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BRITISH TROOPS HAVE TAKEN VALENCIENNES

NEXT OBJECTIVE OF ALLIED FORCES MAY BE MAUBEUGE

Drive Begun By British And Americans Aims At Great Fortress.

YANKS RECAPTURE VILLAGE OF BRIEULLES

Are Now But Eleven Miles From Pass Through Which Germans Must Pass.

Frank admission of the military peril facing Germany was made in Chancellor Max's address to the reichstag yesterday.

"The enemy is at our gates!" he declared and warned people against circulating "unjust charges" against the army.

The chancellor spoke under the assumption that President Wilson will reply to Dr. Salf's latest note and expressed the belief that the president will clarify the question whether it is to be a "peace of violence or justice".

He said that free discussion with the allies and not Germany's strength, will decide what is right.

Prince Max directed on new political reforms" now before the reichstag, including a widening of the chancellor's responsibilities and representation. He said the new system of imperial government includes representation of Alsace-Lorraine in the provincial government through delegates appointed by the government and the secretary of state.

British and Americans began an attack today which may be regarded as the initial drive, against the great fortress city of Maubeuge.

(Continued on page three)

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GERMANY IS THE FRENCH PEACE PLAN

Member Of High Commission Tells Why Germany Must Be Made To Submit.

By Charles B. Driscoll.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York, Oct. 23.—Allied occupation of Germany for at least three or four years is an essential condition of any beginning of permanent peace, according to Stephen Lauzanne, member of the French high commission in the United States.

Commenting upon the German note today, M. Lauzanne said:

"Germany, even in her present extremity, says her actions in France and Belgium are in accordance with international law. Perhaps, the German people still think such barbarities are part of the natural consequences of war. The German people must be cured of such beliefs. The only way to cure them is to permit them to have a taste of military occupation in their own country."

"Unless the allies and the United States keep an army of occupation in Germany, unless allied troops march in Berlin, unless the German people have French, British and American officers quartered in their homes as we have had German officers in our homes for four years, unless we can impose such force upon the Germans we will have this war to fight over again in twenty years, for the Germans will not be cured of their insane worship of force."

"These people understand force only. Very well, let us talk to them in their own language. German women must be made to clean the boots of English, American, and French officers for a couple of years at least, even as our women have had to clean German boots."

"Their tactics are in accordance with international law, they say. Very well, let the junkers turn over some of their estates and fine homes to allied troops of occupation for a while. If some of the furniture should be a little scarred as a result, that will be all right. It

(Continued on page three)

PRESIDENT TALKS WITH ADVISERS REGARDING NOTE

Indications Are There Will Be No Reply Until Further Conferences.

Washington, Oct. 23.—While President Wilson conferred today with Chief of Staff March, Secretary of State Lansing and by cable with the allied governments, the curtain of secrecy continued over the nature of the response to be made to Germany's latest peace advances.

March's presence at the white house sessions was regarded with significance. This was held to indicate the president might "leave it to Poch" to continue any further conversation with Germany, his action then being merely to notify Germany of this course.

The conversations proceeding with the allies led to the belief expressed at the state department that "it is to be expected that there will be no reply to Germany today."

It has been emphasized that President Wilson will abide by his original declaration that he will propose no armistice until Germany has evacuated occupied territory.

A cursory reading of the official text showed that it was substantially the same as that sent out by German wireless.

And these facts were the only things in a more or less puzzling situation in officialdom.

Reforms Are Discussed

The main point of discussion in official and congressional quarters hinged on Germany's alleged constitutional reforms which the president stressed as of prime importance in his last reply to the kaiser.

While widely at variance on the question of Germany's sincerity in her latest peace note, officials and leaders are practically unanimous upon one point—that Germany must go much further than she has so far promised in amending her constitution before she can satisfy the world that autocracy has been shorn of its powers.

The proposed amendment to the German constitution now before the reichstag regarding declaration of war reads:

"The consent of the federal council (bundesrath) and the diet (reichstag) is required for a declaration of war in the empire's name except in cases where imperial territory already has been invaded or its coast attacked."

The amendment regarding peace treaties says:

"Treaties of peace and treaties with foreign states which deal with affairs coming under the competence of the imperial law giving bodies require the consent of the federal council and the reichstag."

The constitution now provides that "the emperor shall declare war and conclude peace."

Other Changes Must Come

These amendments, officials agree, mark a step towards German democratization, but they declare that the constitution contains other provisions which must be eliminated or amended before the kaiser will be shorn of his autocratic war making power.

Among other changes, which officials today declare vital are:

Removal of the German army from the kaiser's personal control.

Abrogation of his power to dissolve the reichstag at will.

Curtail the power of the federal council or bundesrath.

Re-districting of the German empire to eliminate the "rotten borough" and reduce the junkers' power in the reichstag.

With regard to the first of these, it was pointed out today that the German constitution specifically provides that every German soldier is sworn to obey every order issued by the emperor; that army officers are named and promoted by the kaiser; without review by the bundesrath or reichstag, and that the kaiser therefore has power to build up a personal military machine owing allegiance directly to him, but not to the

(Continued on page three)

LUXEMBURG NOW WANTS TO CUT LOOSE FROM HUNS

After War Will Be Independent State Or Province Of Belgium.

By Raymond Clapper
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 23.—Luxemburg, from which Germany is drawing iron for munitions, will cut itself free from German domination and join the allies after the war, according to diplomats here today. Allied military successes may make this possible earlier.

Information leading to this conclusion has been received in official quarters here, it is stated.

After the war Luxemburg will be either:

- 1—An independent state under protection of the League of Nations, or
- 2—Or a province of Belgium adjoining Belgian Luxemburg.

Nominally an independent grand duchy, Luxemburg has been held vassal by Germany for years because of her extensive iron mines which have fed the Krupp munitions factories and made possible Germany's super-preparedness program.

The people of Luxemburg have now appealed to President Wilson for protection and have demanded that the German armies evacuate their territory which was overrun at the outbreak of the war.

Popular resentment was long held in check by the Grand Duke.

But dispatches here indicate the parliament is striving to cut loose from Germany and join the allies.

Luxemburg contains a percentage of French and Belgian population and French is spoken among the educated classes and dominates the peasant dialect, experts say.

Germany signed treaties in 1867 and 1892 guaranteeing neutrality of Luxemburg and promising not to use her railways for troop movements.

But without a seaport, Luxemburg was forced into the German customs union and German tariffs were exacted on all goods coming into her borders. She was thus forced into economic dependence on Germany, having few manufacturing and being obliged to take German goods in exchange for iron, coal and farm products.

Allied military successes have encouraged parliamentary leaders in Luxemburg to protest against German usurpation. The tiny country is without a large military force and will be helpless to defend herself against Germany until allied successes push the kaiser's hordes from her borders.

Her vast mineral resources and agricultural products will be of great aid to allied peoples nearby and she would, in turn, have better access to the sea by obtaining free passage through Belgium, and France, diplomats point out.

WHEAT GROWERS WANT HIGHER PRICE FIXED

Appeal To President To Fix Price At \$2.46 A Bushel In Future.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The National Wheat Growers' association in its appeal to President Wilson for \$2.46 wheat, contends that even this price will not permit the wheat growers to reap the profit now being made by the grower of corn and cotton.

In its brief to the president the association declares that "on the basis of the ratio of the price fixtures between crops the price of wheat would be over \$3, as the pre-war price of cotton was about 11 cents and is now 35 to 40 cents a pound. Corn also brings nearly three times the pre-war price."

The growers also maintain that "the increases in the price asked for wheat is not as much proportionately as the increases in the wages that most labor is receiving over pre-war wages."

In fixing the price at \$2.46, the association points out that the president would only be adopting "the recommendation of the agricultural advisory committee selected by the secretary of agriculture, Houston and Food Director Hoover."

GENERAL PERSHING MAY ATTACK THROUGH GERMAN TERRITORY

Raids And Patrol Activity Give Indications Of Prospective Offensive.

By J. W. T. Mason
(United Press War Expert.)

New York, Oct. 23.—Renewal of American and French patrol activity along the Metz front and in Alsace may be the forerunner of new attacks by General Pershing's command in those areas.

The progress of the Americans north of Verdun toward the Luxemburg border is impeded by the large number of new German divisions that are being thrown into that sector to hold open Von Hindenburg's sole way of retreat from eastern France. It is probable that along the twenty mile front occupied by the Americans Von Hindenburg has concentrated 20 per cent of his active fighting units.

One reason why the Germans are able to maintain so strong a defensive north of Verdun is the absence of any large activity disturbing them in Alsace or along the Lorraine border. The Rhine is not for the moment threatened by direct assault. Therefore it is not immediately necessary for the Germans to scatter their troops through Alsace-Lorraine.

The troops saved by the shortening of the Pledary and Pfandora lines can

(Continued on page two)

HAIG STARTS DRIVE ON 10-MILE FRONT WITH GOOD RESULTS

Hammers German Line From LeCateau To Solesmes Today.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The British are in Valenciennes, it was learned today.

London, Oct. 23. (1:10 p. m.)—In Field Marshal Haig's new attack this morning the British advanced a mile on a front from five to six miles, according to dispatches from the battlefield.

London, Oct. 23.—British and American troops attacked early today on the LeCateau-Solesmes front, about ten miles. Field Marshal Haig announced, "Good progress" was reported.

"The British have captured Bruay, on the west bank of the Scheldt (three miles northeast of Valenciennes)."

"At an early hour this morning we attacked on the LeCateau-Solesmes front," the statement said. "Good progress is reported."

"Further north between Valenciennes and Tournay we have taken Bruay and have reached the west bank of the Scheldt and Bieharis and Espain. Considerable resistance was met on this front yesterday. In sharp fighting in which we pressed the enemy vigorously we inflicted many casualties and drove him from his positions, capturing a number of prisoners."

Western Defense of Next Line.

London, Oct. 23.—Valenciennes, the communication center which forms the principal western defense of the Maubeuge portion of the next German line of resistance, has been penetrated by British troops.

Announcement of its complete occupation is expected hourly.

(Maubeuge lies just twenty miles east of Valenciennes. Mons, which became a historic spot in the great British retreat through Flanders in the early days of the war, is eleven miles north of Maubeuge. A great part of the intervening country between these two cities and Valenciennes is difficult wooded country.)

North of Valenciennes the British penetrated deeply into the great Raineval forest. They also drew close to Tournay and advanced north and south of that city, practically surrounding it from the south by reaching the Scheldt at Bruyelles.

Progress was made by the Belgians and French on practically the whole front between the Dutch border and Tournay. The Belgians cleared the entire west bank of the Rensberg canal, except at Ooverbroek. The French advanced nearly two miles, south of Denay, crossing the Lys near Vive-St. Bavon.

French troops pushed the Germans back again in the Sereu valley, clearing the south bank of the river as far east as Mortieres.

Fierce fighting was resumed in the region of Vouiers. In the face of German counter attacks, Czech-Slovaks, operating with the French, recaptured the village of Torrou-Sur-Ansne, four miles north of Vouiers.

In the Balkans, the French have reached the Danube at Lou Palanka, and now hold the south bank of nearly twenty miles, in Bulgarian territory, facing the Rumanian frontier. Serbians, Montenegrins and French detachments continue to cut the rear guards of the retreating Austro-Germans to pieces, taking numbers of prisoners and great quantities of material.

DEATHS IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Fifty eight deaths and 1291 new cases of influenza were reported in San Francisco during the 24 hours ending at midnight. This makes a total of 239 deaths from the malady and 7505 cases.

Some physicians expressed the opinion that the disease has reached its zenith here and will soon begin to recede.

Enemy Is At Our Gates States Chancellor Max In Speech to Reichstag

Until President Answers Peace Efforts Germany Will Prepare To Resist.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—"The enemy is at our gates," declared Chancellor Maximilian in addressing the reichstag yesterday.

"Our first and last thoughts must be for the brave defenders, whom we must defend against unjust charges. There are bad elements in every army. With the fundamental will of the people, the army will disown them."

He declared that President Wilson must answer Germany's peace efforts. Until then, he said, Germany must prepare to resist a peace of violence.

"The German peoples have spoken to President Wilson," the Chancellor said. "This fact lends added voice to the utterances of the representatives of all parties today."

"Therefore, regarding the international situation, I say only that the president must first answer Germany's peace efforts which throughout all the countries have brought to the highest point the question of a peace of justice or violence."

"The whole German people are anxious to hear the government's views regarding the success of peace negotiations."

"I speak with the greatest reserve. I am certain the parties will observe a reticence consistent with the seriousness of the hour."

"President Wilson's last note has not made clear to the German people how this public agitation will end. His new answer, perhaps, will bring a definite certainty."

"Meanwhile, we must in all our thoughts and actions prepare for all eventualities—first, that the enemy governments are eager for war. In that case, we have no choice but to assume

(Continued on page four)

ABE MARTIN

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS

Portland, Or., Oct. 23.—Henry Albers resigned today as president of the Albers Brothers Milling company. The resignation follows closely upon the arrest of Albers charged with violating the espionage act. He is out on \$10,000 bond. Associated with Henry Albers in the company are his three brothers.

ABE MARTIN

POLITICS HAS ADJOURNED

CATFISH SANDWICHES

BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS

"Th' ole fashioned feller that used 't hold his breath watchin' a trapeze performer now has a son flyin' in France. A small 'pater never gets 't th' top."

(Continued on page three)

HENRY ALBERS QUILTS

Portland, Or., Oct. 23.—Henry Albers resigned today as president of the Albers Brothers Milling company. The resignation follows closely upon the arrest of Albers charged with violating the espionage act. He is out on \$10,000 bond. Associated with Henry Albers in the company are his three brothers.

Yankees Played Important Part In Recent Fighting On Line South of LeCateau

division from the right. Fighting continued by moonlight.

When one battalion established headquarters at L'Arbre De Guise (a mile east of St. Souplet) the major used a tank for an office.

Molain, St. Martin-Riviere and L'Arbre De Guise were captured the first day in a two mile advance. The river was waded in some places and in others was crossed on bridges built by the engineers.

At 7 o'clock on the first day the engineers, engaged in building bridges for the artillery under shell fire, were embarrassed by prisoners who had surrendered to the tank, which had plunged on ahead.

On the second day the Germans held strongly until the middle of the afternoon when they broke and gave ground. The British, in the meantime, had passed LeCateau on the northward.

The Americans took Ribeaucourt (two miles southeast of St. Souplet) and proceeded so far as Mazinghen (a mile northeast of Ribeaucourt), which an officer entered by moonlight and found unoccupied. He reported back, where a regiment marched in behind its commanders as though on parade.

This gave the Americans the third ridge.

The three days fighting resulted in heavy German casualties from rifle, as well as from artillery.

In a period of thirteen days, only six of which were spent in actual fighting, these Americans advanced a total depth of thirteen miles.

The entire Second corps includes the Fourth division of the regular army; the Thirtieth (Wild Cat) division of Tennessee North and South Carolina, and District of Columbia national guard; the Thirty-sixth division of Missouri and Kansas national guard, and the Seventy-seventh New York and Eighty-second Georgia, Alabama and Florida national army men.

Advanced Thirteen Miles In Thirteen Days Through Enemy Positions.

By Lowell Mellett,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Oct. 23.—The story of the part the Americans played in the recent fighting has been obtained by a half day's journey into the wrecked country beyond the Hindenburg line.

The battle in which the Americans participated lasted three days, beginning at 5:30 Thursday morning when, with the British on either side of LeCateau, they attacked from the St. Souplet line (south of LeCateau) on a front of 5,000 yards (nearly three miles, without artillery preparation. Tanks manned by Americans were important factors.

The position from which they attacked was on a ridge west of the La Selle river. The river was from six to twenty feet wide and three feet deep. There were German trenches behind the first ridge. Beyond the river were new trenches.

A heavy morning fog Thursday hid the German machine guns and almost caused the tanks to lose their way. The German resistance was bitter. It began simultaneously with the attack, when they let down a heavy barrage that lasted 36 hours. It included gas and was directed at St. Souplet and the line of villages on either side.

Five German divisions, including the famous Third naval, and elements of six others, participated in the fighting along the American second corps front, of which the New Yorks had the left wing and the Carolina and Tennessee troops the right.

The first day the German naval division attacked from the left and another

Chancellor Max Fully Approved

Amsterdam Oct. 23.—The German reichstag unanimously approved the speech of Prince Max of Baden, setting forth his program in connection with efforts towards peace and electoral and government reforms, according to dispatches from Berlin today.

London, Oct. 23.—The British foreign office today issued the following statement regarding the latest German note to President Wilson:

"The reply was addressed to President Wilson. He must deal with it and determine whether it shall be communicated to the allies. Until then it is not desirable to make a statement officially."

The Chronicle today published the following:

"England will demand surrender of the U-bote and France will demand evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine as a condition of any armistice."