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tion; warmer tonight; moder-  
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## GERMAN NOTE MEETS NO GENERAL APPROVAL

### Would Entice America To Espouse Cause and Escape Just Penalties

#### Germans Plead For Justice But Fail To Administer It Themselves.

By J. W. T. Mason  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
New York, Oct. 22.—Germany is trying to use her peace offensive to entice America into protecting the German nation against the righteous retribution for its crimes against humanity. By seeking to encourage international sentimentalism among Americans, Germany hopes to escape with some of her loot, at the same time dividing the democratic nations against one another.

While pleading for a peace of justice, the German government has taken no action against its military criminals who have tried to conquer the world by rape, incendiarism, murder and robbery. All of the old gang remain in their positions, from Von Hindenburg to the lowest, their hands still dripping with the blood of civilization.

Every note addressed to President Wilson is debated by the war chiefs before it is dispatched. Every possible trap into which the militarists believe America might fall is carefully set and concealed with cunning words.

A German chancellor who pleads for the salvation of the honor of the people and at the same time denies the atrocities of Germany's submarine piracy, cannot be trusted. Having out-

### ALLIES ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS DRIVING ENEMY BEFORE THEM

#### Germans Pushed Away From Dutch Frontier On Western Front.

London, Oct. 22.—White the allies continue to drive the Germans back on the western front from the Dutch frontier to the Verdun ridge, French troops have reached the Rumanian border.

The French war office announces that just thirty four days after the Balkan offensive was launched French detachments arrived Sunday at the Danube near Vidin, in Bulgaria, 95 miles north of Sofia and only 45 miles from Hungarian soil. This represents an advance of about 200 miles northward from the Lake Doiran region.

Further progress all along the Balkan front was reported in official statements. Serbian troops are in contact with the Germans, who are strongly entrenched north of Aleksinat and Krushovatz, north of Nish.

British troops, driving ahead in the Valenciennes region, have approached within two miles of that important city and have rendered useless the Valenciennes-Hirson railway, a vital enemy supply line.

Tourain has been flanked from the north and south, the British reaching the Scheldt rivier on a five mile front north of that city.

The Belgians have crossed the Scheldt canal on a front of nearly fifteen miles, from the Dutch frontier southward of Meersede, only five miles west of Ghent. Between Ghent and Tourain the allies are approaching Audenarde.

British and Americans are across the Sambre and Oise canal in force and are reported to be pushing eastward.

Between the Oise and the Serre the French have made further progress, capturing Mesbroux and Richecourt and reaching the outskirts of Villers-le-Sec.

French and Americans have broken up repeated enemy counter attacks in the Vouziers region, where fierce fighting is still under way.

In the Argonne region the Americans have captured Rappes wood and kill 299.

### ARMISTICE TERMS TO REST ENTIRELY WITH GEN. FOCH

#### If Germany's Latest Peace Note Is Accepted, Foch Will Name Conditions

By Robert J. Bender  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
Washington, Oct. 22.—Germany must come to military terms with Marshall Foch.

This was the outstanding feature of developments here up to noon today, following the receipt of the latest reply to President Wilson.

The next logical step appeared to be an announcement from Foch of the terms, on which he would consider an armistice possible. Whether the president will request Foch to make this statement at this time is purely problematical.

It is believed in military circles that Foch's minimum terms will include allied occupation of Metz, S. Passburg and Coblenz.

Meantime, public pressure from the entire nation, in the form of telegrams and editorial opinion, was combined with the strongest demands from congress, expressed by members individually, that unconditional surrender be made the only basis for further negotiations.

The official text of the German note has been received by the Swiss legation and is now being decoded. It will be delivered to Secretary Lansing shortly.

If the reply stands, the test, peace maneuvers will pass from diplomatic to military control and Marshall Foch will take the wheel from the president.

President Wilson's task is to determine definitely Germany's acceptance of the American terms laid down in his several speeches, and then turn the whole job over to Foch to conclude.

A pause in the next step is necessitated by the need for the carefully checking up on the German declaration of intentions, to preclude any tricky. Also exchanges of opinion, already under way, must be carried on between this government and the allies. And further, the reaction of the American people, the latest German note must be taken into account.

It is deemed likely, however, that after the president has an opportunity to study the official text of the German note, some indication will be given out to his attitude. Meantime, many in congress and the press of this and allied nations, demand an end to the par-

### English Press Opinion Does Not Accept Reply As One Entirely Sincere

#### Newspaper Editors Of London Make Most Unfavorable Comment.

London, Oct. 22.—London morning newspapers, reject the German reply to President Wilson, pointing out that it contains no offer of unconditional surrender, which is the only terms upon which the allies can afford an armistice with the unscrupulous enemy. Claims of Germany's democratization are not believed.

"Germany's position is unchanged," declared the Post. "Unless she is disarmed we cannot afford to talk, thus giving Germany the advantage of an unscrupulous liar over an honest man."

Other press comments were as follows:

Mail: "The puerile, incoherent mischievous reply to all. The only way for Germany to prove her sincerity is to surrender to Marshall Foch."

Vie: Admiral Momyas, British first sea lord, in the Telegraph: "Acceptance of evacuation is cloaked in the vaguest terms, as it was in the former note. Germany evidently wishes to continue talking."

Express: "The nigger in the wood pile" is the request for an armistice, based on the military status today, an-

### UNITED STATES NAVAL STATIONS DOT FRENCH COAST SAYS ROOSEVELT

#### Assistant Secretary Tells Many Interesting Facts Cleaned Abroad.

Washington, Oct. 22.—American naval stations, dotting the French coast from Spain to the channel have created a fifty mile "forbidden zone" for submarines around France.

The "northern bombing squadron" operating along the Belgian coast contributed largely to keeping Ostend and Zeebrugge U-boat bases bottled up.

These institutions, plus a vast amount of new naval work, including the northern mine barrage locking the last gates of the U-boats, were pointed out by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, as samples of American naval achievements abroad.

Roosevelt, who had contracted influenza en route on his way from Europe, was back at his desk for the first time in many weeks. He was very enthusiastic over what he had seen. His picture of United States efforts on sea and along the shores from Scotland to the Adriatic formed a hitherto uncredited account of what has been undertaken abroad.

Roosevelt said that everywhere he went there was praise for the United States naval forces. Admiral Beatty told him that the American grand fleet assigned to one of the important positions, is one of the most efficient organizations of that "magnificent organization."

He emphasized that United States forces are not confined merely to conveying across the ocean and in the foreign danger zone, nor is it confined to chaser and destroyer patrol and battleship guard duty. Instead, it has amounted to the creating of numerous stations and building of many new units, including a big oil pipe line across Scotland.

The northern mine barrage was particularly pointed out. It is known the idea originated with Roosevelt more than a year ago.

Many factories in this country, he said, worked practically all winter on materials for this barrage.

Bluejackets built most of the stations. They built houses from airplane packing boxes. From 200 to 300 men are in each of the stations which are located on uninhabited islands or in obscure fishing villages. A bomb practice school has been established and there is a big assembly and repair

### TICONDEROGA DEATH LIST IS PUBLISHED

#### Two Lieutenants And Ninety-Nine Privates Were Lost With Steamship.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The war department today made public the names of two lieutenants and ninety-nine privates lost when the U. S. S. Ticonderoga was submerged September 30.

Fourteen privates are listed as having been saved.

The navy department previously had announced a list of eleven officers and 102 enlisted men of the navy who were lost at the same time, three officers and five enlisted men who were saved and two officers who were taken prisoner.

Following are the officers and enlisted men of the army who lost their lives in the sinking of the Ticonderoga: Lieutenant Joseph W. Forman, Westport, Ala.

Cleveland C. Frost, Berea, Ky.  
Privates J. D. Alexander, Batesburg, S. C.  
Max Autrey, Houston, Texas.  
Joseph P. Baneroff, East Liverpool, Ohio.  
Joseph Banker, Reading, Ohio.  
John S. Beisel, Grims, Pa.  
Fred Bensinger, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Melvin O. Bodkins, Lake, Ohio.  
George W. Booth, Chester, Pa.  
Ralph L. Boyd, New Brooklyn, S. C.  
Joseph A. Barley, Urbana, Ohio.  
Louis H. Campbell, Belton, S. C.  
Wilfred A. Cobb, Oberlin, Ohio.  
John M. Devereaux, Columbia, S. C.  
Ross V. Douglas, Erie, Pa.  
Patrick F. Dugan, Long Island City, N. Y.

N. N. Duncan, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Frank L. Danwoody, Toledo, Ohio.  
Homer A. Dnie, Auburn, Ohio.  
Melvin C. Eames, Cheeger Falls, O.  
Clay A. Ellis, Crystal Springs, Miss.  
Clyde F. Galogaly, Cleveland, Ohio.  
G. E. Gardner, Rockhill, S. C.  
LeRoy E. Gardner, Milton, Pa.  
Willis J. Geise, Lima, Ohio.  
Charles E. Glazebrook, Everett, Mass.  
Ray C. Hallock, Sidney, N. Y.  
Clyde Harter, Pandoro, Ohio.  
Rollin E. Hinkson, Elyria, Ohio.  
Nicholas Iacano, Providence, R. I.  
James Jennings, Richfield, Ohio.  
John F. Keith, Greenville, Pa.  
G. C. Kirby, Whitestone, S. C.  
Otto Koch, Toledo, Ohio.  
Clarence A. Lewis, Columbia, S. C.  
Herbert H. Lippincott, Akron, Ohio.  
Andrew Lombardo, Italy.  
Lee M. Long, Bloomdale, Ohio.  
William Loebe, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Lloyd Lowmaster, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

### GERMANS PLAYING POB TIME

By William Philip Stimms  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
Paris, Oct. 22.—The news of the last 48 hours is corroborative of Germany's intention to fall back on the short line from Holland, through Liege, Metz and Strasbourg to Switzerland.

The eleventh hour armistice maneuver having failed to save them from disaster, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff are working hand in glove with Berlin, playing for time.

Meanwhile they are praying to every variety of boche bilikin that something will happen to prevent a debate. Apparently the rainy season has commenced, holding out the hope that General Winter will grant the truce which the allies refused. However, the battle is rattling on.

Ludendorff's general plan seems clear. It consists of refusing battle on the northern flank while stubbornly holding on to the positions in the center.

Reports have reached Paris that the Huns do not intend to defend Antwerp. Masses of boches are pouring past Antwerp toward Liege, likewise much material.

Military critics do not believe the Germans would have quit the Belgian coast unless they realized the necessity of giving up practically all of Belgium.

Things are also living up on the Alsace-Lorraine front, where the Germans are very uneasy. Developments are expected there, especially by the enemy.

Thus, while the precise goal of Ludendorff's maneuvers can still only be surmised, the scheme of accomplish-

### STATE POLICEMEN GIVE BOOZE PARTY IN ROOMING HOUSE

#### Members Of Governor's Body-Guard Wake Up Southern Oregon City.

(Medford Mail Service.)  
A raid made by Chief of Police Timothy and Night Policeman Adams on a room in a rooming house at midnight broke up a drinking party and resulted in the arrest of State Policeman Chas. Smithers, 29 year old, and an individual giving the name of Brown, of Josephine county, and two young women. The room raided was that of Sergeant C. C. Triplett of the state police who was in Portland at the time, but who will be arrested on his return from that city tonight, as Chief Timothy claims that for some time he has been making his room the headquarters for social drinking parties.

Triplett's home is in Springfield, and Smithers is a resident of Salem. These two officers have been stationed in the Siskiyou for several months for the special purpose of catching bootleggers smuggling whiskey into Oregon from California.

Bootleggers Got By.  
In view of last night's raid and developments it is claimed are coming, it is not hard to understand why liquor in wholesale quantities has gotten by these officers the past few weeks. The smuggler, in nearly every instance were later caught near Roseburg by Deputy Sheriff Hopkins of Douglas county. Hundreds of quarts of whiskey have been confiscated in Douglas County and about \$2,000 in fines imposed at Roseburg in the past two weeks from the several wholesale auto smugglers apprehended.

Chief Timothy had been watching Triplett's room for a week or more. He says that last Tuesday night the same two young women, and Triplett and Smithers were in the room drinking. Feeling sure of his ground, the chief obtained a search warrant yesterday afternoon, and at midnight made the raid. Triplett was absent at Portland, for which city he left Wednesday with Deputy United States Marshal Tichenor to take some bootleg prisoners to the state metropolis.

Complete Confession.  
Following the raid County Prosecutor Roberts was summoned from home and the prisoners were taken to his office where they were closely questioned. Smithers and all others of the party talked freely and made, it is claimed, a complete confession, impli-

### GERMANS PRETEND ACCEPTANCE ONLY TO DIVIDE ALLIES

#### Evidence Seen On All Sides That Plan Is Made For Diplomatic Wrangle.

London, Oct. 22.—(British admiralty wireless.)—The German method of conducting international discussion makes it difficult to believe in her sincerity, or professions of sincerity. Examination of the original German second note to President Wilson shows customary German subterfuge in pretending to accept what she certainly does not mean to accept.

The second German note said Germany accepted the president's thesis, the German word used being "sanz." What the president asked was whether Germany accepted his "terms." The answer was a deliberate indication to avoid acceptance of the terms.

This is proved by the fact that the German translation of the first American reply contained not the word "sanz" but the word "bedingungen," the latter being an accurate translation of the word terms in the sense of conditions.

Thus Germany clearly understood the question and gave a crooked answer. Reference to German newspapers of October 13, 14 and 15 shows that nobody in Germany imagines for a moment that Germany has accepted terms.

Acceptance of these was taken on all hands to mean only acceptance of the basis for negotiations and the whole press continued its assertion that Germany would not surrender either Alsace-Lorraine or Prussian Poland.

It will be remembered also that the portion of the German chancellor's speech which implied the same refusal was carefully taken from the version of the speech which Germany sent abroad.

Germany's conservative press comment naturally has taken that view of the position and liberal papers are equally emphatic.

The Berliner Tageblatt speaks thru out of the "guiding principles" and says the whole German concession consists merely of an admission that the question of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland are now international questions. It protests against the appeal for freedom of Prussian Poles and says, "only a completely defeated Germany could agree to separation of the eastern marshes from Prussia."

Elsewhere the Tageblatt says there "can be, after all, no harm in discussing any 'questions' at a conference table."

### ALBERS MAY HAVE BEEN DEEP IN SEDITIONARY PLOT

#### Portland, Ore., Oct. 22.—Investigation of Henry Albers, the millionaire miller and alleged pro-Rum spread to San Francisco today. United States officials admitted they were investigating the statement during the Hindu plot trial there that Albers was one of the chief stockholders of the American Independent, a seditious paper published there for a short time.

Albers was out on \$10,000 bond. He refused to make a statement. Albers was born in Germany in 1866 and came to the United States in 1891. When he arrived here he was of small means. The huge profits of the Albers Milling company, of which he is head, were made largely in dealing with the allies, since they were began.



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