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The Daily Capital Journal

Weather Report
OREGON TONIGHT
And Tuesday fair; light west-
erly winds.

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BRITISH DRIVE HARD ON HEELS OF FLEEING HUNS

German Reply To President Received At Washington

GERMANS HURLED BACK BY BRITISH ACROSS LYS RIVER

Three Thousand Prisoners Captured In Operations Yesterday.

ENEMY FIGHT HARD TO COVER RETREAT

Tanks Ford River At Flood Stage And Break German Resistance.

London, Oct. 21. (2:15 p. m.)—The Germans have been hurled back over the Lys river at three places and the allies are driving close to Ghent and Tournay, Field Marshal Haig reported today in a special statement on the Flanders offensive. His report made it evident that the attempt of the Germans to make a stand on the line of the Lys river has been overwhelmed and that the allies are already in touch with the next defense line along the Escaut river.

Haig declared the enemy had been forced to withdraw on its whole front in Belgium. The allies have reached 1,170, 11 miles west of Ghent, the greatest road center in western Belgium, and have occupied several villages on a line running northward to the Dutch frontier.

The French have established bridgeheads on the eastern side of the Lys between Gramme and Peteghem, 11 miles southwest of Ghent and a point near Oudenbourg, a few miles further south. Beyond Lille, the British have driven the Germans across the border from France into Belgium and have reached 4,000 meters of the six miles north of Tournay.

The statement said:

"The Germans vainly endeavored to arrest our advance toward the Lys, toward Denys, Ecloo and the Dutch frontier.

"The Germans were forced to withdraw on their whole front in Belgium. On our left touching the Dutch frontier we occupied Knesselaere, Eltro, Adogen, Belle and Ussel.

"The French threw the enemy back over the Lys and crossed the river, establishing bridgeheads between Gram-

AMERICANS FIGHT IN RAIN AND MUD ARGONNE FRONT

Are Making Steady Progress In Bloodiest Sector Of Entire Front.

GERMANS WOULD HOLD VITAL SOUTHERN FLANK

Raiding Operations In Alsace-Lorraine Presage Active Operations There.

Paris, Oct. 21.—American troops are steadily closing in around Brioules, but steady rains and consequent muddiness of the terrain have delayed the operations.

Fighting in the Argonne forest was spasmodic, with occasional outbursts of artillery fire and machine gun fire. At one place the Americans retired temporarily, but regained the lost ground next morning.

At the Bois De Rappes and the Bois De Foret and near the Meuse our patrols went slightly northward on the main line, meeting with no resistance whatever.

LINE MORE QUIET TODAY.

By Frank J. Taylor.

With the American Armies in France, Oct. 21. (Noon).—German prisoners state that Germany made arrangements to evacuate France before the peace note was sent to President Wilson. These prisoners remarked:

"The Americans have the worst blood-letting sector on the entire line. Every foot of ground is to be disputed until the German retreat from the sea region is completed."

The line is quiet today.

General Pershing Reports.

Washington, Oct. 21.—American forces north of Verdun Sunday continued their progress, against the pivotal point upon which the German retreat is swinging, Gen. Pershing reported today.

During the last week the Germans have constantly increased their forces there in a determined attempt to hold

MOSER LAMBASTS GOV. WITHYCOMBE'S MILITARY POLICE

Portland Member Of Emergency Board Talks Plainly To Governor.

Gov. Whitcomb's state military police were hurled back into his teeth today by Sen. G. Moser as one of the reasons why Moser refused to vote for a deficiency appropriation of \$37,435 for Oregon Agricultural college.

One of the most heated controversies witnessed at the capitol in many a month broke loose in the course of a meeting of the state emergency board this morning.

Governor Whitcomb told Senator Moser he was unpatriotic because he would not vote for the O. A. C. appropriation and Moser replied that the governor had pulled the same line of talk when he wanted \$250,000 for the state military police, which Moser said the governor had turned into a political machine for himself.

The O. A. C. appropriation was questioned on the grounds that the college must have it to meet the emergency arising from the large enrollment of students in army training corps. State Treasurer Kay made a motion to allow the full amount. Secretary of State Elliott seconded it. Moser moved to cut the amount to \$15,000, but received no second. When the vote was taken the governor, Olcott, Kay and Representative Kubi voted for Kay's motion and Moser voted against it. As five votes are necessary to authorize an appropriation, the motion lost.

Kay then moved to call another meeting of the board next Friday and the secretary was instructed to make special effort to get R. N. Stanfield, speaker of the house, to attend. The other absent member was Senator W. D. Wood, but he sent a communication saying he was opposed to the appropriation. Stanfield's vote will be necessary to authorize the appropriation.

Governor Whitcomb strongly resented Moser's vote against the appropriation.

"It is a crime against the state of Oregon to go on record like this," he declared. "It is unpatriotic, Mr. Moser. These young men are preparing to take part in the greatest war of all history, and then we refuse to vote money to provide means for their training. I say it is unpatriotic."

"You got your military police on the grounds that it was patriotic," replied Moser, "and then you make a political machine out of it."

"I deny it," shouted the governor, "I have not made a political machine out of the state police."

"You broke loose then as you are doing today," shot back Moser. "You said you had secret information from the war department about the great danger which threatened this state, and we voted you \$250,000. We have been greatly criticized for that act."

"It is a good thing that we had the military police," replied the governor wrathfully. "As they have protected our ships and our crops and our buildings. The state was threatened with an invasion of lawless men who would burn our ships and our crops. But they did not come because of the military police. I am proud of the military police."

"The state of Washington has no military police and their ships and crops were not burned," pointed out Moser. "Your talk is cheap demagoguery."

"It is cheap demagoguery on your part," retorted the governor, "and sour grapes because you were defeated for governor."

Moser remained firm in his position that \$15,000 was all he would vote to allow the O. A. C.

Kay declared it seemed strange to him that the state will put forth every effort to go over the top in its Liberty loan drives, Red Cross campaigns and when it comes to providing means to take care of the student soldiers anybody would want to put the state in the unpatriotic position of refusing to meet this obligation thrust upon the state by the government.

He said it was illogical for Moser to split hairs over the amount of the appropriation, and pointed to the fact that the government is spending billions upon its army.

Secretary of State Elliott asked Moser what he expected the college to do if

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY NOW MILLSTONE ON NECK OF GERMANY

In Some Respects Complete Surrender Of Allies Would Strengthen Kaiser

By Carl D. Groat.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, Oct. 21.—With Austria and Turkey now a millstone around the German neck, military authorities here today are studying war needs, on the basis of prospective elimination of these nations.

Such a break, in one way would strengthen Germany. It would permit her to fight a stiff defensive war on shortened lines at her own doors.

Collapse of Austro-Turkish military aid is deemed certain. Then should Germany decide that she will fight on into the coming year, a struggle of immense and costly proportions would be undertaken.

The United States is proceeding on the theory that just such a maximum effort will be required. The general staff is taking into account some of the peace maneuvers.

Some indications are that Germany is planning to "take a chance" on battling over into next year. The question with her, as military men see it, is whether she can obtain a better standing at the peace table by such a gamble.

In any event the war department is forging ahead with its plan of four million men abroad by mid-year, the quartermaster branch is preparing to supply this vast force, and the shipping board has been called on for more troop and cargo ships.

As the war situation shapes up at the moment, military men doubt that the Scheldt will be able to stand behind the Siegfried line to the north.

Meantime the American pressure in the Meuse region continues. The German is holding desperately on to the pivot in that region, so as to complete this Belgian retirement in comparatively good order, but it is held that his complete removal to his own frontiers is still likely to be accomplished before the winter sets in.

STUDENT ARMY WILL SING.

A portion of the regular period for military instruction at Willamette University will be designated for singing. Dr. Sites, head of the university school of music, will lead the Student Army Training Corps in the rendition of popular songs.

It is planned to send representatives to the 80th Student Army Training Corps district singing conference, to be held at Reed College, November 14 and 15.

Caplain Tyler, Commandant at Willamette University, is an ardent believer in this group singing idea, so he will give up a part of the drill period for this purpose.

HUNGARY THREATENED BY ALLIED INVASION THROUGH 'IRON GATE'

Serbian Troops Are Fifty Miles From Border And Advancing Steadily

By J. W. T. Mason.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
New York, Oct. 21.—Invasion of Hungary by allied forces operating in Serbia is now threatened by way of the "Iron gate of the Danube," near Orsova, where the Hungarian, Rumanian and Serbian boundaries meet.

The allied advance from Nish, the present base of operations in Serbia, is taking two directions, one directly north toward Orsova and the other northwest toward Belgrade, the Serbian capital. The Orsova movement is by far the more important and there remains but fifty miles to be traversed before the Danube will be reached.

The defensive center of Negotin alone remains to be taken by the allies before they have a clear road to the Hungarian frontier. Once the Danube is crossed and an invasion of Hungary actually begins, the possibility of a separate peace being agreed to by the Hungarian government will increase with each mile the allies advance towards Hungary's wheat fields and cattle plains. There is every indication that the movement among the Hungarians for complete separation from Austria has lately reached disquieting proportions to the absolutist Hapsburgs. Instead of dependence, an extension of local self government is being promised which does not satisfy the Hungarians. The Hapsburgs look upon the independence movement as a traitorous act toward their own feudal dynasty.

An advance into Hungary by the allies at this time would come, therefore, at an opportune moment to permit the Hungarians to decide their own future, according to the Wilson policy of self-determination. With all the troops at hand to support a declaration of independence by Hungary, a sudden breakup of the Hapsburg empire would receive every encouragement.

The allies' advance through Serbia may be regarded as having this objective as its major purpose. Should it succeed, Germany's isolation would require only the defection of Vienna to become complete.

TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS BOUGHT VICTORY BONDS IN RECENT LOAN DRIVE

Secretary McAdoo Engaged In Gathering Total Of Individual Buyers.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Approximately 22,000,000 persons, or 20 per cent of the nation's population, subscribed to the fourth liberty loan, official reports today indicated.

This is about a 20 per cent increase in individual sales over the third loan, when 18,300,000 persons bought bonds.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Secretary McAdoo today is counting noses—as well as dollars—on the fourth liberty loan. He has sent a wire to all federal reserve banks to submit as quickly as possible estimates on the number of individuals who subscribed and the approximate total subscriptions for each district.

It was estimated today that around 22,000,000 Americans invested in this greatest loan of the war and that the total would run some millions over the minimum of \$6,000,000,000.

Unofficial estimates compiled by the United Press at the close of the campaign Saturday night indicated that eight of the twelve federal reserve districts and topped their quota. The other four were confident of so doing. The conditions under which the fourth campaign was conducted were admittedly of the worst character, officials said. The view that it was a tough job held to the end and realization that every ounce of energy, as well as every available dollar was needed, brought the desired result.

Secretary McAdoo expressed the opinion when the campaign was launched that it would be seriously handicapped unless the tax legislation was put through. Reports each night during the campaign confirmed that belief. Thousands of subscriptions would have been larger, it was declared, had the bond exemption provision sought by the treasury department been made effective.

As the nation's financial situation now stands, the fifth war loan probably will have to come about March 1, 1919. This is further indicated by the fact that the treasury provisions for installment payments by the banks will bring the entire proceeds of this loan into the nation's use by February 1.

Of the fourth loan more than \$5,000,000,000 already is expended. The interim expenses were met by the issuance of treasury certificates of indebtedness which will be absorbed by the funds brought in by the bonds. Hence there will be none of the fourth loan money left after the middle of November at the present rate of war expenditure.

GERMAN ANSWER MERE ASSERTION GOOD INTENTIONS

Officials Are Not Disposed To Take Promises Of Ruling Powers Seriously.

SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN

Charges Of Relentless and Inhumane Warfare Branded As False.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's "decision" on basis for peace negotiations appeared to officials today to be merely a "declaration of intentions," the good faith of which can only be ascertained by waiting.

It was authoritatively stated that the German answer "appeared" to be an awkward acceptance of President Wilson's decision and that it "appeared" to raise no controversial points.

It was pointed out emphatically, however, that President Wilson in his first reply to the first offer, stressed the point that he could not pass on the Teuton proposal to the allies until occupied territory had been evacuated. This position of the president, it was strongly indicated, still stands as a primary condition today.

Hence, it is indicated that President Wilson, if he replies at all to the German note, can scarcely go farther than state he must wait to see what the future brings, before additional moves can be made.

Text of the Reply

Berlin, via London. (By wireless), Oct. 21.—The text of Germany's reply to President Wilson, which was handed to the Swiss minister last night, follows:

"In accepting the proposal for the evacuation of occupied territories, the German government started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power which both sides in the field have, should form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard."

HINDENBURG ATTEMPTS TO HOLD SOUTHERN FLANK

Throws All Available Troops Against Americans Who Progress Steadily

To give the German troops in Belgium time to retreat to their next line of defense, it is necessary that the front further south old firm. Otherwise disaster may overwhelm the units now falling back with all speed in the region from the Dutch border to Tournay. This accounts for the bitter opposition encountered by the British in their push toward Valenciennes. Progress in that direction would greatly increase the pressure on the defeated units in Belgium and might force them to precipitate flight. Therefore the Germans held the Selle river in all strength and made each village a strong point. But the tanks cleared the way and the English, Welsh and Scottish crossed the flooded stream, their batteries close behind them, passing over hastily constructed bridges. Haig reported that his tanks negotiated the river at an early hour, but how they made their way through the flood waters is not explained.

American troops are playing perhaps the least spectacular but one of the most important parts in ousting the Germans in the Champagne, where even a slight gain narrows the enemy's maneuvering ground between the front

ABE MARTIN

and the difficult, forested Ardennes highlands, the Yankees are making steady progress in spite of bull dog resistance by the Germans, wet weather and the strongest kind of natural defenses. Having crossed the Grand Prass through the Argonne forest, they are forcing a way through the northern reaches of the woods with open country almost in sight ahead. Brioules on the Meuse, is being entered. To the left of the Americans the French are confronted by the same kind of obstacles, and are also making consistent progress.

Vital Points are Yielding

London, Oct. 21.—On the vital flanks of the German front in Belgium and France, the allied troops drove on today. In Belgium, the northern flank, the progress was spectacular. On the southern flank, where the Americans and French are fighting in the Champagne, the enemy made desperate resistance, but failed to halt the slow methodical advance.

The French official statement issued Sunday night declared that despite bad weather the allied positions between the Oise and the Serre have been extended. East of Vermeuil, the French reached the summit of heights west of Grandpuit. All the French gains were made in the face of fierce counter at

GERMANS STOLE FOOD INTENDED FOR BELGIANS

Fresh Proof Outrages Committed During Retreat Has Been Received

London, Oct. 21.—(British admiralty wireless).—From all quarters of the countries that have been under the heel of the enemy come stories of brutality toward helpless women and children, theft of provisions intended for their help and other acts of savagery.

Telegrams arriving in London continue to furnish proof of outrages committed by the Germans in their retreat from Flanders. The men set fire to houses and several places and cross roads were mined. Inhabitants tell heartrending stories of pillage and violence and say that just before the end the Germans stole their food so as to force them to consent to quit their homes.

A correspondent of the Havas Agency on the British front telegraphs that on Friday afternoon shots were fired at the crowds in Lille from a German airplane and several persons were wounded. The enemy also bombarded the town with a long range gun. The Germans have destroyed the municipal water works and gas and electric appliances.

On September 3, the Germans carried off all securities which were still in the possession of the Bank of Lille.

Two outstanding crimes disgrace the invader—the deportation of women in October, 1918, and the carrying off of men which was effected ten days ago. These men wear out of Lille singing the "Marseillaise."

VAST GERMAN RETREAT IS IN FULL SWING TODAY

Two Armies In North Seem No Longer Capable Of Making Strong Stand.

The enemy doubtless hoped to delay the pursuing allies, first on the line of the Lys, and, secondly, on the line of the Escaut, while the Meuse line was strengthened, but the demoralized boches can scarcely be expected to show much fight now until they get behind the Meuse.

In the meantime Foch is threatening to wreck Hindenburg's plans at several points on the line. Cavray is pushing on toward Ghent and Audenarde, threatening Germany's northern flank; the actual and the conditions of the evacuation and the conditions of the armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power which both sides in the field have, should form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard."

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