IS STILL IN POWER IN KAISER'S REALM

Rumor Current That Kaiser
Was Forced To Withdraw
His Abdication.

EXPECTED REPLY WILL BE INDEFINITE

On Other Hand President Wilson
Will Not Accept Half-
Hearted Proposals

London, Oct. 19.—(12.40 p. m.)—Germany's reply to President Wilson, according to best information available here today, will not be decisive.
All of today's dispatches from Holland and Switzerland indicate that the German military caste succeeded in preventing complete submission.
The reports generally agree that in her reply Germany will seek to prolong the discussion.
Ruling Classes Won
London, Oct. 19.—Intervention by the ruling classes in Germany restored the Kaiser after he had actually abdicated, and interfered with the sending of the reply to President Wilson's last note, the Chronicle today declared it had reason to believe.
According to this newspaper's belief, the Kaiser abdicated for several hours and probably even signed his abdication. An agreement on an armistice under Wilson's terms was reached, and was actually under way when the ruling caste intervened, caused cancellation of the note and restored the Kaiser.
In connection with this report, it was noted that there were many rumors early this week of a reply already being en route, then neutral news centers received accounts of the arrival in Berlin of Hindenburg and other military leaders and at the same time riots were reported in the German capital.

WITHCOMBE'S PRISON ADMINISTRATION VERY EXPENSIVE TO OREGON

In Four Years Taxpayers Pay
\$157,000 More Than Dur-
ing West's Term.

Four years of the Oregon state penitentiary under the administration of Governor Withcombe will have cost the taxpayers of Oregon approximately \$157,000 more than it cost them under the administration of Governor West.
This increase is in the face of the fact that there is and for a long time past has been, a much smaller population at the state prison under the Withcombe administration than there was under the whole of the West administration.
Nor does the answer, repeatedly made by the sponsors for the Withcombe administration that war time conditions are responsible for the steadily mounting deficiencies at the penitentiary give full satisfaction.
Increase 74 Per Cent.
The figures show that while the per capita cost at the penitentiary has increased approximately 74 per cent from \$18.27 to \$31.98 per month during the past two years, the per capita cost of running the state hospital under the superintendency of Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner has increased approximately only 10 per cent from \$15.93 to \$17.58 per month during the same period of time.
The 1911 legislature gave the penitentiary for the first two years of the West administration, \$142,000 for maintenance, and \$21,350 for improvements. During that biennium fire damaged the auditorium to the extent of \$1600, which was voted a deficiency by the 1913 legislature, making the total cost of the prison, for the first two years \$164,350. The 1913 legislature gave West \$147,000 to maintain the prison and \$56,500 for improvements, \$29,650 of which was used, the remainder going to the general fund, making the cost for the last two years \$176,650, and the total for the four years \$341,500.
Big Deficiencies Noted.
The 1915 legislature gave Governor Withcombe \$178,000 for the maintenance of the penitentiary and \$10,250 for improvements. The 1917 legislature voted \$29,292.37 to cover deficiencies in the maintenance account and \$92,674.44 for deficiencies in the improvement account of the two preceding years, making the total cost of the 1915-17 biennium \$219,809.81. The 1917 legislature gave Withcombe \$183,000 for maintenance of the penitentiary and \$24,955.70 for improvements, while the emergency board has already voted \$70,000 to cover deficiencies in maintenance for the past two years, together with an additional sum of \$750 to cover deficiencies in improvement account, making the total cost of the penitentiary, already in sight, for the past two years amount to \$278,705.70. This brings the total for the four years 1915 to 1918 inclusive, up to \$349,315.51.
The difference between \$498,515.51 and \$341,500 is \$157,015.51, which is the cost to the taxpayers of the penitentiary under the administration of Governor Withcombe, over its cost under the administration of Governor West.

HIGH COST OF CLOTHING.
Rome, Sept. 19 (by mail).—Men's clothing in Austria-Hungary cost from \$200 to \$300 a suit, while women's tailor-made gowns average from \$300 to \$400 each, according to the "Krejsovsky Listy," the official organ of the Teheque (Szech) tailors in the dual monarchy.

DEATH RATE IN CAMPS.
Washington, Oct. 19.—Spanish influenza and pneumonia in the army camps and cantonments in this country caused an unprecedentedly high death rate for the week ending October 11 the war department announced today.
The weekly death rate was 206.4 per thousand on a yearly basis as compared with 81.88 the week before vastly higher than the normal rate.

GREAT AIRPLANE IS BEING PERFECTED FOR BOMBING BERLIN

Makers of British Model Ex-
pect to be First in Field
With Giant Machine

By Carl D. Great
Washington, Oct. 19.—Berlin is to be bombed.
Makers of the British airplane, Handley-Page, are perfecting a giant craft which shall meet the requirements of a big gasoline load and a big bomb load, according to information from United States military aeronautics branch.
While the British are developing this important machine, others among the allies are striving toward the same end. There has been much unspoken and much imaginative talk about what airplanes would do to Germany. Now however, national authorities say that the Handley-Page development assures the bombing of Berlin and will make easy the dropping of heavy loads of T. N. T. on German towns. One thing helping the airplane situation immensely is the allied advance in Belgium and elsewhere along the west front. This is shortening the flying distance materially. In airplane construction the great difficulty is to develop a machine which can carry sufficient gasoline for a long flight with a heavy load.
In other words, as Major-General Kenly puts it, it is a hard proposition to do much damage if the flyer can only remain out four hours, and has a large load of bombs to drop on some German city.
Kenly and others were gratified today at the news of the all-American Pre, in which sixty-four flyers participated.
The joint air offensive of the United States and her allies is to be developed on gigantic lines. Bombing Berlin is only one phase of it. Other phases are understood to be bombing of every important individual city in western Germany, so that the Teuton may have a "dose of his own medicine."
The moral effect of bombing Berlin is regarded as great. Germany thought its raids were very terrifying and hence tried them out on London and Paris. It is believed from the walls she set up at recent allied raids and against her she will be agonized if Unter den Linden and Wilhelmstrasse feel the weight of the raider.
Major-General Kenly is securing the nation for aerial observers. General Pershing has urgently asked for them. While there are plenty of pilots, the observers are scarce. Men of intelligence, daring and good physique are needed. A commission is promised all qualifying and men of venturesome spirit are assumed plenty of them. Overseas service will be the certain portion of all observers.

EIGHT HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY FREED

Allies Make Remarkable Pro-
gress In Advance Of Last
Four Days.

GERMAN SITUATION GROWS MORE CRITICAL

Six Thousand Enemy Troops
Reported Hemmed In On
Coast.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Germans in four days this week relinquished 800 square miles of territory, long held, Chief of Staff March stated today.
At the same time, he revealed that the British were reported to have Bruges.
London, Oct. 19 (1:05 p. m.)—The French have captured Vandy, four miles north of Vouziers, according to battle front dispatches received here today.
(This indicates that the important railway town of Vouziers has been captured, or rendered untenable.)
Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—Allied troops have reached Beelco, situated in six thousand Germans against the Dutch frontier, according to the Telegraf.
This represents an advance of about fourteen miles.
Beelco is fourteen miles east of Bruges, four miles from the Dutch border, and ten miles northwest of Ghent.
London, Oct. 19 (12:40 p. m.)—Belgian troops have reached the canal between Zeelbrugge and Bruges, according to dispatches from the front today.
The Germans are reported to be still holding of the outposts of Zeelbrugge.
London, Oct. 19 (5 p. m.)—The allied line in Belgium has now reached the Dutch frontier east of Bruges, running from there to Courtrai, according to a standard today.
Other dispatches declare the allies have captured Rolleinghen and Luinge.
London, Oct. 19.—Serbian troops are continuing their pursuit of the Austro-German northward of Nish, it was announced by the Serbian war office today.
"We occupied Kraljevoevol and pursued the enemy toward Trstenik (fifty miles northwest of Nish)," the report said.
By William Philip Stimm
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Oct. 19.—(12:10 p. m.)—The German defenses southeast of Bruges are reported to have been broken.
(Continued on page two)

BRUGES IS OCCUPIED BY ALLIED ARMIES

London, Oct. 19.—(6:20 p. m.)—Bruges has been completely occupied by the allies, according to the front reported this evening. All floating docks were found burned or sunk.
The Germans destroyed their coastal batteries at Zeelbrugge and sank three steamers there before the Belgians entered the city this morning.
London, Oct. 19.—(5:05 p. m.)—The allied line now extends from Eede, on the Dutch frontier in the direction of Thielt, according to advices from the front this evening.
(Eede is eight miles north-east of Bruges.)

EMPEROR KARL HAS ATTACK OF REFORMISTS

Washington, Oct. 19.—Emperor Karl of Austria is about to grant tutonemies and a new system of government, according to state department information this afternoon from Rome, which said Austria is facing a decisive poll.
The report said that the emperor would issue a manifesto at the meeting of the Austro-Hungarian delegates. At the same time, quoting the Frankfurter Zeitung said, a general strike was spreading in Bohemia.
Other information was that 80 Poles had voted to sit no longer in that body.

NO HALF WA YMEASURES

By Robert J. Bender
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Oct. 19.—The United States government will accept no half-hearted measures of political reform in Germany and in Austria as a basis for peace.
The smoke barrage now being laid down by the German propagandists is feeling no one but the Germans themselves. American authorities are penetrating the purposes and developments behind this screen. And thus far they have found that the reported reforms do not meet the acid test. They are regarded mainly as being the basis for a further reply from Germany in the peace situation. It is held she will attempt to show that she has reformed and that the Kaiser is no longer the all powerful with the "divine right."
However, President Wilson's last communication was a "decision," containing the minimum that Germany must meet if she wants peace.
And President Wilson will stand as judge of the degree of Teuton sincerity and actual reform.
Officials are at a loss to know exactly whether Germany's reply is being delayed while a peace atmosphere is further created.
They do not anticipate that there will be further discussion from Germany. Germany is regarded as anxious to get peace but there is a doubt here now as to whether the Teuton war lords have yet seen the handwriting on the wall, or whether the German people fully appreciate that President Wilson has set for them the only way out—a path unblotted by Hohenzollernism. Neutral diplomats here believe Germany "went the limit" in the concessions in her last note and will now fight on.
Congress received President Wilson's reply to Austria with the same enthusiastic approval his note to Germany evoked.
Republicans were particularly pleased over what they termed the president's emphatic reiteration of what he has previously stated in terms not so plain—that the United States is committed to dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian empire, insofar as the subject peoples are concerned.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT AMERICAN PRISONERS

Dartford, Eng., Oct. 19.—King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary visited the Red Cross hospital here yesterday, where 2000 wounded Americans are being cared for.
Stepping from his automobile, the king was greeted by Sergeant E. J. Donnell, Chicago. He shook hands with Donnell and talked with him.
The king then conversed with Lieutenant Irving P. Corse of Minneapolis, who was wounded by a shell fragment while flying over the German lines.
"But I certainly bombed the Germans," Corse said.
Accompanied by Red Cross officials the king visited the doughboys' wards talking and joking with them and shaking hands. He told Lieutenant J. P. Kerrigan of Rutland, Vt., who lost a leg in France, of the wonderful advances made in the manufacture of artificial limbs and expressed the hope that Kerrigan soon would be able to walk without crutches.
"The American Red Cross is doing a wonderful work in England," the king told Captain Frank American of Buffalo, a Red Cross official and for-

